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LONDON, NOVEMBER 28, 1831.

(Received by Estafette.) The accounts from Lyons present an edifying picture of the natural progress and results of political innovation. We thence may obtain a faint and imperfect notion of the scenes which must inevitably arise in Great Britain if the present system of Government be persisted in much longer, a system similar to that of the Liberal party in France, of promising the labour-ing classes of the community an exemption from evils, and an acquisition of advantages, as the consequences of changes in the Constitution, which such changes have a direct tendency not to produce but to prevent. Those of the ignorant classes who have been taught to clamour for the Bill in the hope of the practical advantages it would afford them, would, it is unnecessary to say, have experienced, in the event of its having come into operation, the most severe, galling, and exasperating disappointment. For the effect of such a disappointment we refer to the scenes which have been acted at Lyons. The French people have had a Parlia-mentary Reform, and a Monarchical Reform into the mentary Reform, and a Monarchical Reform into the bargain. They got a Citizen King, a reformed House of Commons, and a degraded House of Peers. What more could they desire? The answer is short, but it is, or ought to be, appalling to the heart of agitators and innovators in every country. Employment and bread! And is it possible then that a people can want employment and bread who enjoy the unspeakable advantages of a Citizen King, a reformed House of Commons, and a degraded Peerage? The people of Lyons feel to their cost that it is so, and they naturally, we had almost said justly and properly, wreak their ven-geance upon the rash or wicked experimentalists or im-postors who excited expectations which they now find to have been utterly delusive. The well-dressed people, the payers of direct contributions, the National Guards, those portions of society which most contributed to the excitement that preceded and produced the Republic of Library and the contributed to the contributed to the contribute of the contributions of the contribution of the the Revolution of July; the voters who returned that Chamber of Deputies which attempted to subvert the legitimate authority of the French Crown—these are the classes who are the objects of indignation to the sufferers of the lower orders, whom that Revolution has not benefitted, as they were fraudulently led to expect, but has, on the contrary, reduced to wretchedness and famine. And who shall deny that this is just? Or, if a similar fate should befall the more desperate or more foolish men who in this country have agitated the popular mind with hopes equally delusive—men more desperate and more foolish, inasmuch as this country is more happy and prosperous under its exist-ing Constitution than France ever was in the best of her days, that they also will meet with no more than their due reward? Those who disturb the tranquil-lity of a nation, unsettle its habits, paralyse its commercial enterprise, render its capital stagnant, suspend its peaceful industry, reduce the multitudes of its inhabitants to wretchedness and want, for sake of speculative improvements in the frame-work of its Government, incur a terrible, and, in most cases, a needless responsibility; nor can it excite regret in any reasonable mind that when the season of popular disappoint-ment and popular frenzy shall arrive, as arrive it must, they, the original authors of the calamity, should be among the first of its victims .- (Post.)

The riots which have taken place at Lyons have a peculiar claim on our attention at this moment, from the lesson they furnish to ourselves. We here see the workmen of a suburb of a city, which had a garrison of 6,000 troops (some accounts say 3,000), and a numerous National Guard (two-thirds of which, even by the most unfavourable accounts, were well affected) carry every thing before them, and retain for three days military possession of all important points. We would just call the attention of those twaddlers among ourselves who talk of special constables, with such support as can be obtained from small detachments of soldiers and a few yeomanry cavalry, being sufficient for the preservation of the peace, to what has taken place at Lyons. In what town of this kingdom, London excepted, have we 6,000 troops, or even 3,000? But how many manufacturing neighbourhoods have we, with populations fearfully numerous in case of a general want of employment. Let those who calcugeneral want of employment. Let those who calculate too confidently on the cowardice of the mobs of this country, only recollect what took place in the towns of Scotland at the last general elections. There are among the working classes, in the towns of the north, men with scheming heads and daring courage, on whom the lessons of Paris and Lyons will not be thrown away, if distress should drive them to desperation. We have received a sensible letter from Manchester, from an individual who happened to be in Salisbury on the 2d of November, which happened to be the drill-day of the Salisbury volunteers, and he expresses himself astonished at the skilful manner in which they performed the difficult manœuvre of street-firing, and their order at the charge with bayonet. His observations on the absolute necessity of forming similar corps, without loss of time, in all the towns, appear to us to deserve the utmost attention. We fear the ominous prospects to which he alludes will render such a resource indispensible. For what is the state of things in this country? The Leeds Mercury of Saturday states that the unemployed workmen in Leeds are becoming more and more numerous. On Monday last there was a public meeting at Paisley, for the purpose of raising a subscription for the unemployed weavers, the report of which occupies two columns of the Glas gow Chronicle. At this meeting great fault was found

by some of the speakers at the conduct of some of the constituted authorities. Mr. Spiers, of Elderslie, said, "he held it to be a shame to the county that the Lord Lieutenant was not present.—(He had, however, it is but fair to add, sent £50 as a subscription.)—He consi-dered that it was wholly to the Political Union they were indebted for the peace of the country being preserved, and if the authorities were not stirring up mischief, they were not taking proper means to preserve the peace.—(Cries of Order! amidst mingled applause and hisses.)"—Such is the aspect of affairs among ourselves. If Ministers do not make provision against it in time, dreadful will be their responsibility. (Chronicle.)

The insurrection and outrages at Lyons have excited this morning great surprise and some alarm through-out the metropolis, and will no doubt shake the conviction which had begun to be felt, that France was settling down into a state of perfect quiet. It cannot, indeed, be considered as an unimportant event, that the populace of the second city in the kingdom, after a conflict for three days with a powerful garrison, aided by a large body of national troops, have compelled the armed force to leave the place, and have now the un-disputed possession of it. There does not appear, however, to be any thing in the riots to give cause for alarm as to the general tranquillity of France. The riots seem to have arisen from local distress, and have been rendered formidable by the warlike spirit which the French populace have acquired during the last forty years. We believe it is also true, that when distress does prevail in France the people suffer misery, of the bitterness and extent of which there is happily in this country no experience. We do not believe, nevertheless, that the stability of the Government of France will be at all brought in question—on the contrary the special of a city in the proven of a mobile stability. trary, the spectacle of a city in the power of a mob may rather tend to confirm it. It has been deemed impolitic by some, who recollect the events at Brussels, that the Duke of Orleans should have been sent against the insurgents, and they call to our mind that the sending of the son of the King of Holland against the insurgents of Belgium tended finally to exclude his family from that country. But there is no parity in the cases: the insurrection at Lyons is not national, or even a rebellion of a province, but a struggle of classes -a riot of workmen against their masters-a struggle for wages or for bread. Nor is the Duke of Orleans to command the numerous troops sent against Lyons: they are to be under the orders of Soult, and the Duke of Orleans is only to appear in acts of conciliation and mercy. The collection of large masses of people in manufacturing districts has introduced into parts of modern Europe a condition of society unknown in any former times, and it may be asked with some appreheusion whether the riots of Lyons, which will not be the last, will be the most formidable of the disorders which will be related to have arisen from it. The ma-creasing in magnitude and relative importance. hope there will be continually increasing efforts to give the vast population they contain reason to be satisfied with the Government under which they live, and to guard them against the evils of those vicissitudes to which they are now exposed. There is one peculiar temporary danger connected with our manufacturing population, against which prudent and honest states-men of whatever party should be anxious to guard the recurrence of manufacturing distress during the general political excitement which must continue till the Reform Bill is finally settled.—(Globe.)

The immediate cause of the revolt at Lyons appears to have been great distress among the workmen, but it is pretty evident that the emissaries of the ex-Royal Family and the Republicans and Bonapartists had been active in urging the workmen to rebellion. If very acute distress had not prevailed at Lyons, it would have been impossible to have produced the lamentable scenes of which we now hear; but it is not to be wondered at that, with newspapers containing daily appeals to the passions -with emissaries hourly insinuating themselves into the confidence of the lower orders, and hinting at a probability of advantage in re-bellion—and with death from starvation staring them in the face-it is not to be wondered at, we say, that men thus urged and influenced should tempt fortune in the rudest way, and hazard their lives in the hope of improving their condition. At present we do not possess the means of judging to what extent political feeling may have been mixed up with the cry of distress; but we have no hesitation in expressing our belief, that many of the workmen have been induced to take part in the commotion, as much by a conviction that the Revolution of 1830 has not given to them the political rights which they had been led to expect, as by the distress of their situation. Among these persons are some who have read the well-founded complaints of thinking men as to the imperfect state of the repre-sentation, and who, like those whose sentiments have been communicated to them, do not understand why, of thirty-three millions of French, not one in 150 has the right of voting. The revolt has not, as some of the French papers pretend, been entirely non-political. Distress may have been the chief, but it certainly was not the only cause; and we will repeat, for the hundredth time, that if Louis Philip expects to retain his Crown, he must give a larger share of political rights to the people. We do not say that the possession of more political power in the way of representation would have prevented the distress of the lower orders at Lyons. We do not pretend that there would, in such case be no dissatisfaction; but we do say, that if the French people were more extensively represented, they would allow their griefs to find vent through a legitimate channel, and not rush to outrage as the only

means of showing that they are discontented. Let them know, and feel, that their interests are repre-sented and advocated in the Chamber of Deputies, by Members chosen by all who contribute in direct taxes, however small the amount, to the support of the Sta'e, and they will not listen to the suggestions of the political fiends who now instigate them to rebellion, in the hope of making the confusion which is expected to ensue the stepping-stone to power. If the representative system in France were on a broader basis, the wants and complaints of the people would be known to the Throne and to the Government through the Chamber of Deputies. Carlists and Bonapartists, and Republicans, would not then find a mass ready for kneading to their own purposes. We are not surprised to see our anti-Reformers already chuckling at this calamity. "Give us plenty of fires," said a great anti-Reformer the other day. "They are the things to Reformer the other day. "They are the things to fight our battle. The farmers, and all who have any thing to lose, will attribute them to misgovernment, the King will take fright, and we shall be again called to power." Next to fires and riots at home, the anti-Reformers delight in any disturbance of the constitutional machine abroad. "See what your Revolution of 1830 has brought," say they. "Behold the fruits." Mischievous dolts! Do you forget the cause whilst you witness the effect of a revolution? Do you not know that if Reform had not been denied revolution would have been averted-that if Charles X. had not been a tyrant, and his Ministers corrupt and ignorant, there would have been no outrage upon the so-cial system—that if rights had not been withheld there would have been no violent but just attempt to seize them, and that, consequently, the bitter fruit which the Revolution has brought forth at Lyons would never have come to maturity? Does any reflecting man deny that revolutions are at the best evils, which are only to be endured because they remove still greater evils; and do the friends of Reform underrate the calamities to which they but too frequently lead? No; they regret deeply the mevitable results of a shock between the people and their governors; but they do not therefore say that corruption and tyranny are legiti-mate. To those who admire the rule of a Sultan or a Dev, every attempt to reform abuses, and to controul the exercise of power, must appear criminal; but as the people of France did not chuse to live in the bondage of slaves, they demanded Reform, and Reform being denied, the consequence was Revolution. If that Revolution has produced some bitter fruit, who are to be blamed—the Reformers? No—those who denied Reform, and who were the true revolutionists. What would be the condition of this country, if afflicted with such a Sovereign as Charles X.? The complaints of the people would be despised; the demand for Reform raised by the wealthy and intellectual as well as by the mass, would be unheeded, and a Revolution would be inevitable. Here the justice and necessity of Reform are felt. Nineteen out of twenty declare that they would risk life to obtain it. What then, if it were to be withheld-what, if Revolution with all its horrors -loss of trade, temporary misrule, and repeated party struggles for supremacy, should arrive—what, if from being great and powerful, the dictatress of nations, a Revolution should make Great Britain for a time powerless-who would be to blame-the Reformers who desired only Reform or the anti-Reform faction who gave no choice between slavery and Revolution? There s nothing in the revolt of Lyons which ought to gratify any man. It may or may not be a consequence o the Revolution of 1830, but if it be a consequence of that event, heavy must the curse of righteous men fall on those who, by withholding Reform, provoked Re-volution. What has happened in Paris and at Brussels—what is happening now at Lyons, and what will happen in all countries where a factious few may at tempt to exercise arbitrary power against wealth, and intellect, and industry, would happen here if we were not blessed with a patriot King and a wise Ministry. Here, and here only, the throne and the Legislature will acknowledge the necessity of Reform, and avert every cause for Revolution. One by one every despotic State of Europe will be revolutionised if the cry for Reform remain unheeded, but England will be a beacon of light for the freemen of all nations .-

We learn from Dublin that a Brunswick Association is getting up as a counterpoise to that of Mr. O'Connell. We cannot affect surprise at this intention, look ing at the tone assumed by that able but too equivocal politician in his recent speeches ad populum in Dubliu. It is to little purpose to draw up calm and rational resolutions for universal adoption, if they are to be attended with all sorts of clamour and declamation, not only exhibitive of the inveteracy of party-spirit, but calculated to render the existence of rancorous partyspirit eternal. Poor Ireland, it seems fated to remain a doomed country to the last, its own offspring being eternally Theban brothers to each other. The return of Mr. Stanley to London (who will arrive this day) is attributed with great avidity, both by the Tory and Liberal Journals, to a recal. We scarcely need add that it is simply to attend the Cabinet Councils rendered necessary by the approaching meeting of Parlament ment .- (GLODE.)

We are sorry to learn that the blasphemeus fooleries to which we have more than once alluded are allowed still to go on in the Caledonian Church in Regent-The reverend mountebank of that establishment has now systematised his absurdities—has assigned the actors and actresses their places and parts and regulated the time when he will permit the visita-tion of the spirit to interfere with his own management. Miss Hall, one of his performers, we learn,

does not confine the exercise of her gift to the place of worship in Regent-square, but has lately been exhibiting in a bonnet-shop, to the greater alarm than edification of the neighbourhood. As the spirit is thus not confined to any locality, we would recommend the whole set, male and female, to be sent to perform in a certain house near Brixton. The forms of folly are infinite—but really we could least of all have expected to find in the properties. to find, in the nineteenth century, in the most enlightened city in the world, and among a class of people raised above brute ignorance, the present modification of absurdity—the blasphemous attempt to represent the inarticulate sounds, proceeding from impostors or fanatics, as the inspiration of Heaven. The oracular deceptions of Delphi and Dodona, and the miraculous cures performed at the tomb of the Abbé Paris, were respectable and rational when compared with the performances in the Caledonian Chapel. We should be sorry to put down a blasphemous absurdity by a profane jest, otherwise we would recommend to the attention of the trustees the mock ordinance which terminated the deceptions of the French impostors.— Let them, like the French Government, lock the doors of the chapel, and substitute for its present inscription that of the Paris wit—

"De faire miracles en ces lieux;" and then we shall have an end of those scenes, which are a disgrace at once to European civilisation and to kuman reason.—(Times.)

STOCK EXCHANGE, Nov. 28, Twelve o' Clock .- There is not much doing in Consols; in consequence of the news of the insurrection at Lyons they have rather de-clined, being 83 1/4 for Account, and 83 for Money. This event forms the general topic of conversation on Change.

Two o'Clock .- Consols have not varied. In the Foreign market Dutch stock has fallen to 411/41/4, on account of the announcement of a new 5 per cent. loan. Russian is 99½ ¾; ditto New, 94¾; Spanish, 13¾ 14; French Three per Cents., 68fr. 67¾fr.; Danish, 66 65¼, Greek, 21 23; Portuguese, 49 50; Brazilian, 4½; Columbian, 13 14; Chilian, 18½; Mexican, 33 33½. Portuguese, 49 50; Brazilian, 18½; Mexican, 33 4414; Columbian, 11 12. 331/2; Peruvian, 11 12.

Four o'Clock.—Consols are 83% ½.

The settlement of the last account in Consols has exteuded, it seems, in its consequences, much beyond those failures of members of the Stock Exchange which have been publicly announced. A great number of other failures have been privately arranged, and many more who have escaped have been brought by severe losses to the verge of the same calamity. It is a misfortune necessarily attendant on such an establishment as the Stock Exchange, that being composed of many more members than possibly subsist by the transaction of the regular business, a large portion of them have no alternative but to take to gambling themselves, or become the medium, and make themselves responsible, for the speculative transactions of others. In proportion to the very limited business which exists even of this latter description, the members become the more anxious, and expose themselves to the greater degree of risk to obtain it. Hence they are often the easy prey of unprincipled adventurers, who, without a shilling of property, find means to engage in time-bargains in the funds to an immense amount. If the game goes in their favour, they of course quietly pocket their gains, and the broker congratulates himself on having so excellent a client; but at the first reverse that happens, as there are no legal means of compelling payment on such transactions, he is sure to be left in the lurch: be is not only ruined himself, but having conducted his bargains through a number of other persons, ruins them also. By the rules of the Stock Exchange, they are all fiable to expulsion in cases of default, and are deprived of the only respectable means for doing business in the funds, which is in most instances total ruin; the speculator, whose tools and dupes they have been, laughs at their folly. But the speculators of the Stock Exchange, as a body, also suffer severely from the bias they appear to have for speculations for the fall, and though frequently successful at the commencement of any great crisis of public affairs, always pursue it too far, and in the end lose all they have gained, or ruin themselves. Both these causes have been at work in the late Consol account, though the great mischief has been produced by the obstinate perseverance of the members in the latter course. None of the leading men of the Stock Exchange have, however, given way, though the numbers of the inferior class who have failed make up together a very large aggregate of loss.

Quebec Papers to the 25th, and Montreal to the 28th October, have arrived. The latter quote the following paragraph from a Halifax Journal of the 21st:-"A etter from St. Vincent's states that another and severer gale had been experienced at Barbadoes on the 22d September, when upwards of 9,000 lives were lost." If the above had been true, we should have received it

ere this from other quarters .- (Sun.) Calcutta Papers to the 16th of July, and Madras to the 19th, bave arrived; the latter contain no news, and the principal feature of public interest in the former is the Petition of the Merchants, praying that the cotton and silk manufactures of Bengal shall be put upon the same footing as to the payment of import duty into this country as those of England are when imported into India. These papers bring the melancholy tidings of the death of Dr. Turner, the Bishop of Calcutta, an event which occurred during the discharge of his christian duties in the interior of the country. They also announce the death of that distinguished traveller and amiable man, Count Vidua, well known in Calcutta .-The following is an extract of a letter from Batavia, dated the 28th of April, communicating information of

—Some years ago, a Seal mounted as a to Mr. Cahier, Golusmith, No. 62, rue Neuve des s, Paris.—This is the 2d and last Advertisement. THE ENGLISH AND AMERICANS.

PUBLIC WORSHIP

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Soprano.
5.)— La Dédaigneuse — Les Deux Sœurs de on d'Hidburghausen.
c.)—Carlin à Rome—St. Denis—Le Chevreuil.
Palais Royal (615.)— Les Deux Novices—Scas XV. chez Mme. du Barry—Le Philtre.
RIIN (6.)— Napoléon a Ste. Hélène—Les Vic-La Première Affaire.
g.)— Le Demi-Siècle — M. Mayeux — L'Un et

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PARIS, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1831.

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(TO BE PAID IN ADVANCE.)

N.º 5219.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 30, 1831. [Received by Express.] The tumults at Lyons have struck with not less astonishment than alarm those who have been accustomed, both in England and France, to look merely upon the surface of things, and to disregard the under currents, whereby that surface becomes, ever and anon, troubled and ruifled. Those who think that the conservation of social peace may be permanently maintained by the advancement of such measures as the English Reform Bill, or the French Hereditary Peerage Project, have, in the disturbances that have just occurred, a fresh proof that there is a disease in the present state of society far more inveterate than they imagine, and not curable merely by such political Re-forms as, however excellent in themselves, do not strike at the root of the evil wherewith the body politic is affected. That evil hes far deeper than by superficial observers is imagined, for it consists in the want of adequate employment which is generally felt by the operative, who are likewise the most numerous, classes of the people on both sides of the Channel. The stagnation of the silk trade for some time past in France, owing to the diminished expenditure of consumers, attributable chiefly to political causes, is well known, and this seems to have forced the masters at Lyons to reduce wages beneath what the men considered a just standard. The workmen appear, after some discussion, to have brought the masters to consent to an increased tariff, which tariff the masters never intended to adhere to, and from which they, in fact, subsequently departed, by refusing to fulfil its substantial conditions. The men, therefore, seeing no hope of bettering their condition during the coming winter, resorted to those scandalous acts of violence with which our columns have recently been filled. They acted on the same motives as have constantly impelled the operatives of our own manufacturing districts to a strike of wages, and have produced the riots at Mer-thyr Tydvil and other late disturbances. The results are truly deplorable, but by no means unaccountable when it is considered that the artisans, who have risen in insurrection, compose, with their families, about four-fifths of the population of Lyons. It is clear that political feeling—if by that term be understood a participation in the views either of the Carlists, or of the mouvement party—had no share in the Lyonese riots. The rioters wanted bread, and not the dethronement of Louis Philip. It is, in truth, just the same in this country, where those of the lower orders who exhibit, from time to time, bursts of political violence, do not do so at all with reference to Whig or Tory po-litics, but with a view of expressing their discontent at the situation of the lower as compared with the higher orders—that is to say—of themselves as compared with their more opulent neighbours. The riots at Lyons would have happened under a Carlist, or an extreme gauche, Ministry, just the same as under the juste milieu Government of Casimir Périer; though, it must be confessed, such occurrences strengthen the hands of any kind of opposition, and weaken those of a Ministry, however well intentioned. They afford a fertile theme of declamation for the partisans of the ba-nished dynasty, as well as for the more unreasonable and inconsiderate of the mouvement party; but they are not such as to weaken the Ministry materially, however great may be its unpopularity in other re-

It may not be amiss to remind those officers and agents who are so eagerly enlisting deluded beings to go and fight the battles of Don Pedro, that the recep-tion, if ever they do reach the insulted shores of Portngal, will be very different from that which they are holding out to their dupes, not one of whom can ex-pect to receive quarter should they fall into the hands of the outraged natives. This may be a matter undeserving of Lord Grey's notice in these times, if what we hear is correct respecting the release of the vessels detained, which, are now allowed to go forth with all the evidence of guilt upon them, and although seized by virtue of the Foreign Enlistment Bill. This is a pretty precedent for the Sovereigns of Europe—nay, for our-selves. Will my Lord Grey's Government now deny that, after abetting the revolutionists at home, they are extending the wings of their protection to the same class of persons abroad? After this why may not the Lyons silk-weavers come to London, and, within call of Downing-street, enlist men to be embarked and go ver to swell their own ranks? Or why may not the Turkish Janissaries, if they wish to regain their lost power and subvert the present Sultan's throne, club money, and through the medium of agents purchase ships of war in the river Thames, and thence proceed to force the passage of the Dardanelles, carrying terror and dismay to the very immost recesses of the Seraglio? On what principle can my Lord Grey prevent the Lyons silk-weavers, or the disbanded Janissaries, from obtaining all the aid they might wish from England, when Don Pedro and the band of revolutionists by whom he is supported are allowed to take away all the ships they can buy, and all the men they are ena-bled to enlist? This, however, is only the first scene of the farce; the remaining one it is a pity Lord Grey cannot witness with his own eyes, in order to see how much the starving wretches who have been enrolled in the expedition have been deluded by ambitious and designing men. The day may come when he will have to contemplate the fatal effects of retaliation, exercised in their own defence and in support of their laws by the Portuguese on a band of adventurers and freebooters, bearing the name of Englishmen, who go to

invade the land on which some of our best laurels were won during the Peninsular war. On whose head, may we ask, will this breach of national faith rest? If, besides, blood begins to flow in the Peninsula, where will it stop? What! does my Lord Grey, my Lord Palmerston, or their official organ, the Gourier, wish to see the horrors of Bristol reacted in Lisbon? And yet what else can either of them expect if between the hours of twelve and three, they only look at the groups surrounding the doors of the several recruiting-shops, kept open in and round London, to form Don Pedro's army, or inquire a little into the late goings-on in the Isle of Dogs?—(Post.)

Previous to the division on the second reading of the Reform Bill in the Lords, we have been assured that a number sufficient to have ensured a majority, at the head of whom was Lord Harrowby, expressed them-selves to Ministers as agreed to the principle of Re-form; that representation should be substituted for nomination; that schedule A should be agreed to; that members should be given to large towns. They objected, first, to giving eight members to London; secondly, they objected to 3s. 6d. weekly voters; thirdly, they objected to the giving votes in counties to tenants at will. Importance was attached to these points; but on these being conceded, other matters were not deemed essential. If these were the views of a number of the Lords before the rejection of the Bill, we may form some idea of the possibility of successful negotiation now .- (CHRONICLE.)

It is said that the Tory anti-Reformers are determined to try their strength on an amendment to the Address—so breathless is their haste to mark their aversion to all the Court and the country wish to obtain. Will the Lords Spiritual concur in so unusual and disrespectful a proceeding? The friends of the Ministers and Reform should be at their posts, for they may be assured that the adversaries of the Ministry will not fail to rally all their scattered forces, and make another grand effort to destroy the Administration .- (GLOBE.)

We are glad to hear that it is intended to apply for the repeal of the Act of Parliament which authorises a few persons in the Post Office to receive, without cost of postage to themselves, the newspapers of other countries, and to supply them to the public at high prices, so as to obtain a remuneration in lieu of salary. As the law now stands, if an individual receives by the regular post delivery a single newspaper from France, he is charged 2s. 4d. postage, being 1s. 2d. for the paper, and 1s. 2d. for the slip upon which the address is written. If a paper arrives from a more distant point, the charge is of course greater—a Lisbon newspaper, for instance, will cost 7s. 6d. The natural consequence is, that few persons think of receiving a foreign journal through the Post Office in the regular way, as they may be obtained at a much lower rate, but still at a very high price as compared with their cost in the countries from which they come, through a few privi-leged Clerks who are allowed to make this traffic stand in lieu of salary, and a pretty substitute it is. We have heard of two Clerks whose salary did not exceed £60 or £70 per annum, and who performed their duty by deputy, making more than £3,000 per annum in this way; yet there are persons who boast of the superiority of all our Post Office regulations over those of other States. It has been urged, in excuse for the continuance of the present system, that it entails no charge upon the public—no direct charge, certainly, we will admit; but when we hear of two persons, among many others, getting £3,000 a year, it strikes us that the public only bear the charge. Nor can there be any thing more disgraceful to the Government than permitting its officers to receive payment in fees, even supposing that the mode of payment entails no public inconvenience. The Clerks in Somerset House, who formerly acted as Navy Agents, were very properly compelled to abandon the pursuit, and why should the Clerks in the Post Office be permitted to enjoy a privilege so inconsistent with the interest of the public service? If their salaries are too low, let them be raised; but let not a Clerk of any sort levy taxes upon the public at large. It may easily be conceived that, in consequence of the high rate of charge for foreign newspapers in this country, the extent to which they circulate among us is very small. If, however, they could be received at a small rate of postage, say three pence each, as colonial newspapers are charged, there would be five hundred taken where there is now only one, and the Government, instead of allowing Post Office Clerks to receive copies free and charge them at a high rate, would be able to pay them proper salaries and to obtain a considerable profit above their pay. It is very hard upon the many thousand foreigners who reside among us, and upon the thousands of Englishmen who would receive French, German, and other newspapers, if they could be had at a cheap rate, that they cannot have foreign journals at a reasonable postage. In desputic, countries, where it is the interest of the despotic countries, where it is the interest of the Government to exclude information, such a prohibition is understood; but it is disgraceful to this country to tax the productions of intellect so highly as to keep them st away .- (Courier)

STOCK EXCHANGE, Nov 30, Twelve o'Clock. - This is a holiday at the Bank, but business is doing in the Funds; there is, however, a heaviness in Consols in consequence of reports of a considerable decline in the French Stocks. Consols for Account opened at

83% and are now 83%%.

Two o'Clock.—Consols for Account have recovered and are 83%%, the fall in the French Funds being un-

founded. In the Foreign Market there is nothing doing. French 3 per Cents. are 67; Russian, 99 99½; Spanish, 14½; Dutch, 41; Danish, 65½ 66; Portuguese, 49 50; Greek, 21 23; Brazilian, 43¾¾; Mexican, 34½; Chilian, 17½ 18½; Columbian, 13 14; Peruvian, 11 12.—Prices of Shares are—Anglo-Mexican, 14 16; United do., 3½ 4: Real del Monte, 13 15; Bolanos, 160 165; Brazilian Imp., 45½; Canada, 22; Globe Assurance, 137½; Protector Fire, 1½; London Docks, 60½; General Steam, 5¾.

Three o'Clock.—Consols are unvaried.

American papers have arrived to the 3d November.

American papers have arrived to the 3d November, which give the following from Carthagena:—In the late insurrectionary movement at Carthagena, General Obando, the assassin of General Sucre, had seized and confiscated two hundred thousand dollars belong-ing to a British merchant at Bogota, who had, without effect, demanded restitution of the property. Obando marched on the capital; a battle ensued between the Government troops and a corps commanded by Moreno, another chief like Obando; Moreno was successful, and murdered the prisoners in cold blood; the constitution of 1830 was declared. Obando no sooner took possession of the capital than he violated the Convention, arrested General Urdaneta, and sent him out of the country. Several Englishmen and merchants had been banished, and the British Consulate insulted.

—(Globe.)

We have received late accounts from Mexico.—

We have received late accounts from Mexico.—
The dates from Vera Cruz are to the 1st ult.;
from Jalapa to the 28th of September; and from
the city of Mexico to the 17th; also from Oajaca to the
17th. Order and tranquillity seem to be restored
throughout the Republic. The Mexican Congress
had granted to a company of speculators the privilege
of establishing a road through the Republic from Vera Cruz to the South Sea. The conducta, which arrived at Vera Cruz on the 31st August, from Puebla and Mexico, brought specie to the amount of 1,236,353 dollars. These papers furnish us with an account of the receipts and expenditure of the Custom-house of Vera Cruz during the month of August. They were—receipts, 799,715 dollars; expenditure, 424,304 dollars; leaving on hand on the 6th of September, 375,411 dollars. It also appears, from the Censor of 15th Sept., that the amount shipped for London from Vera Cruz and Tampelia. maulipas, on account of the foreign loan, was 415,502 dollars. Associations were forming throughout the Republic for the promotion of industry and agriculture .- (Globe.)

The Belgian Minister visited Viscount Palmerston yesterday.—(Courier.)

Lord Durham arrived in town yesterday from the

Continent, when he visited Earl Grey at the Treasury.

After giving audience on Monday to the Lord Chancellor, his Majesty, accompanied by the Countess of Mayo, proceeded in a carriage and four to Kemptown, and returned to the Palace after four o'clock. Her Majesty did not take her usual carriage airing .-(Brighton Herald.)

The Duchess of Kent, and the Princess Victoria left Kensington Palace yesterday, for Claremont. Their Royal Highnesses will make a short stay there, in con-sequence of the domestic affliction that has occurred in

the Royal Duchess's family.—(Post.)
Prince Talleyrand entertained several of the Foreign Ambassadors and a select party at dinner yesterday,

in Hanover-square.—(Courier.) The select committee appointed last Session, on the motion of Colonel Torrens, conclude their report with the following summary of the result of their inquiries:

—That carriages can be propelled by steam on common roads at an average rate of ten miles per hour. That at this rate they have conveyed upwards of four-teen passengers. That their weight, including engine, fuel, water, and attendants, may be under three tons. That they can ascend and descend hills of considerable inclination with facility and ease. That they are perfectly safe for passengers. That they are not (or need not be if properly constructed) nuisances to the public. That they will become a speedier and cheaper mode of conveyance than carriages drawn by horses. That as they admit of greater breadth of tire than other carriages, and as the roads are not acted on so injuriously as by the feet of horses in common draught, such carriages will cause less wear of roads than coaches drawn by horses. That rates of toll have been imposed on steam carriages which would prohibit their being used on several lines of road were such charges permitted

to remain unaltered.—(Times.)
The following is the Report received to-day from

Sunderland, dated the 28th.:-	
Remained at last Report	Cholera.
New Cases	14
Total	46
Recovered	8
Bemaining at this date, at 8 o'clock, A.M	32 on 26th

October—Cases, 294; deaths, 86.—(Courier.)
We have received the following letter from Sunderland, dated the 28th inst. written by Dr. Gorman, formerly physician to the British Embassy at Cadiz:— "At this eventful period, when a new and most alarming disease has reached our shores, I conceive it to be the duty of every medical man to take up arms, as if he were going to oppose himself to a common enemy, and try every means in his power to arrest its progress, and lessen its mortality. I saw some cases this morning in the temporary hospital, with Drs. Barry and Dann, and with the parish surgeon, Mr. Embleton. The effect at first sight which a case of real cholera produces on the

mind can neither be described nor conceived. The patient's whole body becomes torpid and convulsed, the eyes sunk, the countenance of a blue livid colour, the voice scarcely audible, and the abdominal viscera seem as if they were pressed in a vice. If patients recover from this state of the disease, which seldom happens, typhus fever ensues; therefore a new character is given to the disease. Various means of cure have been tried, but none have proved efficacious; friction seems the best means to restore the natural action of the ca-pillary vessels, which if once effected, Dr. Daun thinks recovery might follow. Ten new cases were reported yesterday, and eight deaths this morning. The disease is evidently on the increase, and three cases have been reported to-day in Newcastle. Laudanum and brandy in large quantities have been recommended, but with-out much benefit. The use of pork, vegetables of all kinds, and acid fruits, are forbidden, as they are consi-dered injurious to the body in this complaint. Drs. Daun, Gibson, and others here say it is likely to take its quarters in these isles, as well as every part of the globe, and exist under similar laws as small-pox or

measles."—(Courier.)
A letter from Sunderland says:—"It is surprising how far the interests of men will operate in setting aside the truth. At the late meeting of the Durham Magistrates the Marquis of L——who was present, and whose interests are decidedly opposed to any restrictions on the coal trade, had the folly to assert, that a belief in the existence of cholera at Sunderland was kept up merely by the Government Commissioners, who, from half pay, had been put on full pay, and which it was of course their object to retain. With great candour the Marquis added, that he himself might have felt induced to make the most of any particular service, in which it might have fallen to him to have been employed. We owe it, however, to the Marquis and his friends, that by a majority of one, the proposition for the establishment of a cordon sanitaire was not carried-a measure which must have inflicted the greatest distress on the trade of Sunderland, without probably at all confining or diminishing the effects of the disease. The Magistrates, in the west of the County, are understood to have generally voted in favour of a cordon."—(Public Ledger.)

A letter from the north notices an unpleasant oc-

currence near Sunderland, by which a Lady of rank was placed in personal danger, in consequence of the unpopularity of a Noble Lord. A few days since, Lady L——, accompanied by the Hon. H— Fiz——, was taking a drive in a curricle in the vicinity of the was taking a drive in a curricle in the vicinity of the above place, when a tumultuous assemblage surrounded the vehicle, voiciferating alarming threats against the Hon. II—F——, whom they mistook for Lord L——. Her Ladyship became alarmed for her safety; but the mob offered her no violence, although they proceeded to drag the Hon. II—F——— out of the curricle. At length they were assured, by some processed they were assured, by some respectable persons who witnessed their disgraceful proceedings, that the individual was not Lord L----, and the carriage was permitted to proceed, amidst loud expressions of disapprobation. This occurrence originated from a feeling amongst a numerous class in that neighbourhood against the Noble Lord, in consequence of the formation of a harbour on Lord L——'s own estate, by which the port of Sunderland suffers in a diminution of its shipping, and not from any politi-

cal feeling.—(Globe.)

The Marquis of Londonderry has given £100 in aid of the fund for cleansing the habitations, and other-wise contributing to the comfort of the poor in Sunderland, and has ordered an unlimited distribution of small coals to those in need of them.—(Standard.)

small coals to those in need of them.—(Standard.)

We are happy to be able to assert that we have discovered the account we gave, in common with other papers, of the massacre of an English family at Lyons, to be an unprincipled and unfeeling fabrication. We learn that the reporter was himself imposed upon by the forgery of a letter from a near connexion of his own, inclosing the pretended extract; an account we are the more disposed to credit from having seen the letter, and also from the extreme absurdity of an individual knowingly giving his name to a falsehood so soon to be detected. We now suspect the whole thing soon to be detected. We now suspect the whole thing to be a low, dirty, cruel, anti-Reform hoax, to aid the puny cause of re-action, which bug-a-bo stories of this kind, by their operation upon heads and intel-lects of a limber order, have a great tendency to do.—

(Globe.)

The Meeting of the Working Classes at Manchester was held at Campfield, or Peterloo, on Monday, "for the purpose," according to the placard, "of agreeing upon a Declaration of Rights, embracing the interests of all classes of his Majesty's subjects, and also to consider the propriety of chusing one or more Deputies to assist the National Convention in drawing up a Referent Bill to be presented to the King his Minister. form Bill, to be presented to the King, his Ministers, and the Commons' House of Parliament, expressive of the just claims of the British nation." Mr. J. Pym took the Chair about twelve, when there were about 1,000 or 1,500 persons assembled, increasing, towards one, to about 2,000.—The Chairman having recommended order, expressed his regret at seeing so few present on the occasion; which he attributed to many of the masters having ordered the doors of their factories to be closed at the dinner hour, to prevent the attendance of their workmen.—While W. Curran was addressing the Meeting in very violent language, on the conduct of masters shutting up their workinen in their "dungeons and Bastilles," to prevent their at-tendance, an alarm was spread that either the police or the soldiers were coming, and a great portion of the assemblage scampered off in the utmost confusion. Order having been obtained, Curran, in proposing the first resolution, to the effect that the late Proclamation

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THEATRES.

(commences at 8.)—Otello.

(GAIS (7.)—Hamlet—Josselin et Guillemette.

Le Mariage de Figaro — Catherine II.

12. (7.)—La Fête Dieu—Les Voitures Versée.

La Grande Dame—Le Soprano—Le Suisse de get d'un Jeune Ménage.

1.)—M. Cagnard—St. Denis—Le Chevreuil.

2. ALAIS ROYAL (6½,)—Les Deux Novices—Scast XV. chez Mme. du Barry—Jeunes Bonnes.

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LONDON, DECEMBER 2, 1831.

(Received by Estafette.)

The distressing scenes at Lyons have put the anti-Reformers into high spirits. They exult openly in the excesses which have taken place, because they hope, by charging those excesses on the spirit of liberty, to bring popular Governments into disrepute, and serve the precious cause of despotism all over the world. But their immediate object lies nearer home at present .-The disturbances at Lyons have furnished them with a text, as applicable to domestic as to foreign purposes, and accordingly they avail themselves of it to preach up the boroughmongers and to preach down Reform. The burden of their song now is, that if Reform be granted, bloodshed will follow. And why? Because the bloodshed at Lyons came after the Revolution at Paris, and not before it. If Charles X. were still on the throne, the starving manufacturers, we suppose, would never have thought of resorting to acts of violence; or, if they had, their violence would have no application to the state of our elective franchise in this country, and the efforts we are making for its improve But Charles having lost his throne, and Philip having been placed on it by the voice of the people starvation began to argue on the nature and obligations of revolutionary government; and the consequence has been this explosion, which the boroughmongers are so anxious to turn to their own account. We can tell them, however, that the attempt will not be successful. The people of England are too intelligent to be wrought upon by such fears; they will not seek shelter from absurd apprehensions in the real tyranny of a corrupt and corrupting system. As a specimen of the high tone of morality in which the boroughmongers and their abettors indulge, we call attention to the following passage from the Post:—"The workmen of Lyons are not altogether wrong. If it be justwhich has never been disputed—on the part of estab-lished Governments, to punish with severity those who attempt their subversion unsuccessfully, it who attempt their subversion unsuccessfully, it is scarcely less just, on the part of a people who have been betrayed into the work of revolution by the promise of certain advantages, to wreak their vengeance upon their betrayers, when they find, by experience, that the promises held out to them have proved delusive." Aye, let them wreak vengeance upon their betrayers—let them shed blood enough, that the beroughmangers and the friends. enough, that the boroughmongers and the friends of despotism may have something to talk of when they wish to turn the tide from their own abominations to the excesses of revolutionary madness. The Revolution of 1830 was too tame to please those men, who want to keep up a horror of all change by appealing to the calamities which sometimes attend the most necessary vindications of right. To the events at Lyons they turn with peculiar satisfaction, for in them they find atrocities to garnish their declamations against every advance that society makes towards improvement .- (HERALD.)

An attempt has been made by the enemies of order in Paris, to turn the revolt at Lyons to profit; but it has failed. The result, however, shows that although the slightest demonstration of hostility to a Govern-ment may prove successful when the public feeling is in favour of those who make it, no combination of turbulent men, however extensive it may be, can prevail against a Government whose power is identified not only with the maintenance of order, but also with the interests of the Constitution. The Ministry of Casimir Périer may defy conspiracies and combinations so long as it shall govern in the name and for the welfare of those who desire the permanence of constitu-tional authority. It will only be in danger from the populace, or from the machinations of Repub-Carlists, or Bonapartists, if it shall attempt to repress disorder by means beyond the Constitution. By the law the French Ministers may do every thing. Let them, however, but pervert or go farther than the law, and they will find the populace triumphant against them. The Chamber of Deputies will do well, however, to take an active part in the suppression of riot, lest the exclusive possession of power should, in the common course of things, produce a Government strong, not in public opinion, but in an armed force, available for evil as well as for good.—(Course of Thursday.)

The Paris Papers announce the complete restoration of tranquillity at Lyons. The only question now is how the starving workmen are to be provided for. In a private letter it is stated that more than one-third of the workmen are without any employment at all, and that of the other two-thirds at least half do not earn more than 7d. to 10d. per day. What a dreadful condition this is compared with that of thousands of the discontented manufacturers and others in this country, who are at this moment throwing up their employment and resorting to violence in order to compel their masters to give them higher wages. The Lyons workmen, with only 7d. to 10d. per day, have, until within the last month, been tranquil and patient in the hope of amelioration, whereas many of the operatives in this country have turned out because they did not earn more than 15s. a week. We do not assert that the working classes in England, as a body, are well provided for. On the contrary, we are fully aware that there is in many districts acute distress, which it is necessary to alleviate as well from motives of interest as from those of humanity; but we are sure that more than half the number of turbulent men who have thrown up their employment, and resorted to acts of

intimidation to obtain higher wages, have been receiving more than treble what the poor manufacturers of Lyons could earn. It may be said, perhaps, that the expense of living is so much smaller in the South of France, that the workman is able to do as well with a franc per day there, as a man with much higher wages here. This is erroneous. In France, fuel, which to the poor as well as to the rich is an article of necessity, Butchers' meat is not twenty per cent. cheaper, and bread is nearly as dear. Clothing and the luxuries of colonial produce are dearer, and the wine is as dear as beer, and not half so nutritious as the latter when home-brewed. Yet it is true that the manufacturers in France will live as well upon a franc per day as ours do on more than 1s. 6d. This arises, however, from the difference of their habits. The Frenchman plants his garden with vegetables; and, with a produce which does not cost a halfpenny, and the addition of a little bacon or fresh pork, makes an excellent soup.— For sixpence he will in this way give a wholesome meal to a large family. The haricot bean, an article but little known here, but which, if cultivated, would yield abundantly, first forms part of the ingredients of his potage, and is then transferred to a separate dish, where, with a little butter, it forms an excellent and agreeable food. For beverage he has diluted wine in a small quantity, and he is extravagant only in the use of Our working classes, on the contrary, feed chiefly on butcher's meat, which, instead of using as the basis of soup, they send to the bakehouse, where it loses half its weight, flavour, and nutrition. working man's bread is the adulterated stuff of the regular baker, and half the amount of his wages is spent in the beer shop. No wonder, then, that he is miserable in his home, and that he there beholds a wife and children wanting food. There is a great deal to be done yet for the poor in both coun-tries. In France, the rich, instead of locking up their capital, must embark it in public or private enterprise, and so furnish employment for those who have now only to chuse between starvation and crime. So long as want of confidence in France shall drive men to retire from trade with a small capital, instead of specu lating anew, will the lower orders suffer, and in their suffering be occasionally guilty of acts of violence which must cause a distrust in the upper and middle orders, calculated to excite hatred in the labouring classes. This state of things cannot continue in France without danger to public order. Here the causes of discontent are different, but they are not few. In the agricultural districts the poor are exposed but too frequently to inhuman treatment by overseers who have authority under the law to exercise an arbitrary

to come there will be occupation for all if the wealthy will but contribute the necessary means.—(COURIER OF The Paris Papers favourable to the Ministry, as might naturally be expected, are taking credit for the good feeling which has been manifested by respectable persons of all classes throughout France, in support of Government under the present formidable emergency, a fact which strengthens us in the opinion we have previously expressed, that the authority of Louis Philip will be rather strengthened than otherwise by the ca-tastrophe at Lyons. However theoretically opposed to each other, all reasonable persons unite in deprecating mob ascendancy, who have not, like the French Car-lists and our own blessed Tories, certain sinister objects to further by its temporary duration. In France the Carlist party would rejoice to see the whole country in a state of convulsion, because, by alarming Foreign Governments, it might lead to another restoration by the aid of foreign bayonets, the only very patriotic way in which the degraded and miserable elder branch of the House of Bourbon can ever hope to enter France as rulers. The movement party, on the other hand, what-ever use it might be disposed to make of popular excitement under certain circumstances, are too clear-sighted

not to perceive that anything assuming the character of

a servile war would produce a rapid desertion from their ranks of every human being to whom the stability

of commerce and the prosperity of trade were of the

controul, and both in the agricultural and manufact

turing districts the upper and middle classes, instead

of inquiring into the condition of their poor and de-pendent neighbours, and teaching them the advantage

of a good economy in their domestic affairs, frequently

keep aloof, and leave them to the brutalising societ of the beer shop, or the still worse influence of the

political incendiaries who take advantage of the indif-

erence of the well-disposed, to corrupt the minds of

the ignorant poor. There are many things to be done

for the lower classes before we can hope for affection

on their parts either here or in France; but it is de

lightful to know that the desire to improve their condi

tion, morally and physically, prevails in the Govern-ments, and in the upper and middle orders of both

countries. A few years, or even months, may show the fruit of a desire so honourable and humane. To

return, however, to the French papers. They announce that a general disarming is to take place in the Continental States. This is very satisfactory as regards the question of war or peace; but let the different Governments reflect that in disbanding their troops they must

adopt some plan of finding employment for them in

their homes. It is easy to provide for embodied sol-diers at a low rate, but the same means will not do for

men when they have homes to support and families to

keep. The natural remedy is a temporary sacrifice on

the part of the rich, whether in commerce or in pro-

moting public works. The Continental States are so much behind hand in roads, in manufactures, and in all

the improvements of social life, that for twenty years

slightest consequence. As to the Bonaparteans, they are utterly powerless as a party, and exist in little more than in name .- (GLOEE.)

We are informed that the expedients to which Don Miguel resorts to replenish his exhausted treasury, are truly characteristic of that contempt of justice and vio-lation of humanity by which his Government exists.— Prisoners, who had been detained for months and years without trial, are taxed by a threat of leaving their dungeons uncleansed, or being forced to work on the fortifications, unless they pay a certain sum. Thus upwards of 14,000 reis have been extracted from Subserra and his companions in misfortune in the prisons of St. Julien, and the produce of these oppressions is lavished on the wretches whose perjuries and denunciations have helped to crowd the jails with such victims. The forced loan is to extend to foreign merchants and Englishmen, in direct breach of the treaties subsisting between England and Portugal, and in remarkable contrast with the proceedings in the Azores, where the legitimate Government of Donna Maria, though driven like that of the Usurper to the expedient of a forced loan, has, in observance of the law of nations, and of specific treaties existing between Portugal and this country, exempted merchants from the operation of it.

The conduct of the Portuguese authorities to British merchants at Macao has never been explained, and the same delay and unwillingness to afford redress to the English is on that, as on all other occasions, exhibited by Don Miguel.—(GLOBE.)

STOCK EXCHANGE, DEC. 1, Twelve o'Clock.—There is little business doing; Consols for Account have been all the morning 83 1/2.

Two o'Clock. - Consols have declined to 83 1 %. The Foreign market is dull, and prices are as yesterday, except Danish, which is 66 to 66 1/2, and Dutch 41 1/2 42. There is a rumour of two commercial failures this morning in the City.

Three o'Clock.—Consols are 8314 %, and 831/4 1/4

for Money. DECEMBER 2, Twelve o'Clock .- Consols have been

all the morning at 83% ½.

Two o'Clock.—Consols unvaried and very heavy.
In the Foreign Market, Dutch Stock is 42½; Spanish, 14%; Russian, 99% 100; Portuguese, 49% 50%; Danish, 66%; Greek, 22 24; Brazilian, 44% %; Chilian, 17½ 18½; Columbian, 13 14; Mexican, 36½; Peruvian, 11 12. Nothing doing in French Securities, Three o'Clock.—Consols continue at 83%½.

We have received a file of Bombay papers to the 7th of August inclusive. They contain a notification from the Governor-General relative to the continuance, for another season, of the system adopted for the exportation of opium by the direct route from Malwa. Much anxiety had been felt on this subject at Bombay, as it was well known that the system had worked so ill for the Government, and had so materially affected the territorial revenue, that it was supposed the public sales would be again resorted to. This impression was so strong in the opium districts, that a large quantity was understood to be in course of preparation for shipment to Damaun. The Bengal Hurkaru of the 7th of July, gives some particulars of the death of the Bishop of Calcutta, which the former arrival merely announced. His Lordship's malady was a general failure of the digestive powers, and consequent debility and general His health had not been in a satisfactory state decay. His health had not been in a satisfactory state since he returned from his visitation tour to the other side of India. Dr. Turner is the fourth Bishop of that See who has fallen from the effects of the climate prematurely. His Lordship expired at his episcopal dence at Chowringhee in the morning of the 7th July, and his remains were interred in the cathedral on the morning of the following day. These papers contain the following notice of an intended meeting between the two Lordly Governors of the island:—" We hear that Lord Wm. Bentinck will meet Lord Clare at Milow in October or November, and may be expected at Calutta about the end of the year."

The Spanish Government have issued an order, declaring that as long as the cholera morbus continues in various parts of Europe, all vessels bound to Spain must be provided with bills of health from the Spanish Consuls. From the Thames, and all places not infected with the cholera morbus, and loaded with goods not susceptible of plague, or likely to communicate disease, a quarantine of 40 days! is to be performed.—All vessels with goods susceptible, that is, manufactures and other articles likely to convey disease, are ordered off to Port Mahon, there to be unloaded, and the ship and cargo fumigated for at least 40 days.— This will be severely felt by the British trade, as it cocasions a delay of at least two months. From all ports from the Thames northward on the east coast, the vessels are entirely prohibited from entering the Spanish norts .- (Globe.)

Accounts from the Hague state, that the King of Holland made use of the following words to a person there of high distinction:—"I confide in Providence, in my just rights, and shall continue firm to the last extremity. The blood of Nassau still flows in my veins, and the brave and faithful people over whom I reign will act according to my wishes; besides, what confidence can I have in the new treaties, when they have violated the former ones?"—(Sun.)

Baron Osy and M. Richtweyer, who are charge! with a special mission from Belgium, to our Govern-

ment, have arrived in London.—(British Traveller.)
Viscount Althorp gave the first Cabinet dinner this
season, on Wednesday, in Downing-street. The Ministers present were the Lord Chancelior, Earl Grey, Viscounts Melbourne, Palmerston, and Goderich, Earl of Carlisle, Right Hon. C. Grant, Lords Holland, Durham, and J. Russell, Sir J. Graham, Duke of Richmond, and Mr. Stauley. The Marquis of Lansdown, the only Minister absent, is at Bow-wood, Wilts.— (Courier.) The Lord Chancellor had a long interview with

Earl Grey on Tuesday. Yesterday the Duke of Richmond and Sir J. Graham visited Viscount Palmerston.

The address to the King, in answer to his Majesty's Speech, will be moved by Lord Camperdown in the Lords, and by Lord Cavendish in the Commons .-

We hear that the Reform Bills are ready, and that they will probably be read a second time previous to djournment for the Christmas Holidays. We believe that the census of 1831 will be taken as the standard of population; eight new Members will be given to Scotland, and five to Ireland; the full number of the House as it stands at present will be continued; and, of course some additional English towns will have Members. Some boroughs from Schedule B will be removed to Schedule A, and the £10 qualification will be taken in a more simple manner than at first proposed. The payment of taxes as well as rent will probably be required, and a certain holding necessary to the exercise of the franchise. These are all the particulars we can collect, and, certainly, they oppear to us to be improvements on the late Bills.—(Globe.)

We have reason to believe, that the statement made by the Globe, as to some details of the new Reform iensure, is not in every particular correct. We need hardly repeat, what we have often declared, that there will not be the slightest departure from the principle of the late Bill .- (Courier.)

The Irish Ecclesiastical representatives in the next Session of Parliament, will be the Archbishops of Tuam, Ferns, Cloyne, and Cork-all anti-Reformers,

Neither Mr. O'Connell nor Mr. ex-Sergeant Lefroy,

go to Parliament till after the Christmas recess, they having paired off.—(Dublin Journal.)

It will be recollected that a private meeting of certain merchants and bankers was recently held in the City of London, at which an ineffectual attempt was made at accommodation on the subject of the Reform Bill. Mr. Henry Drummond, who was present, sub-sequently addressed a letter to the *Times* on the subject, which contained the following paragraph :- "The passions of all ranks have been excited by Lords Grey and Brougham against the ministers of religion and the hereditary counsellors of the King who opposed them, in order that the upholders of our ancient institutions might be intimidated into becoming accessories to their new constitution; and it is vainly imagined that the labouring classes will submit to be discarded, and to sink again into their former degradation as soon as they shall have served the purposes of these profligate politicians. I wish political power to remain with the Aristocracy, because by such means alone can the Monarchy exist: if that power is to be transferred to another class it is revolution; to give that power to all classes has justice and consistency; to give it to one only, has neither." The subjoined correspondence

has since taken place on the subject:—
"Albany Park, Nov. 29.
"Mr Lord-I regret to learn from the Duke of Richmond. "MY LORD—I regret to learn from the Dake of Richmond, that some expressions in my letter to the *Times* are construed by your Lordship to imply an attack upon your motives, instead of being, as I intended, an opinion upon your Lordship's measures. As nothing was farther from my object or wish than to impute any thing to your Lordship individually, while I reserve the right of declaring myself freely on your Lordship's public measures, I have only to express the sincere regret I feel at any expression of mine having given unintentional pain tel your Lordship. I have the honour to be, etc.

"To Earl Grey.

"HERRY DRUMMOND."

"Sir-I have had the honour of receiving your letter of yesterday, which has been brought to me by the Duke of Richmond, and heg have to express my satistaction at your assurance that 'nothing was further from your object or wish than to impute to me individually any thing improper; and that while you reserve to yourself the right (which it never could he my wish or intention to dispute) of declaring yourself freely on my public measures, you felt sincere regret at any expression having given me unintentional pain.' I shall feel it necessary, as was understood between you and the Duke of Richmond, to give publicity to the letter which I have received from you. And have the honour, etc.

—(Times.) "Downing-street, Nov. 30.

At a meeting of the Council of the National Political Union, held on Wednesday at the Crown and Auchor, a lengthened and rather acrimonious discussion took place on a letter from Sir F. Burdett, which implied his withdrawal from the Association. The Hon. Bart. stated that he had no idea of the Union being a permanent body, deeming it inconsistent with all principles of government that any body should exist which might, by implication, be thought to attempt any controll over the Government. Resolutions were passed to the effect that, should the Reform Bill be gain rejected, a petition should be presented to the House of Commons, praying the House to suspend all supplies. The meeting did not separate till midnight.

-(Courier.)
A Court of Common Council was held yesterday, when the report of the London-bridge Committee was taken into consideration, and after some discussion the Court agreed with that part of it recommending the formation of a new line of street to the western extre-mity of Cornhill, and the widening of Little Eastcheap; the Committee was empowered to give the necessary notices, and prepare the petition to Parliament. Mr. Alderman Waithman made some observations as to the mode in which the discussion of the Court had been reported in the newspapers, and particularly of the report of his speech, and on the propriety of some measures being adopted for securing an accurate report of the proceedings in future. The Hon. Alderman did not follow up his observations by any ENGLISH MEDIC IMES.

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ue de Fer. (7.)—La Dame Blanche—Les Visitandines. Grande Dame—Le Soprano—Le Dey d'Altresses.

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Cubining under the head LATEST INTELLIGENCE all the news recieved down to the moment of going to press, this an education the Morning Papers by TWENTE-FOUR ROURS; it is forwarded the same day to Foreign and Provincial Subscribers, and also to those in Paris who may desire at instead of the Morning Publication.

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London and Baris

OBSERVER. Or Weskly Chronicle of Literature, Sois

PUBLISHED ON SUNDAYS. Being a Repository of the most valuable parties of the contents of all the Weekly, Monthly, and ther London Publications:

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PARIS, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1831.

PRICE 10 SOUS.

Great-Britain.

LONDON, DECEMBER 3, 1831.

[Received by Express.] We learn, from Spain, that General Bourmont is there, raising a corps of Refugee Royalists, for the purpose of profiting by some Bourbon reaction in the South of France. We have little fear, however, that he will find an opportunity of calling his troops into action, for the late events in France must have convinced the disaffected of all parties, that they have little chance of success in any attempt to overthrow the Constitu-tional system. Regarding General Bourmont's scheme as a hopeless one, we should not notice it at all, if we had not good reason to believe that certain titled and distinguished persons in this country are using endea-vours to further it. It is a new feature in the political partisanship of Englishmen, that, in order to promote particular views at home, they can become the abettors and supporters of rebels abroad, and display anxiety for the restoration of a family which, so far from having been grateful for the hospitality which they received here, when they were exiled from their native land, lost no opportunity of intriguing with other Sovereigns, with a view to cripple the resources and weaken the energies of a people who, from pure motives of charity had fed and protected them. We have no desire at present to drag before the public those persons in this country who have become the allies of the Carlists; but we will tell them plainly, that if they do not abandon a connexion at once treasonable and disgraceful, we shall not hesitate to expose the names of men who, not satisfied with being enemies to reform at home, are friends to rebellion abroad, in the hope of effecting a change which would again place them at the head of their fellow-subjects, and again give them the handling of the public treasure for the purposes of despotism and corruption.—(COURIER.)

It is stated by the Post that the Miguelite Agents in London, are very angry with Lord Palmerston for having released the ships which are detained upon their information. The grounds upon which the release was formation. The grounds upon which the release was made have given great offence, and led to strong remonstrances, in which M. Sampayo, the Miguelite Consul-General, who has all the advantages of diplomatic instruction and assistance which the Earl of Aberdeen and the Marquis of Londonderry can give, has taken part. It appears that the continued detention of the ships was required by M. Sampayo, in virtue of existing treaties between Great Britain and Portugal, by which M. Sampayo says, we are bound to assist Portugal M. Sampayo says, we are bound to assist Portugal against all her enemies. To this Lord Palmerston is stated to have replied, that although Great Britain may be bound to assist Portugal against a foreign enemy —always, we suppose, meaning Portugal with a legitimate Government, and not under the sway of an Usurper-we are not bound to interfere in case of a civil war, or of a claim to a Crown which is worn by a man whose authority we have never acknowledged. That this mode of reasoning should not please the Miguelites we can believe, but that it is an unsound one will not easily be made apparent. There is a great deal of point in it, and Lord Palmerston has shown much tact as well as principle in getting rid of the Miguelite claim so readily. In addition to the demand made upon our Government for the detention of the ships in question, it was proposed that the parties who were said to have been guilty of a violation of the Foreign Enlistment Act, should be prosecuted by the Law Officers of the Grown, for the recovery of the penalties declared by that Act. The answer to this modest proposal is stated, and we believe correctly, to have been, that his Ma-jesty's Ministers did not feel themselves bound to insti-tute any such proceedings, and that they would not for a moment entertain the proposition, as it was open to the applicants themselves to prosecute under the Act, if they chose to do so, without calling upon the Government to do it for them. Here the matter rests, so far as the decision of the Government is concerned, but not They continue to so as to the Miguelites. even to threaten-what think you, reader? That their Prince of Princes-the humane-the immaculate Miguel, will send his fleets and armies against Great Britain?-No; but that the Marquis of Londonderry and the Earl of Aberdeen shall impeach Lord Palmerston and his Colleagues for refusing to comply with the request of the Miguelite Consul-General. Whether the affection of the Noble anti-Reformers alluded to for Don Miguel will carry them so far as his agents would have us believe, remains to be seen. We do not think it will. He must be a bold, nay an impudent man, who will stand up in either House of Parliament to move an impeachment of Ministers for not having exercised arbitrary power in support of the Portuguese Usurper.—(COURIER.)

The opponents of the Government on the Reform Question may be ranged under the following heads:-1. Those who dread the people's acquiring any greater degree of power in the management of their own affairs than they possess at present. - 2. Those who blame themselves and their leaders for their previous declarations on the subject of Reform, — which made it necessary for them to quit office.—3. Those who feel the necessity of Parliamentary Reform, but who, on one ground or another, object to the plan proposed by the Ministers. The last are the only persons whom there is any chance of conciliating; but we believe that every one of them has a distinct plan of his own, and that no other than his own will satisfy him. It was by the union of all these parties, that the late Bill was lost, but on any other point than Reform, they can scarcely be expected to unite. Indeed, it is

perfectly astonishing that they should have united, even for an hour, after the complaints and the yows which many of them made when they conceded that the Duke of Wellington and Sir R. Peel had betrayed them on the question of Catholic Emancipation. They may, however, unite again on the Reform Bill; but we hardly think they will do so on any amendment to the Address. The Earl of Rosslyn has, it seems, succeeded in obtaining a great number of proxics, to be used against his old friend Lord Grey; but we feel assured that the Government and the people must triumph, let their adversaries do what they may .-

STOCK EXCHANGE, DECEMBER 3, Twelve o'Clock .-There is scarcely a feature in the Money Market this morning, and the price for the Account is 833/8 1/2

with few transactions. Two o'Clock .- Consols for Account unvaried. In the Foreign Market there is some business. Dutch the Foreign Market there is some business. Dutch Stock is 42½ ½; Spanish, 14½; Russian, 99¾; Portuguese, 49 50; Danish, 66½; Greek, 22 24; Brazilian, 44½ ¾; Chilian, 18 19; Columbian, 13 14; Mexican, 35¾; Peruvian, 11 12. Prices of Shares are—Anglo-Mexican, 14 16; United do., 5 6; Real del Monte, 15 17; Bolanos, 145 155; St. John del Rey, 8; Alliance British and Foreign, 7½; Marine, 4½; Royal, Exchange, 180; West India Docks, 106 105.

Three of Clock.—Consols for Account, 85½.

Three o'Clock .- Consols for Account, 851/2 There is no truth in the report that a rebellion has taken place in Madeira. Letters received this morning, dated the 18th ult., state that the island was perfectly tranquil. The rumour originated in some disturbances in the Cape de Verd Islands, the particulars of which

have not yet transpired.—(Globe.)

The Ambassadors and Ministers of Russia, Austria, France, and Prussia, assembled yesterday, and held a conference, which lasted some hours, with Viscount Palmerston. Previously the Noble Viscount had a long interview with Earl Grev. A Cabinet Council

on Monday Earl Grey will give a dinner to a party of Peers, and Lord Althorp to several members of the Commons, to whom the speech of his Majesty, on opening the Session of Parliament on Tuesday, will be read. The ultra-Tory Lords intend to move an amend-ment on that part of the Address which will relate to

Reform.—(Courier.)

The conclave in Charles-street is acting with increased energy as the Session approaches. Sir R. Pecl fills the honourable office of Chairman. According to our information, the organisation of this conclave is such as to render its legality a matter of doubt.—(Sun.)

Cantion against Fraud!—Ministers, as at present advised, mean to promise, in the King's Speech, a modification of the Reform Bill. The promise will be

dification of the Reform Bill. The promise will be vague, or it will be precise. If vague, they mean to cheat the opposition and the anti-revolutionists throughout the country. If precise, and if it promise an important and essential change in the Bill, they have cheated their stupid supporters throughout the country. In either case they are unworthy of administering the affairs of a nation of honest men, and must be turned out upon the very first opportunity .- (Standard.)

We have been assured that a coalition between the Whigs and Torics, on the question of Reform, either has been effected or will be before our journal reaches the reader; and that the result of this junction will be Lord Wharncliffe's accession to the Ministry .- (Court Journal.)

A meeting of the National Union was held yesterday at the Crown and Anchor; the proceedings were quite unimportant. The only person prescut known to the political world was Mr. Shiel, who strongly urged the necessity of obedience to the laws, and recommended the example of the Catholic Association to

the Society.—(Times.)
We have received the following from the Council

Office :-	Court
Remained at last Report	38
Total	46
Recovered	3 5
Remaining at this date, at 8 o'clock, A.M	38

MURDER OF THE ITALIAN BOY.

At an early hour yesterday morning the Courts of the Old Bailey were almost in a state of siege. Every approach to it was so crowded as to render the effecting an entrance by those who had business a matter of considerable difficulty at half-past seven o'clock. The galleries, it was stated by the officers of the Court, had been completely taken over night by members of the nobility, and a guinea for a seat was said to have been repeatedly refused. Mr. C. Phillips wes expected to have conducted the defence; but, having cases in other Courts, he declined, in consequence of this trial being likely to occupy the Court till 10 o'clock at night. Upwards of thirty witnesses were subpoensed for the prosecution and twenty-two for the defence. At nine o'clock, Mr. Sergeant Arabin took his seat on the bench, and the prisoners were arraigned. They were called up in the following order:—
John Bishop; he was dressed in a smock frock, and presented nearly the same appearance as an agricultural labourer, except that his countenance, if we may so express it, was more tinged with metropolitan cunning. Thomas Williams was dressed in a fustian jacket, with a brown handkerchief; a simple-looking man, under the middle size, and of extremely inoffensive appearance; he seemed to be as little affected as any of the spectators. James May is more athletic, of wiry make, and firm, determined countenance; dressed in a fustian jacket, with a yellow handkerchief, and appeared, during the arraignment, with

a compressed lip and a stern countenance. The appearance of the prisoners showed no emotion which could indicate that they were charged with a more heinous offence then the pickpockets and housebreakers around them.— The Court was by this time nearly filled with fashionably dressed persons, particularly females, and the approaches to the barristers' places presented, from continuance of wigged heads, the appearance of a bed of cauliflowers.— The Duke of Sussex, and a great number of the nobility, took their seats on the bench. The counsel engaged for the prosecution were Messrs. Adolphus, Clarkson, and Bedkin. Those for the prisoners were Messes. Curwood

Bodkin. Those for the prisoners were Messrs. Curwood and Barry.

The indictment charged the prisoners with the murder, on the 4th November last, of Carlo Ferrair, in Bethnalgreen, by striking and beating him, and inflicting divers wounds and contusions, of which wounds and contusions he died. They were also indicted for another murder of a male person, whose name was unknown. The Clerk of the Arraigns then asked, "John Bishop, are you guilty or not guilty." Bishop answered, without any emotion, "Not Guilty," as did also the others.

At ten the Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, who

came down specially to try this case, entered the Court with Mr. Baron Vaughan and Mr. Justice Littledale.

Mr. ADOLPHUS then stated the case to the Jury. He exhorted them to discharge from their minds, and not to be influenced by, any prejudice that they might have received out of Court, but to form their judgment upon the evidence which he should adduce before them. He reminded them that, in cases of murder, it was very seldon that evidence could be given of the blows struck; but the law wisely or-dained that the consideration of the circumstances which attended it should be submitted to the examination of twelve impartial men. In this case no motives of revenge had actuated the prisoners to murder this poor boy, but the sordid and base desire of possessing a dead body, in order to sell that body to the surgeons for dissection, had led them to this murder. On the morning of 5th November the three prisoners presented themselves at the gate of the King's College, with a hamper containing the body for sale. The porter sent for one of the resident medical genthemen, who immediately suspected, from the appearance of the body, that it had been burked. He (Mr. Partridge) asked the price of it, and said that he would take it at what they offered, namely, ten guineas: he said, however, he must change a £50 note, and sent the porter ostensibly must change a £50 note, and sent the porter ostensibly to get change, but in reality to get a strong body of police to apprehend them; they were thus taken. The body was not at first recognised. It was, however, afterwards discovered that May and Bishop had a conversation at a publichouse in Giltspur-street, which conversation excited great suspicion in those who heard it. They afterwards asked a cabriolet man to carry something that they had in a sack, and which they said was a stiff un, and offered him a guinea to carry it, but he declined it. They then got a coach to take it to Guy's Hospital, where it was left all night. to take it to Gny's Hospital, where it was left all night.

On the way they took tea with a waterman at a coachstand; and, to show the frame of mind that was familiar to them, it might be as well to mention, that when one of them
put some rum into the tea of the other, the latter said,
if What! do you mean to hocus me, or burke me?" He
then described the evidence, which stated when the boy was
last seen. The feeth had been taken from the boy's mouth.
May took, on the 5th, a set of teeth, which appeared to have
belonged to the boy, to a dentist, and said ithat he himself
had taken them from a body which had never been buried.
He (Mr. Adolphus) was also prepared to show that Bishop
and May had all along treated and spoken of Williams as
if he was as much interested in the transaction as the others.
A neighbour of Bishop's heard at about midnight on the them, it might be as well to mention, that when one of them A neighbour of Bishop's heard at about midnight on the night of the 4th, a scuffle in Eishop's house, in which he could hear that three persons were engaged. The scuffle could hear that three persons were engaged. The scuffle soon ceased, and two persons went away, leaving one of the men. Mr. Thomas and Mr. Corder, of whom Mr. Adolphus spoke very highly, had, he said, searched the premises and found a wooden staff, with which he was supposed to have been murdered, and a complete suit of clothes buried in the garden, which exactly resembled that which the Italian boy was seen to wear on the day before. The Learned Gentleman then described the evidence of the medical men who had examined the body after death, and who believed that the boy had died quite suddeath, and who believed that the boy had died quite sud-denly. He also stated that one of the witnesses was only seven years old. That witness had, when playing with Bishop's children, been shown a box of white mice, a species very rare, and which deceased was in the habit of exhibiting. He repeated his exhortation to them to confine their decision to the evidence that would be produced before them. During the whole of this speech, the prisoners maintained a sullen pallid appearance. The Learned Counsel then called the first witness-William Hill: He stated that he was porter to the dis-

secting room in the King's College. The prisoners Bishop and May came to the College on 5th November. May asked if he wanted any thing; witness answered not parameter. ticularly. May said he had got a male subject, that it was a boy about fourteen years of age, and that the price would be twelve guineas. Witness said that he could not think of giving that price, as he did not care about it. Witness went and acquainted Mr. Partridge, spoke it. Witness went and actinated in a stringer, the demonstrator of anatomy, who shortly afterwards spoke to them concerning the piece. May said he should have it for ten guineas, which would be the lowest. Witness, however, offered them nine guineas by the order of Mr. Partridge. May with an oath said that it should not cone in for less than ten guineas; but it should not cone in for less than ten guineas; but it was the said that it should not cone in for less than ten guineas; but it was the said that it was the said to want to be said to want to want to be said to want to be said to want to be said to want to want to be said to want Bishop called the witness on one side, and said, " Never mind May, he is drunk, it shall come in for nine guineas, and that within half an hour." In the afternoon, Bishop, May, and Williams, accompanied by Shields, the porte who has been discharged, came back again; May and Bishop took a hamper into the room and opened it, and took out a sack which contained the body. May and Bishop remarked that the body was fresh-May turned the body carelessly from the sack, he being in liquor. Witness asked them what had been the cause of death. They said it was no business of theirs, nor of his. The left arm was bent, and the fingers of the hand were clenched .-Witness communicated his opinion to Mr. Partridge, who immediately went and inspected the body; and then went to the secretary's office, and brought a \$50 note, and told them that he must get it changed, and he would pay

them. Bishop said, "Give me the money you have, and I will call on Monday and get the rest." May proposed that he should take the note and get it changed, but this offer was declined. The police were brought in consequence of the suspicious appearance of the body, and the men taken into custody. The body had never been interred or laid out. It had never been in a cossin, because there

laid out. It had never been in a cossin, because there was no sawdust about the hair.

Mr. R. Partridge, Demonstrator of Anatomy at the King's College, was there on Saturday, 5th November.—His attention was first called to the body by Hill. Examined the external appearance of the body, and found some marks and circumstances of suspicion. These were the swollen state of the jaw—the blood-shot eyes—the freshness of the body—rigidity of the limbs. There was likewise a cut over the left temple. Looked at the lips, which were swollen. Saw the body afterwards, when in the custody of Mr. Thomas, in company with Mr. Beaman and other gentlemen. The muscles were then rigid. The wound on the temple was superficial, and did not injure the bone. That was the only appearance of external injury; at least there was no other external mark. Between the scalp and the bone there was some blood congealed. On opening the body the whole of the contents of the chest and abdomen were in a healthy condition. Did not know what were the contents of the stomach, which was filled. The spinal part of the brain at the back of the head, and the whole brain was also examined; the brain was perfectly healthy as far back as the spine; in cutting the scale the spinal part of the brain at the back of the head, and the whole brain was also examined; the brain was perfectly healthy as far back as the spine; in cutting through the skin and muscles of the neck there were discovered marks of violence, a great deal of congulated blood was found, but the best faith beautiful which and upon removing the back part of the bony canal which concludes the spine of the back, a quantity of congealed blood was also found in that; that was opposite the place where the blood had been found in the muscles of the neck; uncongealed blood was also found in the rest of the neck; uncongeated blood was also found in the rest of the spine; the spinal marrow or cord appeared perfectly healthy; thought that those marks of violence were sufficient to have caused death. That violence had been exerted which had affected the spinal cord. Believed that those appearances had been caused by some violence on the back of the neck. Believed that a blow from a stick would be the neck of the neck. Believed that a blow from a stick would be the neck of the neck. Believed that a blow from a stick would be necked to the neck of the neck. have produced similar effects. Could not say whether that would produce instant death, but it certainly would have produced a rapid one.—Cross-examined by the Counhave produced a rapid one.—Cross-examined by the Counsel for the prisoners:—Saw nothing in the external appearance that indicated a violent death. Spoke from belief, which was more than suspicion. Did not think that any other application of force than a blow would have produced those appearances. A fall would have been a blow. Thought that it could not have been caused by a violent pressure of the knee or hand.—Re-examined: The heart was empty and the face flush. These appearances tast alluded to, indicated that a person had died rather suddenly, and exist in many cases of a natural death. and exist in many cases of a natural death.

Mr. G. Beaman, the next witness, was then examined;

said he was a surgeon, of James-street, Covent-garden-First saw the body on 5th Nov. at 12 o'clock at night. Examined it carefully. It appeared to have died very recently. The weather was then favourable to the preservation of bodies. By his judgment the body had not been dead more than 36 hours. The face appeared swollen; the eyes full, prominent, and blood-shot; the tongue swollen, and protruded between the lips; the teeth had all been extracted; the gums bruised and bloody, and portions of the jaws had been broken out with the teeth. There were also appearances of blood having issued from the gums. Thought that the teeth must have been taken out within two bloods have after least to out within two or three hours after death. Examined the throat, neck, and chest very particularly; no marks of vic-lence externally apparent there. Saw a cut over the left eyebrow, about three quarters of an inch long, through the skin to the bone. Pressed the part, and a small quantity of blood oozed from the wound. Blood might have issued from the wound if the latter had been caused by throwing the body out of a sack after had been caused by throwing the body out of a sack after death. It was serum, tinged with blood. Saw the body again at two o'clock on the Sunday afternoon. The limbs were decidedly stiff on the Saturday night, but not so stiff on the Sunday; should think that it had not been laid out. Soon after eight on that evening, witness, with Mr. Partridge, and other gentlemen, further examined it. He cleansed with a sponge the neck and chest; found no scratch or any other mark of the neck and chest; found no scratch or any other mark of violence there. He then removed the scalp, with the top of the skull. They detected a patch of blood, of the size of a crown-piece. This must have been caused by a blow given during life. The brain was next examined, and its appearance was perfectly healthy; the body was then turned, for the purpose of examining the spinal marrow, and on removing the skin from the back was of the pred and on removing the skin from the back part of the neck a considerable quantity of coagulated blood (witness thought at least four ounces) was found among the mus-cles: that blood must have been effused while the subject was alive. On removing a portion of the spine to examine the spinal marrow, a quantity of congulated blood was lying in the canal, which, by pressure in the spinal marrow, must have caused death. There was no injury to the bone of the spine. All these appearances, and the death, would have followed the blow of an obtuse instru-ment of any kind. The chest and the cavity was minutely There was about an ounce of blood in the spinal canal. The heart was empty, which is very unusual, and denoted sudden death; meant nearly instantaneous death, in two or three minutes, and not longer. The stomach contained a tolerably full meal, which smelt slightly of 1um, and digestion was going on at the time of death. Should think that death occurred about three hours after the meal, from the appearances. Removed the stomach. The centre of the stomach appeared perfectly healthy. Ascribed the death of the boy to a blow on the back of the neck, from the whole of his examination, and verified by precisely the same appearances as witness had seen on animals.—Cross examined—Did not think that the body was dirty; did not cleanse any other part of the body than the back of the neck; if a stick or heavy staff had been used on the back of the neck it would have left some mark or external contusion unless the boy had lived some time; believed that the emptiness of the heart and the flush state of the face might ave appeared after a natural death; but had never before seen the heart empty after death. No blow on the top of the head could have from any accident, such as from the fall of timber or a stone, produced those appearances. If a

VERTISEMENTS.

TTES AFFICHES ANGLASSES.

DUND.—Yesterday, in the rue Vivienne, niglish little Boy. His Parents are requested to apply his Paper.

UABLE PAINTINGS advertised in the l'uesiay, the 29th November last, will remain on i Bulliff, rue bailliff, until the 8th December inst, yed from 11 till 3 o'clock.

d by Auction, on Thursday and Friday d by Auction, on Thursday and Friday dist. December inst., at 12 o'clock, the complete are of a Family who have just left Paris, at their No. 57, rue St. Lezure, corner of the rue de la n, comprising all the usual articles in mahogany croom, Saloon, Study, Bed-chambers and other the bandsome Silk Curtains and Temperies, Beds and ts, Clocks and Ornaments, in Bronze-Gilt and in, Kitchen and Household Utensils of every dea fine-toned Piano, and a quantity of Rhenish, panish Wunes, which will be on v.ew To-MORROW om 12 till 4 o'clock.

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Family, forming a select society, have amily or several Single Persons as Boarders; terms Apply to Mine. Frederic, No. 285, rue St. Honore; or travides, near the Tutteries. Deportunity .-- A French Family, occu-

Residence, with a garden will receive as inmate eman, wishing to acquire the French Language, ony.—Apply No. 9, Avenue de Marbeuf. Protestant Boarding-School, by Mine.
24, rue Blanche, Chaussee d'Antin, claims the rents and Guardians from the advantages of its uperfority of its plan of education, moderation. Two or three Ladies may be received as Boarders

ady is desirous of letting her Apartment, y furnished, and could also give Board, if agree-

stry, Biscuits, Puddings, Mince and other ound Cakes, &c., of the best quality, to be had at sh Pastry-Cook and Biscuit Baker, No. 4, rue bourg.

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bed patronage which this elegant Establishment best proof of its superior accommodations and its well furnished Apartments, commanding the way of the sea, its internal economy, and invalved prices, have secured for it a preference that elekcepers, Waiters, Postillians, &c. on the road ommend other houses. The ALBION employs no L. Gentlemen and Families who honour it with find comfort & luxury combined with economy; trher patronage than what it will be found to hit has spared no expense to obtain.

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e Voyage between London and Calais is generally e same period as between Dover and Calais, and and this Direct Conveyance will be found more much less Expensive.

5 ... 1 morn | Thursday Dec. 22 ... 5 morn 5 ... 6 morn | Thursday Dec. 29 ... 6 morn gers from Calais, by the Vessel on Friday, will bark in the Hamburgh Packet, which leaves on

unodious Apartments are appropriated at the ondon, for the reception of Passengers arriving at, where their Baggage is examined without

on of Mr. Maich, Agent to the General Steam ny, Paris, the Castignone, No. 3 (Estate, House gent, who forwards Goods and Luggage to Eng-Scotland) Messer, Grichman, rue Vivienne, No. Zalasis: Chapman, Dirppe; Crowe, Bolloone d Barry, Busselis S. Amour, OSEND, and at No. 69 Lombard S reet, London.

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Paris, Dec. 5 .- 61, 25, 64, 24, 55.

"雅们人生"我们兴。

(commences at 8.)—L'Italiana in Algeri, Ais (7.)—Les Préventions.—La Petite Ville emette. (7.)—Le Mariage à l'Anglaise—Le Prison-is.

a Grande Dame-Le Soprano-Le Suisse de Maitresses.

— Lantara et Dorvigni — Le Chevreuil — St.

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PARIS, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1831.

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LONDON, DECEMBER 3, 1831.

It was the well meant, though imprudent interference of the Prefect, in giving by his sanction, a species of legal guarantee to a scale of wages which ought to have derived all its validity from the voluntary agreement of the parties, that led to the late disturbances at Lyons; and we find the same presiding ignorance again at work in another Proclamation issued by the Mayor and Prefect of that City on the same subject. [Vide Messenger of Thursday.] The workmen called the old tariff their charter, and took the revolutionary mode of defending it against the ordinances of their masters.—
The new tariff will be regarded in the same light, and if the manufacturers are unable to comply with it, may give rise to a similar rebellion. It would have been better to have taxed the whole of the inhabitants, for the support of unemployed workmen, than to have endangered the very existence of industry, by robbing those whose capital sets it in motion.—(Times.)

The origin of the popular movement at Lyons was what, in this country, would be termed a strike for wages. For some time past, the silks of France have been in a great degree supplanted in the foreign mar-ket by those of England and Switzerland. The Lyonnese manufacturers, therefore, in attempting to maintain the competition, found themselves under the necessity of lowering wages. To this pre-existing pressure was added that arising from the unsettled state of France during the last two years. The suspension of purchasers from want of confidence, which created the commercial distress, naturally fell heaviest upon articles like silk, of ornament and luxury. After long bearing their evils with exemplary patience, the work-men at last demanded an advance of wages. The Préfect. with that pestilent spirit of busy intermeddling, of which French officials can never divest themselves, sanctioned the increased rate of wages by an authoritative proclamation. The consequence was what might have been foreseen. Magistrates may fix a scale of wages, but it is beyond the power of any Magistrate to compel the manufacturers to pay it. The employers could not afford to manufacture at a loss; they accordingly discharged their men, and the insurrection followed. The revolt will be put down. But we do hope, though we scarcely dare expect, that the legislators of France, after this warning, will bethink themselves, and lay it to heart, that to pay some attention to the physical well-being of the class which composes fifteen-sixteenths of the whole nation, is really part of the duty of a Government. The Morning Chronicle will tell us, that the language we now use is mischievous, tending to make the working classes believe that their condition depends not upon themselves, but upon Government. Undoubtedly any language would be mischievous, which should persuade the people that the Government could fix the rate of wages. But, without being able to raise wages, the Government has the power of making the present rate of wages sufficient for the subsistence of the labourers. The French Government, with a reckless fiscality equal to that of the worst Ministers of our worst times, derives the greater part of its immense revenue, both general and local, from duties on the articles consumed by the great body of the people. The taxes which fall upon the most numerous and poorest class, yield most to the revenue; and this is all which a mere financier, either in France or in Faculty of the people. either in France or in England, ever troubles himself with. It has been proved again and again, that the tax on salt, that on wine (which is to the French labourer what beer is to the English), the monopoly of tobacco, the *octroi* or town duties on all kinds of agri-cultural produce, and various other burdens imposed by the French system of finance, fall not only with greatest comparative, but with the greatest absolute weight, upon those who are least able to bear it. A poor family actually pays a greater number of francs to the revenue, one year with another, on account of these taxes, than a rich family. Yet, whenever a voice has been raised (and few and faint have been such voices) in the late or present Chamber of Deputies, for the alleviation of these intolerable exactions, the sound has either been merely re-echoed from the bare walls, or has been drowned in clamour. Were these taxes taken off, the silk-weavers of Lyons might be able to live, at least without danger of famine, upon such wages as their employers could allow consistently with being able to sell their fabrics in the northern markets at the same price with other nations. Further, since the year 1821, a corn law, worse than our corn laws when at their worst, has artificially raised the price of food in all the manufacturing parts of France; and consideraby more so in Lyons than in other places, the importation price being, by the absurd provisions of the law, different in different districts. The French Ministry has lately proposed to the legislature a slight relaxation of this system; and the Committee appointed by the Chamber of Deputies to examine the Bill, have named for their President M. de Saint-Cricq, and for their Secretary M. Charles Dupin! They might have hunted through France for men more inveterately averse to free trade, and found none. Not only the food of the labourer, but almost every other article of his consumption which is not raised in price by excise duties, is so by restrictions on trade. The cottons in which he does, or might, clothe himself and his family, he must not import from England (save at an enormous duty), but must purchase a bad and dear article produced at home. If the woollens in which he clothes himself are foreign, they have paid a high duty, to protect French manufactures; if French, they have paid

a high duty on the raw material, to protect French agri-

culture. If he purchases French manufactures of any description, they are dear and bad, because made by dear and bad machinery, owing to prohibitory duties on foreign iron; the iron of France being of notoriously bad quality, and the mines far from productive; but this is for the protection of French mining and French forests. The sugar and coffee which the poor silkweaver consumes, he must pay for at an immense increase of price, to protect French beet-root, and to save from ruin three little islands, Martinique, Guada-loupe, and Bourbon; the fee simple of all three not being worth ten years' purchase of the tax annually levied, on their account, from the consumers of colonial produce. Finally, even live cattle cannot be driven into France from beyond the Rhine, except at an enormous duty; and a riot took place only a few weeks since, at Strasbourg, on this very account. All these evils the French Ministry, and the leaders of the Opposition, are fully alive to, and would gladly remedy if they were able. But the Minister dares not propose an alteration of this monstrous system, to a Chamber composed of cotton and woollen manufacturers, and proprietors of forests and mines.—(Examiner.)

The following is an extract of a letter from Rungpore of August 7, in the Bombay papers :- " The in-undations have come down with a vengeauce this year, the river being now higher by a foot than it was at any period the preceding year, and most of the indigo plant is under water; we never have witnessed such weather. We had a shock of an earthquake yesterday, which made the old factory dance again. Now imagine our melancholy prospect." There are authentic accounts that an incursion had been made into Cutch by a body of about five or six hundred marauders from

the North, sweeping the country at large. A wing of the 2d Bombay Light Cavalry has been ordered mither to protect the inhabitants.—(Globe.)

The Court will go into mourning for her late Screue Highness the Dowager Duchess of Saxe Cobourg Gotha Lamorrow (Sunday), for 15 days.—(Counity)

Highness the Dowager Duchess of Saxe Cobourg Gotha, to-morrow (Sunday), for 15 days.—(Courier.) The establishment of Claremont goes on in nearly the same way as when King Leopold was there. Great attention is said to the great arter of the control of the contro attention is paid to the growing of vines and grapes in the hot-houses, and all the fruit which is not wanted by the Duchess of Kent, is sent to the King at Brussels. The expense of keeping up the gardens at Claremont exceeds £2,000 per annum. The Duchess of Kent and the Princess Victoria frequently reside at Claremont now, as the removal of several large trees from the immediate vicinity of the house, has rendered the spot healthy, and the young Princess gains strength whilst there. Sir John Conroy manages all that relates to the house, but does not interfere with the grounds. The King, on the day of his departure for Belgium, went over the flower gardens with his gardener, and stopping at all the plants or beds which had been favourites with the Princess Charlotte, recommended them particularly to the attention of the gardener. On leaving the garden, the face of Leopold was bathed in tears.—Marlborough House will no longer be kept up, either at the expense of King Leopold, or the Duches of Kept. By an arrangement with the Crown, the mansion will be converted into a Royal Palace, and, in an event which the nation would deeply deplore, become the future residence of Queen Adelaide.—(Court Journal.)

The Duchess of Kent has transmitted £50 to Archdeacon Pott, to be applied to the purposes of the Board of Health for Kensington. Sir John Conroy has also

contributed £10.—(Post.)

Lord Denorben, one of the last creation of Peers, is said to have declined a like honour during the administration of Mr. Canning, and to have received it with reluctance on the present occasion.—(Court Journal.)

We have to announce the death of Lord Robert Seymour. He was in his eighty-fifth year, and expired at his seat in South Wales. He was uncle to the present Marquis of Hertford, and brother to Lord Henry, whom he has surrived only a service of the serviced only and brother to Lord Henry. he has survived only one year. He was married twice; the second time to a daughter of Viscount Chetwynd; Mr. Seymour, Sergeant-at-Arms to the House of Commons, is son to Lord Robert, by his first marriage .-

(Court Journal.)

The usual weekly meeting of the Council of the Birmingham Political Union took place at the Globe Tavern, on Tuesday. The room was crowded to suffocation. It was resolved unanimously, in order to systematise the discussions of the Council—"That the business of the Council, in future, be so far conducted in the same manner as the debates of the House of Commons, that no member be allowed to speak more than once upon any subject, except by right of reply, and for explanation, when he shall he confined to explanation!!" A petition, praying the King either to nominate a large body of Peers, or at once issue writs to those places intended by the framers of the Reform Bill to be enfranchised, was passed unanimously. At this meeting the Rev. Dr. Wade, Vicar of St. Nicholas, Warwick, was elected a member of the Council. Dr. Wade acknowledged the honour done him in a very long declamation eulogistic of political unions, and the voice of "the moral chorus of millions," as the Greeks called the advisers of the chief actors. "The horrid Moloch of boroughmongering power that devours the poor people's rights," he said, "must be extirpated. The law must be reformed—it sends a child to prison who pulls a stick, value sixpence, out of a hedge to light a sick mother's fire, and suffers the robber of £20,000 to escape with impunity. In politics, when it cannot hang, draw, and quarter an advocate of liberty in open day, it can Burke us in secret." He praised the proclamation. The Council of the Union had anticipated it at Birmingham. "The borough tyrants had in vain sharpened their hatchets and tomahawks, thirsting for our blood. Even so insignificant a person as myself is

marked for an object of attack to some hundreds of Tory troopers; these bravest of the brave are ambitious of fleshing their maiden swords in the carcass of a citizen parson, or perforating his cassock with balls.— Now, I am not a very slender mark—but under any circumstances they will find me no flincher, and whether I am shot in the streets or cut down in the field I will always obey the laws, and stand up for my King, my country, and constitution. A Reformer I have lived, and a Reformer I will die." Upon this Reverend Gentleman's speech we have a word or two to say. Are Reformers, we ask, in danger of being cut down in the fields? We are not aware of it. Are men who always obey the law likely to be shot in the men who always obey the law likely to be shot in the streets? We cannot see the probability of it. Parson, let us preach peace to you. Attend to your religious duties, and leave politics to those who are more qualified. "The medding priests who kindle up confusion and vex the quiet world with their vain scruples" are no disciples of the prince of peace. Which of the Bishops is more violent than this aposte of liberality? Parson Wade Parson Wade you are ambitious! It is do. Wade, Parson Wade, you are ambitious! It is delightful self-complacency in the waddling Vicar of St. Nicholas to fancy himself a martyr to freedom, singled out by a hundred champions of corruption. Oh vanity,

On Friday a very numerous meeting of freeholders, heritors, and tenants of East Lothian, took place in the County-hall, Haddington, to express their approbation of the measure of Reform in Parliament, and their confidence in his Majesty's Ministers, and also to vote an address of thanks to his Majesty for the zealous support and countenance which he has throughout given to that measure. Notwithstanding the unfavourable state of the weather, there were upwards of 500 individuals present, among whom were a great number of the tenantry of the county. Among others present, we observed the Earl of Cassilis, Sir J. G. Sinclair, Sir D. Baird, Sir D. Kinloch, Sir T. Dick Lauder, Mr. Steuart, of Alderston, Mr. Grant Suttie, Mr. Bogue, of Woodhall, Mr. Cadell, of Cockenzie, Provosts Dodds and Dunlop, etc. Sir J. G. Sinclair was in the chair, and resolutions in accordance with the objects of the

meeting were carried with unanimity.—(Scotsman.)
The Liverpool anti-Reform Address, up to Saturday night, had not obtained more than 600 names, out of a population of 203,000 souls. At the Exchange News' Room, which has 1,200 subscribers, it received only

117 signatures, and not more than 41 at the Under-writers -Room.—(Liverpool Albion.)

Sir Harcourt Lees has published a proposal for pre-venting contagion in Ireland, by "surrounding the Corn-Exchange (where O'Connell's new Association meet) with a loyal and Christian cordon of the 3d and 14th Dragoons, and letting them open a fire upon the brutal bigots, knaves, and traitors inside." "I can safely assert," he says, "that from the chief villain to the lowest stable-boy among the gang, not a single man among them can be found with a washed face or a clean shirt. They carry pestilence as they move, and ought indiscriminately to be shot or hanged."!!— (Dublin Journal.)

One of the professed objects of the new Irish Association is to heal dissensions. Mr. O'Connell, in his endeavours to forward that object says, "he hopes to see the day when nobody in the County of Tipperary will be found to speak to Lord Glengall." This is an

Irish mode of conciliation!!!—(News.)

A Court of Common Council was held yesterday, at which Mr. Galloway complained of the assumed right of the Aldermen to apply the corporation funds in op-position to the will of the freemen. The Court had already expended £400 in opposing Mr. Scales, and it was probable that as much more would be applied to the same object, for he understood that the freemen were determined to elect Mr. Scales once more. He was of opinion that no further expense ought to be incurred in a contest of such a nature, and he concluded with moving a resolution, declaring it inexpedient for the Court of Aldermen to expend any more money in resisting the will of the freemen of Portsoken Ward.

Mr. Bousfield considered the motion an insult both to 4 months and 22 days, and is only detained for the fees the Court to which it had been submitted and to the Court of Aldermen. The Court of Common Council had declared Mr. Scales incligible to sit on Committees, and were not the Court of Aldermen to have the power of preventing him from sitting amongst them? He thought that £400 had been well applied in opposing the election of Mr. Scales.—(Hear.)—After a short discussion, the motion was rejected by a large majority, and the Court adjourned.—(Chronicle.)

On Thursday a great number of the parishioners of St. Marylebone attended the Court-house, in obedience to summonses requiring them to appear and "show cause, if they could, why they refused to pay the rates." Signed by Sir John Sewell, one of the self-elected vestrymen. In the waiting room, where the parishioners were assembled, a lady (one of the summoned) proposed the following resolution, which she read:—"That the parishioners of St. Marylebóne, who are unable to pay the rates imposed by the Vestry, do assemble with their wives and children, on Tuesday next, at twelve o'clock, in Portman-square, in order that they may proceed to the Palace of St. James's, with a petition to the King, praying that he will require his Ministers to devise means to rid us of our burdens, and to impose rates and taxes on the rich, who are able to bear them." Mr. Hawkins seconded the resolution, which was car ried unanimously. On the persons assembled proceeding to the Board Room, to show cause for not paying the rates, an angry discussion took place between Sir J. Sewell and the parishioners, which ended in an order to the collector to issue out distress warrants against the defaulters, which Sir John promised to sign .-(News.)

A Court-martial is about to be held on Col. Brereton, for his conduct in the late riots in Bristol .- (Bath

A contemporary says:—"We understand that the Nottingham workmen are purchasing muskets." If this be true, we are glad of it; it shows they are much better off than they have been for many years,—for it has been a constant complaint that their wages were scarcely sufficient to support them, much more

to enable them to purchase arms.—(News.)
A Board of Healthhad been formed at North Shields, but the faculty being slighted and derided by the inhabitants, are determined no longer to meet. At Aln-wick a Board has been established under the presi-dency of Lord Prudhoe. The Duke and Duchess of Northumberland, in addition to their usual charities of soup, milk, and bread, are distributing wine, porter, and butcher's meat to such sick families as require

Professor Majendie has, since his arrival in London, been making a tour of the hospitals, and medical and surgical institutions of the metropolis. — (Court

The following are the periods fixed by the Bank for the shutting and reopening of the transfer books of the public debt, the interestion which becomes due January sth next, preparatory to payment of dividends. The 3 per cent. Consols and New 3 112 per Cents. closed yesterday, and will open on Jan. 13th. The New 5 per Cents. close on the 9th inst., and open January 13. The 3 per Cents. of 1826 close the 8th inst., and open January 13. Jan. 12. The annuities for terms of years close on the 7th inst., and open Jan. 12. East India Stock, which closed yesterday, will open Jan. 11, and the transfer books of South Sea Stock will close this day, and reopen January 20. Private transfers may be made for some time before the days fixed for the regular opening

of the books on the days just mentioned.—(Times.)
On Thursday evening, the boys of Westminster School commenced their annual theatricals, and performed the Andrian of Terence with the accustomed absurdity of disguising the dramatis personæ in dresses of the last and present century. On what possible plea can this latter sottise be continued? Should not the same reasons that induce the conductors of this establishment to have a classic drama exhibited on a modern collegiate stage suggest the propriety of getting it up as nearly as may be with its original classic appurtenances? An attention to antique costume on these occasions would not only effectually convey to the young actors a description of knowledge which they must otherwise acquire through a less agreeable process, but it would lend interest to their tyro-histrionic efforts which they can never derive from laced waistcoats and cocked-hats. Our young friends were, under all disadvantages, successful in their efforts. Master Hemery, however, in Davus, displayed a talent for humorous acting, and a conception of stage effect, much beyond his companions.—(Times.)

The Marquis of Londonderry and his nurse have made it up. The cause has been withdrawn; the Marquis agreeing to give her £70 in compensation for the assault, and to pay the costs. If the Marquis would only get a little moderate in his anti-reform notions, we should entertain some hopes of him yet.—

It will be recollected that a female recently charged Mr. James Green, a gentleman connected with a respectable house in the city, with having robbed her, three years ago, of a gold watch, at her lodgings, where she had taken him from the theatre. Mr. Green was held to bail, on the uncorroborated testimony of the female to take his trial for the felony. The Grand Jury, however, discrediting the evidence of the female, have ignored the Bill.—(Chronicle.)

On the 25th November, died in the Four Courts' Marshalsea, Mr. H. Williams, who was committed to

that prison for £18. 12s. 9d., on the 18th of June, 1815, (the day the battle of Waterloo was fought.) On the same day Mr. W. Henry Nassau Stephens obtained due to the jailer. We announced about a year since the liberation of a Miss Darley, who was a prisoner for 33 years, having been 17 years detained for her fees.-

On Tuesday there was a Bible meeting at the Rotunda, at which a Mr. Tatum, who calls himself Reverend, said that neither the Roman Catholics nor the Unitarians believed in the real God !- in fact, that they were Atheists. After this comfortable display of Christianity, his auditory retired, quite gratified at learning that so many of their fellow-beings were on the road to damnation!—(Dublin M. Register.)

In the Court of Exchequer, on Thursday, a violin player named Daniels, brought an action against Mr. Laporte, recently Lessee of the Opera House, for the sum of two guineas a night, for performing at thirteen concerts, (Paganinis). The Defendant had paid the Plaintiff at the rate of eighteen shillings per night, the usual price for his performance in the Theatre, but the Concerts, and not the regular Operas of the House, he was entitled to be paid Concert price, which was two guineas. For the Defendant, Mr. Coltman contended that the prices paid for Concerts in the Opera-house, were the same as on the usual opera nights. performers had so been paid, and were satisfied. Besides, he considered that the Plaintiff ought to be well satisfied with the remuneration offered, as he had had the benefit of hearing Paganini play, which, if report were to be believed, ought to have satisfied him, for the Musicians were enraptured. The Jury, after hearing witnesses, found a verdict in favour of the Plaintiff. -(News.)

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ACAIS (7.) — Dominique—Les Marionettes.

Le Clerc de la Basoche—Les Deux Anglais—

1. Busselle—Les Beux Anglais—Les (7.)—L'Homme sans Façon—Zampa.

Effirst representation of Le Luthier de Lisbonne Maris—Le Nouveau Pourceaugnac.

6.)—Les Deux Divorces—Le Fils de l'Homme Deux Divorces.

Dearlin à Rome—Le Chevreuil—St. Denis.

Alatis Royal. (6½,)—Louis XV. chez Mme. du Mathieu—Les Deux Novices—Se pramouche.

1.)—Le Baron d'Hildburghausen — L'Apothés, ou La Nouvelle Mariée.

RTIN (6.)—Les Victimes Gloîtrées—La Caricère Affaire.

ADEMOSSElle—Mirabeau—Robert le Bossu—Le a Demoiselle—Mirabeau—Robert le Bossu—Le

a Demoiselle-Mirabeau-Robert le Bossu-Le

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PUBLISHED AT SIX O'CLOCK IN THE MORNING, No. 18, RUE VIVIENNE.

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PARIS, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1831.

ties in proportion to them. If those sums so lodged in the Bank went to increase the balances with the private bankers, they would be without doubt at the disposal of their customers, whereas at present they are unemployed, and unprofitable to any one. An improved system of banking would without doubt be an

immense benefit conferred on the city of London. The notion is prevalent that the temporary loans at the Bank above referred to will bear interest at the rate of five per cent : such a step will be exceedingly unpalatable. It is, however, strongly defended by others, on the ground that, besides assisting to contract the circulation, and check the exportation of gold and silver, it

will probably be the means of keeping foreign loans out of this market, which is threatened with a new influx of them, as soon as affairs on the Continent become more settled .- (British Traveller.)

The Committee of the Stock Exchange have to-day decided on admitting into the Market the Bonds of a Loan, which has been raised under very peculiar circumstances, for the Queen of Portugal. It is well known that an expedition has been prepared for the purpose of overthrowing the despot Miguel, and placing the Crown on the head of its lawful possessor. To raise the requisite funds for that purpose, a contract for a Loan nominally for £2,000.000 sterling, and bearing 5 per Cent. interest, was concluded at the price of 48. The subscribers paid immediately a deposit of 8 per Cent. and it was stipulated further that the law-ful Government of Portugal should have power to make a further call of 5 per Cent. on acquiring any portion of the soil of that country, the non-payment of which would incur the forfeiture of the 8 per Cent. first paid. The remainder of the Loan is not to be called for, but on the establishment of the Government of the Queen in Lisbon. Should the expedition wholly fail, the repayment of the 8 per Cent. is secured

sive of the terra firma of Portugal.—(British Traveller.)
We have New York papers to the 8th ult. They
bring no news of any interest. The polling for the Presidency had commenced on the 7th, but proceeded lan-guidly. It is stated that the opponents of Gen. Jackson have split into no less than seven distinct sections. (Globe.)

on such territory as may belong to the Queen, exclu-

The Marquis Palmella had an interview with Lord Grey on Saturday at the Treasury .- (Globe.)

The Russian and Austrian Ambassadors had interiews on Saturday with Viscount Palmerston. Yesterday a Cabinet Council was held at Earl Grey's, which remained in deliberation three hours .- (Sun.)

At two o'clock this day, the King and Queen arrived at St. James's Palace from Brighton. Their Majesties were unanimously cheered by crowds of people. His Majesty afterwards held a Council, at which the Speech for the opening of Parliament to-morrow was discussed.

Parliament will, it is understood, adjourn about the 23d instant, and then only for seven days, in order that the recess may be as short as possible until after passing

the Reform Bill.—(Chronicle.)

Viscount Palmerston entertained a party of the Cabinet Ministers at dinner yesterday evening.—(Albion.)
A Supplement to Friday's Gazette nominates a Commission to investigate the late Bristol disorders, and directs that the Judges appointed to try the rioters, and directs that the Judges appointed to try the rioters meet in that city on the 19th inst. The commission consists of the Lord Chancellor, Marquis of Lansdown, Lord Durham, Dukes of Beaufort and Devonshire, Marquis of Wellesley, Chief Justice Tyndal, Mr. Justice Bosanquet, Mr. Justice Taunton, the Atturney-General Mr. Socient Wills, Mr. Commission Mr. Selwyn, K. C. The issuing of this Commission will doubtless have the effect of calming in a great degree the effervescence that still exists in Bristol. Had the affair been left in the hands of the local authorities, there would have been upd to exceptionize the second of the local authorities. there would have been no end to recriminations .- (Sun.) The following is the Report received to-day from

Sunderland, dated the 3d inst.:-Remaining at this date, at 8 o'clock, A.M.....

The Privy Council have ordered that vessels from Hamburgh to the port of Sunderland, with certain enumerated goods, may be released after fifteen days from the date of sailing, and three days of airing of the clothing and bedding of the crew after their arrival .- (Herald.)

The Bristol Ultras have, we understand, in the extremity of their desperation, resolved on an address to his Majesty, pointing out to him the dangers of conceding to Reform, and advising him not to listen to councils which would lead to so fatala result." We can regard this address in no better light than as an attempt at dictating to the Sovereign. We wonder how any truly loyal subject can dare to put his signature to such a brazen composition.—(Sun.)

A Correspondent informs us that a hole-and-corner anti-Reform address has been got up in the county of Suffolk, under the immediate auspices of the Marquis of Bristol. This, it will be recollected, is the indignant nobleman who declared in the House of Lords that he would even put himself to the inconvenience of pillowing his head upon a kindred substance rather than vote for the Reform Bill. The usual mode of getting people to put their names to such documents has been resorted to in this instance. It lies for signature .- (Times.)

Messrs. Knight and Co., bankers, Mold, have suspended their payments. We are not informed of the cause, but we fear that great inconvenience will be the

PRICE 10 SOUS. consequence at this particular juncture, when the rents of the neighbourhood are about being collected. We understand that there is no danger of any final loss to the creditors of the firm .- (Carnaryon Herald.) Poaching, which was to have been put an end to

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altogether by the amendment of the Game Laws, is now carried to that alarming degree about the preserves of Mostyn and Downing, that it is dangerous to go near those places at night. On Monday night a numerous gang of poachers shouled several times close to Downing House, bidding defiance to the inmates; and on Thursday night a gang of sixty were met by three of the Mostyn keepers, who imprudently followed them, although warned to keep off; at last two shots were fired, which wounded two of the keepers severely; one of them is said to be in a dangerous state.

-(Chester Courant.) Thursday evening in a farm yard belonging to Miss Staker, at Binstead Ball, near Arundel, two stacks of hay, a barn containing straw, a cart-house, a waggon, two sung carts, a roller, and many farming implements were burnt. About five o'clock the same evening, the shepherd had driven the cattle into the farm yard, and lastened the gate; but it was found open, and the cattle driven out by the incendiary. and the cattle driven out by the incendiary .-(Brighton Herald.)

The ship Atwick has just returned from Swan River, having left that settlement on the 6th of May. Our letters by her instruct us to give no credit to the ridicu lous and false reports promulgated about the Swan River settlement, by persons at Van Diemen's Land, Sydney, the Cape, or India, or to the representations of the disappointed, who have returned here from the colony, and who went out totally unpossessed of the slightest essential for emigrating, and unprepared for slightest essential for emigrating, and unprepared for its consequent fatigues and deprivations. "Here I am," one correspondent observes, "neither starved nor disappointed; true, we have experienced much, and met with many losses; but in all newly formed colonies, unless the settler comes prepared to encounter these, the sooner he quits it the better, for they must be expected, and only be overcome by firmness and energy. Above Guildford we are making bricks, and in the spring we shall have some brick executions. In the spring we shall have some brick erections. In the neighbourhood of Freemantle is some excellent ship timber, a species of mahogany, and with this the Success frigate was repaired, when she was hove down here, after having got on shore, and with which she is gone to England, with nearly a new keel and new bottom: a large quantity of good of timber for for knees, is easily attainable."—(Hampshire Telegraph.)

Extract of a private letter from the Swan River, dated the 26th March:—" The extraordinary cessation of all intercourse with England still continues, to the surprise and consternation of every one. It is a fact, and one almost incredible, that our Government has not received the slightest official communication from the Colonial Office since its first arrival on these shores, notwithstanding the Act of Parliament passed in May, 1829 (and which Act has not yet even been officially communicated here), enjoining his Majesty's Council to furnish us with a Council for the entire direction of the affairs of this Colony. The consequences are, the Governor, a man of good intentions, but of an indecisive nervous temperament, in daily and feverish expectation of receiving instructions from home, has been afraid to fill up the offices essential to our support and protection. We have a shadow only of criminal judicature; the progress of legal proceedings against men committed by the magistrates for trial for high offences has been stopped; the criminals surreptitiously withdrawn from prison and sent out of the colony, withdrawn from prison and sent out of the colony, whilst the parties injured, and public justice remain uncompensated and defeated. We are, however, occasionally edified by the whipping or imprisonment of a petty pilferer or rebellious servant. Debts are contracted, the creditor is entirely without resource, there are their the dightest attempt at the establishment of not being the slightest attempt at the establishment of a civil court. A community of between 2,000 and 3,000 persons induced by the representations of the Colonial Office, and the printed reports of official persons to embark for this coast, and relying on the faith of an Act of Parliament made for their especial protection, have thus been abandoned by his Majesty's Government for nearly two years; deprived for this long period of the undoubted rights of British subjects to British law and protection, their persons and property have been exposed to violence and depredation unre-

dressed,—in short, præmunived."—(Times.)
We have several times called attention to the depressed state of the silk trade, and more particularly to the miserable condition of the silk weavers. Both the one and the other are attributed, and with truth, to the admission of French silks into this country. In abolishing the prohibitory laws, the Legislature laid on a duty for the avowed purpose of protecting the English manufacturer. The protection, however, thus held out is mere moonshine; it has operated, in fact, against the English manufacturer, inasmuch as the alteration of the law gives facilities to smugglers which they did not previously possess. Under the old system, smuggled silk goods might be seized any where; whether on their way, or actually in the warehouses of their purchasers; now, however, when the goods are once housed, they are safe, as they can only be seized in transitu. The consequence is, great capitalists, as is well known, have been induced to become purchasers of smuggled goods; for, by getting rid of the risk of having them seized on their premises, they avoid in a great measure, the chance of the penalty, and the disgrace attached to such seizures. We have heard of houses that are in the habit of cheating the revenue to the amount of many thousands a year. The mischief which these men do to trade, and the fair dealer, is incalculable. The honest tradesman is ruined, and the English weaver is reduced to beggary. Under these cir-

mit at once that Legislative steps must be taken to prevent Burking, and we would begin by making it a se-Great-Britain. LONDON, DECEMBER 5, 1831. (Received by Estafette.) Some observations are indulged in on the anomalous

state of Lyons, within which city a M. Buisson, a wiregrate worker, is allowed to act as Commandant of the Forces, while the Duke of Orleans and Marshal Soult are within half a league. The Constitutionnel contains some remarks to this tendency; but the truth we dare say is, that the Cabinet of Louis Philip, being anxious that disorders which have originated in undeniable human suffering should be treated with all possible leniency, have overlooked a few points of the rigid etiquette of authority in dealing with them. We are aware that this sort of consideration is very unpo-pular with Tories, who, as in the noted affair at Manchester, and in the genuine Orange practices of Ireland, are usually anxious to charge ignorance or misery horse and foot without more ado, when disposed to ex-hibit tumultuary symptoms on any side but their own.

It is very gratifying to the friends of peace to know that the best understanding exists between France and England, and that both Governments are bent upon the preservation of the peace of Europe. One of the results of this good understanding is, we hear, the arrangement of a treaty for the effectual suppression of the Foreign Slave Trade. This is the first step to an improvement in the condition and prospects of the negroes in the colonies. When the means of obtaining new supplies are entirely cut off, the planters in all countries will, doubtless, apply their minds to a consideration of the best means of preserving and attaching to themselves and their interests those who are now unhappily in a state of slavery. Why might not the soil be as well cultivated, and therefore as productive of rent and profit, when managed by free-labourers as slaves? The soil of England is not the less valuable because the labourers on it cannot be bought and sold. It may be the interest of middle men to have the working classes maintained in slavery, but we cannot conceive that it can be for the interest of the owners of the soil. The abuse of the Poor Laws has been gradually reducing the English peasantry to a condition little bet-ter than that of slaves; but the land-owners seem now to be alive to their abject and neglected state, and we know that many of the wisest and the best of them are directing their attention to the means of putting an end to the system of mismanagement to which England owes many of the evils of her present condition. In all countries we hope the time is not far distant when the owners of property, and those on whom devolves the task of government, will clearly perceive that it is no less their interest than their most obvious duty to protect and befriend those of every class on whose patient and skilfully directed labours the prosperity and security of all others must depend.—(Globe.)

The fate of the wretched culprits sentenced to suffer for their atrocious and truly diabolical crimes on the scaffold this morning, suggests some subjects of re-flexion to which it may not be useless at the present moment thus publicly to advert. The more immediate consideration arising out of the appalling case of the professional butchers of human beings for the surgical shambles, is the extensive nature of their traffic with the schools of anatomy, and the perfect security in which it had been heretofore conducted. When we hear of a system of murder which had been long carried on for the supply of subjects to the dissectingrooms, we naturally ask how it was that the keen and intelligent eye of science was so dull and dark as not to penetrate into the practices of the ignorant and brutal purveyors of slaughtered bodies for the purposes of the dissecting-room? We naturally ask how those clumsy drunken murderers imposed the fresh bodies of their victims, not merely upon anatomical porters or surgical students, but upon experienced surgeons and anatomists-themselves teachers of the science which professes, in Courts of Justices, to be able to discover, in cases of homicide, the cause of death? When we find, however, that those who devote themselves, as they say, to the interests of science, plead in their own exculpation a most unscientific ignorance of the causes of death, when that death has been inflicted by the hands of the ruffians who are vulgarly called "resurrectionmen," and that this ignorance makes them unsuspect-ing even in the midst of the most suspicious circumstances, we then wonder, not why the dreadful traffic was so long carried on in concealment, but why it was ever brought to light. We wonder not how so many surgeons and anatomists were made the dupes of the infernal atrocities, but how it happened that there was one of the profession whom their villany failed to deceive. There is, indeed, one anatomist who, fortunately for the public, was not to be imposed upon by the murderous handy-work of the Burkites :- one who has nobly and honourably done his duty to the public-to the real interests of science—to the cause of justice and morality and to human nature itself. As long as the recollection of a crime which, until the recent discoveries at Edinburgh, was, like the crime of the "foul and midnight hags" in Macbeth, "a deed without a name," survives even in the records of human depravity to make humanity shudder, so long will the name of Mr. Partridge be held in deserved estimation for drawing the veil of the horrid mysteries practised in the temple of science, where the presiding genius that men re-garded as a saving and beneficent spirit has been feasted with sacrifices only fit for a destroying Moloch. But it is said "Burking must be prevented, and we must submit to any alteration of the law which will have the

effect of putting an end to that horrid crime," We ad-

whether part of the company

verely penal offence for a surgeon or anatomist to purchase, or have in his possession, a dead body that can be proved to have been Burked. While there is any price for a subject, however small it may be, persons will be found capable of committing murder for that price, as we see that some murders are committed even for the amount of a few shillings. If then the law were so altered to-morrow as to legalise the sale of dead bodies, yet the penal enactment which we have stated would be necessary still to secure the public against the crime of Burking. Nothing short of this, and the subjection of schools of anatomy to strict policy and the subjection of schools of anatomy to strict policy. lice regulations, can prevent the progress of the crime. It is invain to say "Lower the price." This monstrous It is invain to say "Lower the price." This monstrous crime has taken root in our soil, and it cannot be cradicated as long as there is any temptation to wicked men, unless that temptation be counteracted by establishing a severe system of police surveillance over anatomical schools, and by enacting such a penal law as shall allow the culpable negligence of surgeons no longer to be excused on the ground of ignorance of the original crime, to which they thus make themselves accessories after the fact. Another consideration arising out of the crime of the Burkers, is the fact that they made use of the vice of drunkenness as the preparatory process to the extermination of their victims. Men, women, or children that fell into the hands of these monsters they plied with gin, or some other in-toxicating spirit, until their senses were gone and their strength incapable of resistance—and no sooner was the work of murder accomplished, and the price of blood obtained, than the successful villains converted their ill-gotten gold into ardent spirits, and drenched their ill-gotten gold into ardent spirits, and drenched the stings of conscience in profuse and beastly intoxication. If the dread of pestilence will not open the eyes of the lower classes of this country to the dangers attendant upon the infatuated love of intoxicating liquors, will they not turn from their fatal charm when they find that it leads them as helpless victims into the path of the symptoms, who crawl forth free. into the path of the vampires who crawl forth from the churchyards, where they prey upon the dead, to prowl for the blood of the living?—(HERALD.) Some strong representations have just been made to

Government on the imperfect and injurious manner in which the exorbitant duty on soap is levied. It has been forcibly observed to us, that scap is now the only manufacture of any extent which is prevented, by the stifling tendency of the Excise laws, from competing with the similar manufacture of France. Marseilles almost exclusively supplies the article to all Europe, except Portugal, where the sale is a Government monopoly; it even supplies a great portion of India. The moral is instructive every way : soap is the only manufacture which has not improved during the last thirty years; the same mode now prevails as that which existed before the great advance made in the knowledge and combination of alkalis by Sir Humphry Davy, and the important experiments upon all fatty subjects by the French chemists. In France the process of soap making is purely chemical, and it is conducted with scientific neatness and precision; in England, with a few exceptions, it is produced in the slovenly and careless manuer of a mere mechanical proceeding. Nor will the price, while kept down as it at present is by extensive smuggling originating in the high duty, allow of its improvement; the smuggling of a small quantity. while the impost is so enormous, enabling the smuggler to undersell the fair trader many pounds per ton. We shall take an early opportunity to make a few instructive deductions in reference to a subject not only connected with manufacturing improvement and pros-perity, but with cleanliness—that positive concomitant of health, and in its effects and consequences next door to a moral virtue.—(GLOBE.)

STOCK EXCHANGE, Dec. 5, Twelve o'Clock.—Consols opened at 83 ¾ ¾, they have since been at 84 to ¼, and are now £4. This improvement is attributed to the rise in the French funds.

Two o'Clock.—Consols are 83% 84. The Foreign market is rather active. Prices are—French Three per Cents. 69fr. 70fr.; Russian, 100½; Spanish, 14 14½; Danish, 66¾; Dutch, 42½ 43; Greek, 22 24; Portuguese, 49½ 50½; Brazilian, 45½ 46; Columbian, 12½ 13½; Mexican, 35¾ 36½; Chilian, 18½; Peruvian,

Three o' Clock .- Consols are 841/8. Some solicitude seems to be felt in the Money Market, respecting the appearance of the usual notice from the Bank, for accommodation in loans from this time till the payment of the dividends, as an expectation prevails that the rate of interest this time will be fixed at five instead of four per cent. Altogether there ap-pears to be no adequate motive for an advance in the

rate of interest.—(Times.)

Money was scarce at the Stock Exchange to-day to a degree which has not been felt for a long time past.— In almost all quarters accommodation seemed suddenly to be called for, and on the best securities, such as Exchequer Bills and Stock, five per cent. interest was freely given for short periods. It has arisen in great measure from the very heavy payments now making into the Treasury by the receivers-general of taxes, and which occur on a market already straitened by the recent contraction of the Bank issues. The usual accommodation at the Bank of England, near to the termination of the quarter, will, it is supposed, be announced after the meeting of the Directors on Thursday next, but even the delaying it till then has been much and generally complained of to-day in the city. The Bank, independently of its regular issue, holds now so large an amount in deposits, that they are considered under a sort of obligation to increase their commercial faciliRITISH CHARITABLE FUND. ER THE PATRONAGE OF HIS EXCELLENCY

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PARIS, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1831.

PRICE 10 SOUS

Great-Britain.

LONDON, DECEMBER 6, 1831.

[Received by Express.]

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT. This morning having been fixed for the opening of Parliament by his Majesty in person, a number of re-spectable persons began to assemble early in Parliament-street, and the entrances to the two Houses of Parliament. Scaffolding was erected over the Abbey railings, for the accommodation of the public, and a twelve o'clock both sides of the street, near the Abbey were lined with double rows of carriages containing ladies fashionably attired. Owing to the fineness of the morning, St. James's Park was thronged with pedestrians of every grade. At twelve o'clock, the doors of the House of Lords were thrown open to the bearers of tickets of admission to the gallery, which has been newly erected. The front seat, part of which has been reserved for the reporters, commands an excellent view of the whole House. As early as eleven the ladies began to arrive, and had the same elegant appearance as on former occasions. The whole effect was sombre, as black was very generally worn, the Court being at present in mourning. The plumes, splendid shawls, and ermine tippets, forming a powerful contrast to the prevailing darkness of the dresses, however, tended greatly to enliven the scene. The Judges Parke, Park, Bolland, Bayley, and Gazelee, took their seats on the Woolsack, in front of that occupied by the Lord Chancellor. Prince Talley-rand, Prince Esterhazy, and the other Representatives of Foreign Powers, were seated on the right of At half-past one o'clock the Lord Chanthe Throne. cellor, attended by the usual retinue, took his seat.

Among the Peers present were the Earl of Mulgrave,
Lord Radnor, Earl of Pomfret, Baron Fingal, Lord Hood, Earl of Sefton, the Duke of Richmond, Lord Teynham, the Duke of Norfolk, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Earl of Winchelsea, the Earl of Gosford, Lord Durham, the Earl of Clarendon, the Marquis of Cholmondeley, Lord Seagrave, etc., etc.— Shortly after two, the King arrived in state. On his Majesty's taking his place on the Throne, the Usher of the Black Rod was directed to summon the Commons. The Speaker, attended by a great number of Members, made his appearance in a few minutes at the Bar upon which the King, after the usual formalities, deli-

vered the following ROYAL SPEECH.

"My Lords, and Gentlemen,
"I have called you together that you may resume, without further delay, the important duties on which the circumstances of the times require your immediate attention; and I sincerely regret the inconvenience which I am well aware you must experience from so early a renewal of your labours, after the short interval of repose allowed you from the fatigues of last Session.

"I feel it my duty in the first place to recommend to your most careful consideration the measures which will be proposed to you for a Reform in the Commons House of ment. A speedy and satisfactory settlement of this question becomes daily of more pressing importance to the security of the State, and to the contentment and welfare

of my people. "I deeply lament the distress which still prevails in many parts of my dominions, and for which the preserva-tion of the peace, both at home and abroad, will, under the blessing of Divine Providence, afford the best and most effectual remedy. I feel assured of your disposition to adopt any practicable measures, which you always find me ready and anxious to assist, both for removing the causes and mi-tigating the effects of the want of employment, which the embarrassments of commerce and the consequent interruption of the pursuits of industry have occasioned.

"It is with great concern that I have observed the exist-

ence of a disease at Sunderland, similar in its appearance and character to that which has existed in many parts of Europe. Whether it is indigenous, or has been imported from abroad, is a question involved in much uncertainty, t its progress has neither been so extensive nor so fatal as on the Continent. It is not, however, the less necessary to use every precaution against the further extension of this malady; and the measures recommended by those who have had the best opportunities of observing it, as most ef-

fective for the purpose, have been adopted.

"In parts of Ireland a systematic opposition has been made to the payment of tithes, attended in some instances with afflicting results; and it will be one of your first du-ties to inquire whether it may not be possible to effect improvements in the laws respecting this subject, which may afford the necessary protection to the Established Church, and at the same time remove the present cause of complaint. But on this and every other question affecting Ireland, it is above all things necessary to look to the best means of securing internal peace and order, which alone seem wanting to raise a country blesse. by Providence with so many natural advantages, to a state of the greatest

prosperity.
"The conduct of the Portuguese Government, and the repeated injuries to which my subjects have been exposed, have prevented a renewal of the diplomatic relations with that kingdom. The state of a country so long united with this by the ties of a most intimate alliance, must necessarily be to me an object of the deepest interest; and the return to Europe of the elder branch of the illustricus House of Braganza, and the daugers of a disputed succession, will require my most vigilant attention to events, by which not only the safety of Portugal, but the general in-

terests of Europe, may be affected.

"The arrangements which I announced to you at the close of last Session for the separation of the States of Holland and Belgium, has been followed by a Treaty between the Five Powers and the King of the Belgians, which I have directed to be laid before you as soon as the ratifications shall have been exchanged.

tant when that Sovereign will see the necessity of acceding to an arrangement in which the Plenipotentiaries of the Five Powers have unanimously concurred, and which has been framed with the most careful and impartial attention

to all the interests concerned.

I have the satisfaction to inform you, that I have concluded with the King of the French a Convention, which I have directed to be laid before you; the object of which is the effectual suppression of the African Slave Trade. This Convention, having for its basis the concession reciprocal rights to be mutually exercised in specified lati-tudes and places, will, I trust, enable the naval forces of the two countries to accomplish, by their combined ef-forts, an object which is felt by both to be so important to

the interests of humanity.

"Regarding the state of Europe generally, the friendly assurances which I receive from Foreign Powers, and the union which subsists between me and my Allies, inspire
me with a confident hope that peace will not be interrupted.
"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,
"I have directed the Estimates for the ensuing year to

be prepared, and they will in due time be laid before you.
"I will take care that they shall be formed with the strictest attention to economy, and I trust to your wisde and patriotism to make such provision as may be required for the public service.

"The scenes of violence and outrage which have occur red in the city of Bristol, and in some other places, have caused me the deepest affliction. The authority of the laws must be vindicated by the punishment of offences which have produced so extensive a destruction of pro-perty, and so melancholy a loss of life. I think it right to direct your attention to the best means of improving the Municipal Police of the Kingdom in the more effectual protection of the public peace against the occurrence of similar commotions.

" Sincerely attached to our free Constitution, I never can sanction any interference with the legitimate exercise of those rights which secure to my people the privileges of discussing and making known their grievances; but in respecting these rights, it is also my duty to prevent com-binations, under whatever pictence, which in their form and scharacter are incompatible with all regular Govern-ment, and are equally opposed to the spirit and to the provisions of the law; and I know that I shall not appeal in vain to my faithful subjects to second my determined resolution to repress all illegal proceedings by which the peace and security of my dominions may be endangered."

Parliament meets again this day. The Proclamation by which the re-opening of that body was fixed for so early a period gave lively encouragement to the friend of Ministers-that is, of Reform-throughout the whole empire, disheartened, as some of them had permitted themselves to be, by the systematic and neverceasing falsehoods put forth daily through the medium of the Borough Press, as to the weakness, wavering nay, backsliding, of several Members of the Govern ment. Within a day after the prorogation of Parliament, we stated it to be a matter of more than probabi lity that it would re-assemble about the first week of December, and we feel it to be a ground of reasonable confidence in the firmness of purpose, and the conscious power of Ministers, that they have thus, through various difficulties, held on the even tenour of the course which they had originally traced out for their proceedings. In the same degree, or a greater than that in which the resolution of Ministers to renew at once the fight with the public enemy cheered and gratified the advocates for Reform, have the Tories been stricken with rage or panic. So reluctant are they to believe in the manly decision of the Government to carry to prompt extremities the war against the rotten berough system, that they affect to lay the immediate opening of the Session at any door rather than the true one. One of their journals, in a tone of hypocritical previshness, complained that the new Bankruptcy Bill had been so bungled, as to compel the early meeting of Parliament, with a view to the correction of its errors! The new Bankruptcy Bill?-No, Gentlemen, none of your hoaxing. Doubtless you would be well enough pleased to see the time of Parliament, from this hour to Christmas, and possibly to Christmas twelvemonth, engrossed by Bankrupt Bills, Game bills, Corn Bills, any Bills but that which now is the one thing needful with the people of England,—namely, the Bill for a Reform of Parliament. But let the worst tricks of the past Session be played over again, and the House of Commons will be but so much the more stimulated to the discharge of those sacred duties which it has already filled in a manner so effective and so honour able. There is no question that immediate notice will be given, and a day appointed, for the assumption of the subject of Reform. There is no shadow of justification for the least alarm touching the amount of the majdrity in one House, and none, we hope, after such displays of national feeling as have met every eye since the list of Peers in the division on the second reading was made public, that the latter House will not discreetly re-consider the possible consequences of its votes. Their Lordships are as deeply interested in maintaining the peace of the kingdom unbroken as any other class of Englishmen. Let them, therefore, support that Reform which has the people unanimously and fervently in its favour. Their Lordships have privileges derived from law, and they enjoy demonstrations of public deference derived from custom-and a real authority, the exercise of which is facilitated by popular opinion-and constitutional rank and enormous property, buoyed up, in a manner, and floated upon confluent streams from all these several fountains -We would pray them earnestly to look around, and watch the signs of tempest and the hazards of shipwreck, and to shape a true course ere darkness comes, lest they overshoot their only port, while assailed by unknown elements of destruction. It

occasion they mistook the nature of the national feeling throughout this country—of that feeling which many of them declared should, by its eagerness or its langour, have a positive or negative influence upon their votes. They must now see that there never was an indifference to Reform in the minds of the people of England; still more fully must they be satisfied that there never has been a re-action. What will be, what can be the condition of this realm, if the Reform Bill be second time thrown out? Are the Lords prepared for all the results of unfeigned exasperation among the honest portion of their countrymen-for those of pretended provocation ministering in aid of outrage, plunder, nurder, and anarchy among the wicked? Do the Lords trouble themselves with conjecturing to what sinister uses a second failure of the Reform Bill may be made subservient in Ireland-or what a deadly and unconquerable spirit is silently, but terribly, crouching in Scotland, to spring upon the whole body of our mo-narchical institutions, at the first proof of the incapacity of Ministers to raise this great barrier for their defence? The situation of Scotland, we say again, if known to the House of Lords, as it might be known to them, would convert the most headstrong fanatic among the Tories into a stanch supporter of the Bill .-

It will be gratifying to the friends of Reform to now that all the stories which have been in circulation with respect to a supposed change of opinion on the subject of Reform on the part of the King, were not only destitute of foundation, but that his Majesty, when advised to spare himself the fatigue of opening the Parliament in person, observed, that he was anxious to perform that duty, lest any persons should suppose that he had the question of Reform less at heart than during the last Session. This fact proves at once the patriotic feelings and the good judgment of the King. If his Majesty had opened Parliament by Commission, the anti-Reformers would not have scrupled to assign his absence to a coolness towards the Bill, and therefore his Majesty's visit to London, although under other circumstances a matter of no great moment, may be considered at once important and gratifying to the advocates for Reform. That the King has been most anxious to conciliate some of the leading anti-Reformers, for the purpose of passing the Bill through both Houses of Parliament, with the least possible delay, we can easily believe. It is as creditable to the King to desire and recommend conciliation for the purpose of forwarding a measure, the delay of which has already caused serious inconvenience, as it is to hold a determination that the Reform Bill shall pass in such a state as not to disappoint the just expectations of all ranks and classes of Reformers. William IV. is in every respect a patriot King, but he is at the same prudent man, and he would, we are sure, delight in effecting such an arrangement as would remove the dissensions between the well-disposed of both parties, without, however, detracting from the merits of the Reform Bill. In this view he has been supported by every member of his Cabinet, and we may assert without fear of contradiction, that if the same obstinacy. the same want of patriotism which marked the conduc of some of the leading anti-Reform Peers in the discussion on the late Bill, should distinguish them now, it will not be owing to any want of moderation on the part of their political opponents, who, with the magnanimity which usually accompanies the possession of strength, have opened the door to accommodation as wide as their sense of duty to the people would permit. It will be seen from the speech of the King this day, that there is not the slightest falling off in vigour and determination either on his part or on that of his Ministers: and, on the contrary, that there is an energy of expression which proves the utmost sincerity of feeling; but there is still such an exhortation to honourable discussion and wise conduct that we can hardly believe that a majority of the Peers will not at once signify to Ministers their desire to support the passing a measure with which we must identify the welfare of trade, the peace of the country, and the stability of the Throne. If there are any Peers who still entertain the idea of opposing the Reform Bill, merely to show that they have too much courage to be awed into submission by public clamour, or the dictates of the public Press, let them reflect that although it may be quite true that some men are clamorous for Reform, and that the public Press advocates the same cause, yet that it comes recommended to them also by the voice of millions of well-meaning men, by the counsel of the most intellectual and wealthy portion of the community-that it is also the carnest recommen dation of a patriot King, and, above all, that it is urged and enforced by the conscience of every honest and reflecting man, let his connexions and his supposed interests be what they may. It is impossible now, we think, that any of the anti-Reformers should labour under the delusion that the country at large care nothing about Reform .- We hope that few such will attempt to distinguish themselves in the House of Peers. There are in that House, as in every other public assembly, some persons who are solely indebted for the station which they hold in society to the fortuitous circumstance of high birth; and, not having hitherto been able to obtain distinction in any other way, they may now aim at celebrity by means which a nobl mind would spurn with disgust. We would remind those persons, if such there be, that it is easy in a country like this to obtain celebrity, but that no virtuous man would think of obtaining it by such an unworthy course. It may be very gratifying for a time to My Lord This, or My Lord That, to be cheered in the

men, and to become the idols of those select circles in which prejudice and ignorance still prevail; but what Nobleman who values the order to which he belongs, and desires that it should command respect, would sacrifice for such a celebrity as this the chance which is now open to him of earning the approbation of great and good men, not only in his own but in all other or-ders of the State, and of handing down to posterity a name unsultied by political crime? We are very will-ing to make allowances for the timidity of persons who, whilst they desire some Before a consider that the week whilst they desire some Reform, consider that the measure which has been proposed by Lord Grey is more extensive than is consistent, according to their prejudices, with the stability and welfare of those institutions which none but revolutionists are anxious to destroy. Amongst those who opposed the last Reform Bill there were many of this class. To them we would address an entreaty to consider, whether, in the present state of the country, those institutions would not be more in danger by a denial of large Reform than by a concession to the full extent of the late Bill. That there may be much in that Bill which might have been avoided in the first instance, and which future Parliaments may improve, we do not deny; but let it not be forgotten that there is nothing in it of which any reasonable man can disapprove, which the experience of Parliament may not ameliorate or entirely changethat no great or serious evil can arise out of the temporary existence of any injudicious clause, but that great and serious calamity, indeed, may and must ensue, if a majority of the aristocracy of the country should at-tempt to; display further contempt for the people, by rejecting the new Bill. We sincerely implore the anti-Reformers of every class to weigh the arguments of patriotic and disinterested men against those which the prejudiced and ignorant have set up—we implore them to reflect on the awful consequences which the obstinacy of the few against the just desires of the many have produced in other States, and to consider that if they should persevere in the same course, they will have to answer for the results, not only in their own times, but also in that posterity to which they should bequeath names "without blemish and without stain." -(COURIER.)

The opening of the present Session of Parliament commences a new chapter, and, to all appearance, an eventful one in the history of England. Among the many political novelties which distinguish the present cra is a session of Parliament beginning just before the festival of Christmas. Urgent must be the necessity which causes so peculiar an innovation on the usual routine of Government—and urgent it certainly is.— The doubt and uncertainty in which the question of Reform has been for some time past involved has had the deplorable effect of adding to the embarrassments of trade and industry, by its paralysing influence upon public confidence, and, through that, upon the ordinary transactions of business. This state of uncertainty cannot long continue without being productive of the most ruinous consequences. A suspension of the mer-cantile energies and enterprise of such a country as England, for any considerable time, cannot fail to bring about some calamitous crisis; therefore it is not without a sufficient and pressing cause that Parliament is convoked for the labours of a new Session, at a season when the Members of both Houses usually rest from the fatigues of legislation. In assembling Parliament, under such circumstances, before the holidays, Ministers have acted well. But whether we shall be enabled to follow up this praise by an acknowledgment of more substantial benefits conferred on the country depends upon themselves. We look to measures, not to men-to acts, and not to professions. We cannot, therefore, bestow praise until it is earned, or be lavish of commendation upon mere conjecture. Ministers are the servants of the public, and we advocate the public interests. If Ministers prove themselves able and faithful servants of the public in the new labours upon which they are about to enter, we shall be ready to Bill, without driving them and their Royal Master to the only constitutional alternative that they possess for past has taught us not to place implicit confidence in public men. Public rights and liberties have been always better protected by the vigilance of the people than by the virtue of their rulers. The nation that sleeps in confidence may awake to ruin. The present Ministers have committed many errors—they have disappointed even the more rational and enlightened porion of the public in many things. We assisted, and in some degree led on, that force of public opinion which raised them into power, and which proved too strong for the fortunes of the conqueror of Napoleon.— But though they falsified their avowed principles on some important questions-for instance, the Civil List, Criminal Jurisprudence, the Pension List, etc.; though their unnatural union with the Holy Alliance in the affairs of Belgium and Poland severely disappointed us; though their temporising concessions to the placemen and dependents of the anti-Reformers produced great injury to the public cause; yet, having pledged themselves to an efficient measure of Reform, we naturally preferred their cause to that of their antagonists, who were opposed to all amelioration of the political condition of the people. The rumour which has been spread of a compromise between the Ministers and the more moderate opponents of the late Reform Bill on the terms of abandoning some of the most important, and, indeed, essential provisions of that Bill, we cannot believe; for an efficient Reform Bill is the sheet-anchor of the Ministry, and if that be cut away they are lost-lost beyond the possibility of redemption; but as we have never joined in the silly and ignorant cry for "the Bill, the whole Bill, and nothing but the Bill," we could, for "A similar Treaty has not yet been agreed to by the King of the Netherlands; but I trust the period is not diswhile assailed by unknown elements of destruction. It louse by a few equally unwise but less adventurous distressing uncertainty, admit of a good deal of modifi-

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Great-Britain.

LONDON, DECEMBER 7, 1831.

STOCK EXCHANGE, DECEMBER 7, Twelve o'Clock.—
The Speech of his Majesty seems to give almost universal satisfiction in the City. It has, however, not had much effect on the Funds. There is very little business doing, and from the continued scarcity of Money the Funds keep heavy. Consols opened at 84, but they are now 83 % 34.

they are now 83% 34.

Two o'Clock.—Consols are unvaried. In the Foreign Market, Portuguese is 50½ 51½; Russian, 99¾ 100½; Dutch, 42½; French 3 per Cents., 69¾; 5 per Cents., 87½; Spanish, 14½; Danish, 66½ ¾; Greek, 22 24; Mexican, 36½ 37; Brazilian, 45½ ¾; Chilian, 18½; Columbian, 12¼ 13½; Peruvian, 11 12. Prices of Shares are—Anglo-Mexican, 14 15; United Mexican, 5.5½; Real del Monte, 15 16; Bolanos, 145 155; Brazil, 1½ 2½; do. Imperial, 45½ 46½; do. del Reys, 7½ 8½; do. Cocaus, 2½ 3; West India, 103; Palladium, 21%. Others not quoted.

Three o'Clock.—Consols are 83¾.

Bombay papers have been received to August 30. They contain advices from China to the 30th May, at which period no change had taken place in the position

which period no change had taken place in the position of affairs relative to the dispute between the Chinese and the British Factory. It is stated in these papers that Mecca, Judds, and Medina had been depopulated by a dreadful disease, the nature of which was not known. Fifty thousand persons had been carried off by it, among whom was the Governor of Mecca.-(Standard.)

Dispatches, date I Nov. 26, were received to-day from Mr. Hoppner, at Lisbon. We understand that the Portuguese Government had not consented to the release of our Consular Agent, at Coimbra, notwith-standing the carnest remonstrances of Mr. Hoppner against his arrest and imprisonment. - (Courier.)

The French Government display more favourable dispositions than formerly towards the improvement of the commercial relations between France and England, and Louis Philip himself is understood to have a decided opinion upon the subject. The feeling is in a great degree attributable to the confidence in the honest intentions ef the present Ministers.—(Chronicle.) His Majesty held a Privy Council to-day, at which

the Addresses from both Houses were presented by the movers and seconders, accompanied by several Mem-bers of the Council.—(Globe.)

A Cabinet Council was summoned to meet this day at one o'clock, but was put off to afford time for the Ministers to confer with the King in Council at St.

James's, at two o'clock.—(Albion.)

The unanimous vote of the address in both Houses of Parliament, and the more placid tone of the anti-Reformers in the House of Lords, seem decisive omens of the stability of the present Ministry. At this we rejoice, for we are assured that the continuance of Lord Grey in office is reform at home and peace abroad, and the confidence expressed in his government is equivalent to a decree of those two blessings .- (Globe.)

Some persons are hazarding conjectures as to whe ther the entire measure of Reform is to be embodied in one bill, or whether two or more bills are to be brought in for that purpose. A few days must settle the question, which, at best, is one of little more than form. Our own impression, however, is, that all the previsions of the measure will be contained in a single bill.—(Courier.)

The Duke of Richmond and Lord Durham had au

diences to-day of Earl Grey.—(Albion.)
We have to announce the death of Sir Anthony Hart. late Lord Chancellor of Ireland, which took place

yesterday at his residence in Portman-square.—(Post.)
The following is the Report received this morning
from Sunderland, dated December 5th.:

Died..... 2 Remaining at this date, at 8 o'clock, A.M.....

(Courier.)
Mr. Neeld attended vesterday at Bow-street to an swer an information filed against him on the oath of Dr. Dodson, in which the latter stated that, from information he had received, he had reason to suspect that a breach of the peace was about to be committed by a duel about to be fought between J. Neeld, Esq., and the Hon. W. Ashley. Mr. Neeld was introduced to the Bench, and took his seat by the side of the Magistrates, and he entered into the recognisances required by them for keeping the peace towards all his Majesty's subjects, and towards the Hon. W. Ashley

in particular .- (Herald.) A most desperate riot took place in Ardrahan, nea Gort, on Sunday night. Upwards of two hundred persons were concerned. The police were called apon to quell a fight that took place in a new publichouse, when the Serjeant and his party were fully heaten. They were overpowered, and com-pelled to call for the military. Lieut. Jackson and a detachment of the 9th Regiment very soon came to their assistance, and a scene took place that baffles all description. The soldiers rushed into the house filled with men, when the lights were instantly extinguished, and a struggle ensued in the darkness of a most alarming and dangerous character. The Lieutenant and Serjeant were severely cut, but they beat the rioters; and at the point of the bayonet captured fifteen of them. who were escorted into Gort. One of the policemen's fingers was nearly bit off. A report is current this day of the murder of an Officer of the oth Regiment,

in the vicinity of Loughrea .- (Limerick Chronicle.)

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS, DEC. 6.

HOUSE OF LORDS, DEC. 6.

After the Royal Speech had been pronounced, their Lordships, as usual, adjourned for a short time. At the accustomed hour for the commencement of business, Earl Grey moved, proforma, the first reading of the Vestries' Act.

ADDRESS TO HIS MAJESTY.

The LORD CHANCELLOR then read the King's Speech. The Earl of CAMPERDOWN rose to move the usual Address in answer to the Royal Speech, Alis Lordship, after soliciting the indulgence of the House for the manner in which he should perform this duty, glanced at the leading topics in his Majesty's Address, all of which he perfectly approved of. In allusion to the paragraph relative to the friendly coalition between England and France to effect the abolition of the Slave Trade, the Noble Lord form this duty, glanced at the leading topics in his Majesty's Address, all of which he perfectly approved of. In allusion to the paragraph relative to the friendly coalition between England and France to effect the abolition of the Slave Trade, the Noble Lord characterised it as highly gratifying, showing the goot intelligence and friendly feeling which happily exists between those two Great Countries—a feeling which happily exists between those two Great Countries—a feeling which happily exists between those two Great Countries—a feeling which happily exists between those two Great Countries—a feeling which happily exists between those two Great Countries—a feeling which happily exists between those two Great Countries—a feeling which happily exists between those two Great Countries—a feeling which happily exists between those two Great Countries—a feeling which happily exists between those two Great Countries—and to redess happily exists for his disposition to economise, and to redress the public burdens; and then, proceeding to the passages alluding to the riots at Bristol and illegal combinations, observed, that tumults had occurred in many parts of the country, since the last uneting of Parliament, and that it was necessary that such proceedings should be put down by the strong arm of the law. He was confident, that whenever or wherever such political combinations as were alluded to in the Royal Speech showed themselves, his Majesty would not appeal in vain to their Lordships, and all his loyal subjects, but would find all ready to assist in suppressing them.—(Hear, hear.)—Even combinations, perfectly within the spirit and letter of the law, were to be regarded with sorrow and alarm, for their very existence, proved some disease in the body politic. They were the effect and not the cause, and until the cause was removed, their Lordships could not hope that they would disappear. But of whatever character these combinations might be, they had not originated in any act of the present Government. Long before

of the Speech.

Lord LYTTLETON, in seconding the Address, followed at some length the same course of argument as that taken by the preceding Speaker. He deeply lamented the somewhat harsh opposition made by that House to the Reform Bill last Session, opposition made by that had some sufficient since that period to

of the Speech.
Lord LYTTLETON, in seconding the Address, followed at some length the same course of argument as that taken by the preceding Speaker. He deeply lamented the somewhat harsh opposition made by that flowe to the Reform Bill last Session, and trusted that they had seen sullicient since that period to conviace them that the optaion of the people in favour of Reform was unchanged. His Lordship warnly maintained the necessity that existed for the Bill; and deel rec! that nothing less extensive than the measure formerly proposed would satisfy the seventh of Bi-dops to rec on conclusion, becought the State of the Control of the Control of Bill which would remove the agitation and consequent evils that prevalled in the country, and renew the attachment of the people to the institutions of the country.

The Earl of HARBOWBY said, that with one exception only, he perfectly concurred in the Address. He liked the Speech from the Throne, he approved of the topics had been treated to in it, and he thought that those topics had been treated in language of temper and propriety. There was nothing which he could wish to add to the Speech—nothing he could sish to take from it. When their Lordships were could evil to take it into consideration, and this was all the Address pletical their Lordships to do. Upon that subject, therefore, he would only express his anxious hope that the new Reform Bill would be found to be such a measure as their Lordships might deem it their duty to entertain in detail, and ultimately to adopt.—(Hear.) He hoped their Lordships would not allow themselves to be drawn into discussions upon what had passed, but that they would bring all the powers of their mind to the consideration of the measure which should be brought before them, and without party leves or feelings, earnestly endeavour to bring the subject to a satisfactory settlement of the consideration of which the Hope the consideration of the principles of Reform, or to revert to past discussions upon the subject. He had said that ther

that Bill. He had no disposition to say other than "content" to the Address. He must take this opportunity of stating, that transactions had taken place which, if he had not seen them, he could not have believed would be endured. There never had been so great an insult passed upon that House, as in a publication to which he felt it his duty to allude. He did not speak of the newspapers, for in them, it must be confessed, they did meet with reasoning: but the publication he meant was called the Black List.—(Laughter.) He was put forward in that list as receiving £54.000 a year out of the taxes. He wished the publisher of the Black List would be obliging enough to make good this charge.—(Laughter.) Then again, a Noble Person who was 87 years of age, and his elder brother, was called his nephew, and was put in the Black List as receiving a pension of £4.000 a year.—(Laughter.) The Noble Lords who had voted against the Reform Bill in the last Session, were represented in the same paper as receiving m llions of money among them out of the taxes.—(Laughter.)

24,000 a year.—(Laughter.) The Noble Lords who had voted against the Reform Bill in the last Session, were represented in the same paper as receiving milions of money among them out of the taxes.—(Laughter.)

The Earl of ABERDEEN did not understand upon what principle his Majesty was made to express a hope that the King of the Netherlands would accede to the Treaty. He should be very much surprised if he did accede to it. He was called apon to grant to the Belgians the free wavigation of the canals of his kingdom. This seemed to him to be so unjust and so unrusonable, that he did not see how it was possible that the King of the Netherlands could be expected to agree to it. It was altogether frelevant to the subject which the Conference had to deal with. The King of the Netherlands called upon the Conference to mediate Letween him and his revelled subjects; and the Conference said to the latter—"You shall be independent;" then the Conference gave them a King, and demanded farther, that these former subjects of the King of the Netherlands, but now his most bitter enemies, should have the free navigation of his Majesty's canals. The Conference might just as well have said that the Belgians should have a free passage through the Palace of the King of the Netherlands. This was not like the navigation of rivers; but it was altogether a private right, and one, therefore, which the Conference had no power to interfere with. Confining the King of the Netherlands to the now narrow limits, and reducing him to the abandonment of his provinces, the Conference had placed him in a worse situation than he stood in before he became possessed of Belgium. The King of the Netherlands might reasonably be expected to agree to the partition of this article, the Conference had made his consent to the Treaty impossible. It had roused the indignation of the peuple throughout Holland, so that the King could not consent to it. The Conference has so united the people with the King of the Netherlands would consent to this article. Never wer had always considered those injuries as too insignificant to justify the measures resorted to: but was he to understand from this passage in the Speech that fresh injuries had been discovered? For his own part, he could not help expressing his surprise that a Government which had been established now for four years should not yet have been recognised. He thought that such a Government had a right to have a renewal of diplomatic relations. Then, again, his Majesty was made to say—"The return to Europe of the elder branch of the illustrious House of Braganza, and the dangers of a disputer succession, will require my most vigilant attention to events, by which not only the safety of Portugal, but the general interests of Europe, may be affected." What was the meaning of this? The return mentioned here happened before the end of the last Session of Parliament. There was nothing new in that information. But it now appeared that Don Pedro was possessed of means which he did not before possess, and that in his present situation, he might be induced to undertake an enterprise, the success of which every one would have formerly pronounced impossible. For himself, he (Lord Aberdeen) was perfectly ready to repeat what he had already stated in that House—that the Portuguese expedition was thoroughly contemptible, and that it had not the slightest chance of ultimate success. But to the declaration of that opinion he must add, that, by the aid of English men and English money—by the purchase of ships of war and military stores, and by the enlistment of foreign troops, if was possible that a considerable effect might be produced in Portugal; that that country might be thrown into convulsion—and that success, temporary if not permanent, might to a certain extent be achieved. He condemned, therefore, the whole course which had been pursued by Government with reference to that subject, although he would not enter into any detailed consideration of it. If, however, the projected expedition were actually to take place, let it not not imagine that the question would be between these two parties, or between this country and Portugal. It would lead to a war which must involve the whole of Europe. The Peninsula would be one scene of blood. It was impossible that the Spanish Government should permit a French Revolutionary Government to be established in Portugal. The plan, it was well known, was to make Don Pedro not only King of Portugal, but the Revolutionary Sovereign of the Peninsula.—(Hear, hear.)—This was well known in Spain, and the Spanish people would rise as one man to prevent it.—(Cheers.)—It was on this view of the subject that it assumed the importance which really belonged to it. The present was, therefore, the most critical moment for the peace of the world; and the propriety of continuing our most extraordinary relations with Portugal must, ere long, come under the consideration of Parliament. He had thought it his duty to make these observations; but he was perfectly disposed to concur in the Address.

The Duke of MICKINGLIAM said that the greech of the Second agine that the question would be between these two r ectly disposed to concur in the Address.

The Duke of BUCKINGHAM said that the speech of the Se

conder of the Address had been as well calculated to provoke debate as any he had ever heard. Well might the Noble Earl at debate as any he had ever heard. Well might the Noble Earl at the head of the Treasury, as he did on another occasion, use the trite expression:—"Protect me against my friends, and I will protect myself against my enemies." He was fully prepared to justify the vote which he had given on the Reform Bill in the last Session; but he would not be so unparliamentary or disorderly as to anticipate what might, at some future period, come before their Lordships. In the long debates which had taken place during the last Session on the subject, he did not remember that either the Noble Mover or Secon ler of the Address had favoured their Lordships with his onlinions. He regretted place during the last Session on the subject, he did not remember that either the Noble Mover or Secon ler of the Address had favoured their Lordships with his opinions. He regretted this. He regretted that the Noble Lords had reserved the artillery of their arguments for the present occasion; for at was difficult to say what impression their eloquence might not have made on their Lordships.—(A laugh.)—Their first step must mow be, however, not to inquire what Parliamentary Reform was desirable; but to take measures to render themselves a free, deliberative assembly.—(Hear, hear.)—Until those by whom they were menaced were put down, they were not in a state for deliberation.—(Hear.)—It was attempted to influence their Lordships by intimi lation and threats. When they asserted that there was reaction, and that the people began to reconsider the question, they were referred to the riots at Bristol, and the proceedings of the Political Union at Birningham. Those riots and those proceedings, and the interference of his Majesty's and those proceedings, and the interference of his Majesty's

conduct with respect to them, must become a subject of consideration. Every word of the Speech which related to Unions deration. The staged combinations, he warnly applieded; and he hoped that the staged combinations, he warnly applieded; and he hoped that the staged that the believed the situation and temper of the country to be greatly altered since the subject last engaged their attention.

The staged that the last never experienced greater satisfaction than he health are been of the staged their attention. The staged that staged the staged that the staged corrected, there is not than he health are exempted that Noble Earl, if the stage containts would have exempted that Noble Earl, if the stage that the stage containts which the Noble Earl which to take away from the highest degree satisfactory to han to hear that Noble Earl, say, that, with one exception (a passage easily corrected), there was the stage that condition had never been fulfilled. On the contrary, the evils to which that condition referred had been greatly aggravated, and not that alone, but his Majesty's subjects had been exposed to insults and injuries never before attempted. The Noble Earl said that for those insults and injuries redress had been obtained. But from their occurrence to the present moment it had never been deemed expedient to leave the Tagus uncecupied by a British squadron. When those occurrences came to be detailed, it would be found that the words of censure used by the Noble Earl on a former occasion were not sufficiently strong for their reprobation. Let not the Noble Earl suppose that the injuries in question were capable of being justified as proceeding the Noble Earl on a former occasion were not sufficiently strong for their reprobation. Let not the Noble Earl suppose that the injuries in question were capable of being justified as proceeding from the temporary excitement of persons over whom the Government of Portugal had no controul. When the subject came under discussion, he (Lord Grey) would show not only that they were of the most aggravated description, but that they were perpetrated under the eye of the Government; and, therefore, that the Government must be responsible for them.—(Hear, hear.)—On that subject he would say no more, but wait for the proper period. A Noble Duke had said that there must be an inquiry into the conduct of Government with reference to the riots at Bristol and the proceedings at Birmingham. He (Lord Grey) should be always ready to meet such an inquiry; and he thought he should be able to show that neither diligence nor precaution had been omitted by Ministers in doing every thing in their power for the preservation of public tranquility. But it seemed that, according to the Noble Duke, their Lordships were intimidated, and that it was necessary that the Unions should be put down. Nothing could be more clear and explicit than the manner in which the intentions of Government to deal with all illegal combinations according to law had been announce d. But the Noble Duke was not to be told that such associations were not now in existence for the first time, and that they we enot to be not down so easily. Similar according to the told that such associations But the Noble Duke was not to be told that such associations were not now in existence for the first time, and that they we e not to be put down so easily. Similar associations, and some of a much more formidable nature, existed towards the end of the American war, and at the beginning of the French revolution. At those periods, the executive Government felt that they could not suppress them by their own authority; and the Legislature felt that they could not suppress them by new enactments, without infringing those popular rights and privileges which he (Lord Grey) Loped would nover be invaded.—(Hear.)

VERTISEMENTS.

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HOLT,	Feb. 20.	June 20.	October 20,
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PARIS, MONDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1831.

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Great-Britain.

LONDON, DECEMBER 9, 1831.

(Received by Estafette.) The Speech from the Throne has given very general satisfaction. The tone throughout is excellent, and the various subjects introduced into it have powerful claims on the attention of Parliament. Reform, as was to be exa speedy settlement, with a view to the security of the State, and the contentment and welfare of the people, is dwelt on with an earnestness suitable to the occasion. The Speech expresses only the sentiments which his Majesty has expressed on other occasions .- (Chronicle.)

His Majesty's Speech was just and appropriate. It met with no hostile remark in either House, for it presented not, we should think, any ground for well-founded censure. We observe that the word "measures," in the plural number, is used, as applicable to the subject of Reform, from which we should infer that the general plan may now be comprised in more Bills than one. But of this we know nothing as a fact. In the debate which ensued, the Earl of Harrowby, the chief leader of the Opponsued, the Earl of Harrowby, the chief leader of the Opposition to the last Reform Bill, showed so little disposition to oppose Ministers in the Address, that he threw out courteously a proposed alteration, which was readily adopted by Lord Grey, without attaching to it the formidable name of an amendment. The manner and bearing in the House of Commons were somewhat different from which we are almost inclined to infer that there is no very complete understanding between the Tories of the two Houses .- (Times.)

It is in the recollection of our readers that very recently the German and some of the Yrench papers announced an intended generaldisarmament of all the Powers of Europe which have been for a long time past draining their sub-jects to support the expenses of immense military levies, and thereby inflicting on the people in a time of peace the burdens of a state of war, and we ventured to question the correctness of the information. That no such general disarmament has been as yet intended, we have, at least, negative proof in the King's Speech. That Speech, in speaking of Foreign Powers, says:—"Regarding the state of Europe generally, the friendly assurances which I reof Europe generally, the Iriently assurances which a re-ceive from Foreign Powers, and the union which subsists between me and my Allies, inspire me with a confident hope that peace will not be interrupted." Surely a general disarmament of the Great Powers of Europe could only be the result of a general understanding to that effect amon all those Powers, and that general understanding could only have been arrived at by means of general negotiation. Now, if a negotiation involving a question so impor-tant to the interests of Europe had taken place, and been carried to a successful termination, it would, assuredly have been introduced into the Speech from the Thron and the King would not have told the people of England of the comparatively paltry arrangement with Belgium and omitted to mention that fact of transcendent importance—the agreement of the Great Powers among selves to lay down their arms, and give Europe the best assurance of their pacific intentions, by sacrificing their jealousies on the altar of concord, and renouncing the theans of aggression and the stern attitude of war. In corroboration of our former reasoning on this subject, we find that Russia is actually making new levies; while an article from the Danube states that the military establishment of Austria is on the same footing as last year. The loan fobbers best know why the reports of a general disarmament were so industriously circulated.—(Henald.)

The Speech is already before our readers, who, no doubt, have duly digested the schedule of calamities, blunders, and crimes, which it recapitulates, "Pestilence and famine, sedition, privy conspiracy, and rebellion, false doctrine, heresy, and schism,"—all that pious men daily deprecate in their adorations to the throne of mercy—are acknowledged in the text, or illustrated in the notes of the Ministerial commentators. Besides this litary of terrible visitations, allusion is made to the affairs of Portugal, merely to increase the darkness in which our relations with that country are veiled; to the "impartiality" with which the British Government arbitrates in the affairs of the Netherlands—impartiality on which it prides itself— between the rebels and their lawful Sovereign, between the robbers and the robbed; and to a treaty between England and France, the only defect of which is, that it never can be carried into execution. The above, with a promise of a Reform measure, conceived in the widest possible terms, make the whole of the Speech .- (STANDARD.)

One of the most signal instances of the departure from principle committed by the present Ministry, with the apparent intention of conciliating Tory Opponents, was the which the late Mr. Canning had severed, and for which he was vehemently applauded by the Whigs at that time—many of whom joined his Government, and justified their coalition with that Statesman by referring to his separation from the Castlereagh policy of the Holy Alliance as a proof of the liberality of his sentiments, although he was decidedly and obstinately opposed to any and every measure of Reform. When Mr. Canning recommended his Sove-reign to acknowledge the independence of some of the South American Republics, he took no counsel of the Cabinets of the Continental Despots. He held no " Conferences;" he issued no Protocols; he did not pray in aid the genius, the wisdom, and the morality of the Statesmen of the Metternich School, to enable him to decide a question of national independence and popular freedom. He consulted, in this transaction, for the dignity of England, as well as for the interests of humanity, and he cared no whether it gave pleasure or dissatisfaction to the Holy Alliance. We lament the contrast presented by the line of policy which our Whig Ministry have adopted with regard to Belgium and Holland. Before they came into power they professed the principle of non-intervention, and made it a matter of blame to the Duke of Wellis. it a matter of blame to the Duke of Wellington's Government for showing even a tendency to interference.

We concur in the sentiments expressed by Mr. Hume, when he said he " could not agree to that part of the Address which related to the interference of this country with regard to the affairs of Belgium."—
It is in vain for Lord Palmerston to say, in answer, that if Holland and Belgium had been left to settle their own disputes, they would have involved Europe in war. The interference of the Great Powers is much more likely to produce a war in the end than an abstinence from such inter-meddling policy would be. As to the Holy Alliance, they have acted consistently with their principles in assuming to dictate to independent States the terms on which they are to be allowed to adjust their own Governments, and settle their own affairs. But at the Revolution of 1688 England disclaimed all connexion with such despotic prin-England disclaimed all connexion with such despotic principles, and, by denying the right of France, or any other State, to dictate to her what sort of Government she should adopt, or whom she chose to place at the head of it, also disclaimed on her own part all right to interfere with the Governments and domestic policy of other nations. The right by which England indignantly repelled the attempts of a despot to force the delinquent family of Stuart upon her, is the right by which Belgium was entitled to chuse her own Government and her own Sovereign, and was the right by which Holland may justly disclaim all foreign dictation in her management of her own claim all foreign dictation in her management of her own peculiar concerns; such as her debt, the navigation of her canals, and the arrangement of territorial limits with Belgium. Lord Palmerston says that Belgium chose her own Sovereign. She did so, in the first instance, indeed; but the Holy Alliance protested against her having that person as King on whom her choice fell. There is nothing to be objected to the person subsequently elected, except that the nation, being in a state of duress by the threats of Protocols, and military preparations to support those threats, could hardly be said to be in a condition to exercise a free choice .- (HEBALD.)

The Herald censures the foreign policy of our Government to wards Holland and Belgium, and states that if Mr. Canning had been alive, he would not have consulted the Members of the Holy Alliance as to the course which the British Government should take. Our Contemporary is stated more complimentary to the holdness of the deceased rather more complimentary to the boldness of the deceased Minister, than is warranted by facts. We are not aware that Mr. Canning, in any case, adopted a particular line of conduct in foreign policy, after he had been assured that the several Powers of the Continent would retaliate upon him in a war war war are the several to the continent would retaliate upon him in a war, and we happen to recollect that Mr. Canning himself, after the memorable speech which he made in the House of Commons in a moment of honourable enthusiasm, submitted to the indignity of softening down entire passages of that speech, and explaining away their offensiveness in order to prevent a general war. This, however, was not done until too late for the cause of him however, was not done until too late for the cause of humanity; for many brave men in Spain, relying upon promised succour, rose against their tyrannical Government, and being left to their fate, in the exchange of courtesies between Mr. Canning and the Holy Alliance, lost their blood in the vain attempt to establish their country's rights. We must do Lord Palmerston the justice to say, that he has never held a nompous tone in one place and that he has never held a pompous tone in one place and made unworthy submission in another; but, at the same time, we agree with the Herald in thinking that if circumstances had enabled him to make an effort in favour o freedom, that effort ought to have been made, in which case there would have been no protocollizing about Hol-land and Belgium, and Poland would have been free; for, notwithstanding the threats of Russia and Prussia, we do not believe that they would have stirred if the Ministers of Great Britain had been at liberty to draw upon the resources and energies of the people for the support of the righteous cause which, on principle, they had espoused. The hands of Ministers, however, were tied; and it is to the anti-Reformers that we are to attribute results alike inurious to our national character and to the interests of freedom throughout the world. The first duty of the Mi-nisters was Reform; and it must be clear, we imagine, to every mind, that it war had commenced the cause of Reform would have been defeated. Division at home, with a base faction in open alliance with the enemies of liberty in other countries, prevented a generous effort on behalf of the Poles; but the effort has only been delayed. Let us carry the Reform question, and have a Parliament possess-ing the affections and confidence of the people, and we shall soon be able to dictate to absolute rulers a line of olicy more consistent with the character of the age.

We yesterday stated that it three months ago, Don Pedro had courageously entered the Tagus with only 2,000 men he would have been master of Portugal in less than a week Such, however, will not be the case now, unless he should ar rage and discipline to those which Miguel has collected to-gether, as fear of punishment will keep the Miguelite troops faithful, unless the chances of resistance should be rendered weak. The Post, which is in the immediate in-terest of the Miguelites, takes great delight in this admission. Our Contemporary, however, tells his readers of an admission which we never made. As regards men for the service of the Usurper, he says we are compelled to acknowledge that they volunteer in abundance. We will thank him to show us where we have made such an acknowledgment. All the information which has reached us on the subject of the levies in Portugal, tends to prove that the greatest reluctance is manifested by the Portuguese to enter the army, except, indeed, it be among the wretches with which a part of Lisbon is infested, and who have been induced to enter the army by the hopes of plunder, since it is well known that the most brutal excesses are permitted against the Constitutionalists on the part of the ruffian body guard of the Usurper. With respect to the admission that we have made about the delay of Dor Pedro, we will, as we are quite free from any influence but that of regard for truth, repeat what appears to have afforded to our Contemporary so much delight. Certainly, Don Pedro ought to have entered the Tagus three months ago. He would then have succeeded in achieving, in two days, what he may now be two months in accomplishing; but let it not be supposed we have any fear as to the ultimate result of an expedition against the usurped dominion of Miguel. Four months ago, Don Pedro was aware of a formi-dable combination in his fayour, and of the comparatively defenceless state of the city. He was wreed by a sensible

and amiable man near his person, and who, from his for-mer high rank in Portugal, has great influence there, not to lose a moment in making his attempt. "Give me, Sire," said he, "your Proclamation, promising pardon to all who will abandon the cause of the Usurper, and I engage to land and post it in the streets of Lishon. In two hours I will return to you in the Tagus, and Portugal will be free."—
This advice was rejected, not from want of personal courage in Don Pedro, for he is rather a bold than a timid man; but from other and bad advice. The Constitutionalists have now to contend against a large army and a fortified city; and what with their own previous irresolution and the impediments thrown in their way by the Aberdeen Junta in this country, their cause will be more difficult and tedious, but we do not constructed. but we do not apprehend it will be less sure .- (COURIER.)

STOCK EXCHANGE, DEC. 8, Twelve o'Clock. - Consols are steady but there is very little business doing: they opened at 83 1/2 % and are now 83 3/4. The Foreign Market is also very inactive, the prices are much the same as yes-

Two a'Clock .- Consols remain at 83%. Two a Clock.—Consols remain at 0.34.

December 9, Twelve o'Clock.—Consols opened at 8334 with little doing. The Speculators are anxiously waiting for the introduction of the new Reform Bill on Monday, to see what effect the alterations will have on the public spirit; consequently little operations are expected until after that period. The following official notice was issued at the Bank yesterday:—"The Governor and Company of the Bank of England do hereby give notice, that on and after the 8th inst. they will be ready to receive applications for loans upon the deposits of Bills of Exchange, Exchequer Bills, East India Bonds, or other approved securities, such loans to be repaid on or before the 14th January next, with interest at the rate of \$\frac{1}{2}\text{ ner cent. per annum. and to be consequently little operations are expected until after that interest at the rate of £4 per cent. per annum, and to be for sums of not less than £2,000 each."

Two o'Clock.—Consols for Account are 8334 %; French

Two o'Clock.—Consols for Account are 83\% \%; French
3 per Cents. are 67\%; Russian, 100; Spanish, 14\%;
Dutch, 42\%; Portuguese, 50\%; Greek, 23; Danish, 66\%;
Mexican, 36\%; Buenos Ayres, 24; Brazilian, 44\% 45;
Chilian, 17\% 18\%; Columbian, 12 13; Peruvian, 11 12.
Three o'Clock.—Consols are 83\%.

Letters have been received from Lisbon dated the 27th
ult., which give a sad description of the state of the city,
and justify a belief that nothing is wanting but the speedy
appearance of a large constitutional force, to put down the

appearance of a large constitutional force, to put down the government of the Usurper, and afford the respectable

for the last four years they have been denied.—(Courier.)

By arrivals from New South Wales, to the 20th July,
we learn that the Government of Van Dieman's Land had commenced acting on the new regulations, inviting ten-ders for parcels of land. News had reached Bathurst of the murder of Captain Payne by the Bush Rangers. From Swan River it is stated that a man employed by Captain Swan River it is stated that a man employed by Captain M'Dermot Grant, on the Canning River, was killed by the natives, who threw eight spears into him, and wounded a lad. Licut.-Governor Stirling was recovering from a hurt he had received on horseback.—(Globe.)

Cape of Good Hope Papers received to Oct. 9, contain recent intelligence from Madagascar. The Queen, the widow Radama, had succeeded quietly to the Throne, and the most beneficial trade with that island may be expected at the Cape, as its improvement lately is stated to be be-

at the Cape, as its improvement lately is stated to be be-yord precedent.—(Globe.)

For several years past, the conduct of General Darling, the Governor of New South Wales, has been a subject of constant and general complaint. He has been recalled by the present Ministry in consequence of the very serious nature of some of the charges that have been brought against him by gentlemen of the first consideration, holding Government appointments. Amongst the complainants are:—the late Attorney-General of New South Wales, the Solicitor General, the High-Sheriff of the Colony, several Magistrates, and other Civil and Military Officers. A gentleman, also, of high legal repute in the Colony, it is stated, will follow General Darling to England for the purpose of substantities the above the side of the purpose of substantities the above the side of the purpose of substantities the above the side of the purpose of substantities the above the side of the purpose of substantities the side of the side land, for the purpose of substantiating the charges which have already been preferred against him to the Colonial Office. It appears that most of the acts with which he is charged, as unconstitutional, illegal, and oppressive, met with the countenance of the Wellington Cabinet, and with the countenance of the Wellington Cabinet, and were approved of by his late Majesty. Appeals that have since been made to the present Government against these decisions, have been rejected, upon the ground that the approval of his late Majesty is considered an insuperable barrier against a re-consideration. Several petitions are, in consequence, about to be presented to Parliament. Of course we cannot pretend to know whatdelence Can. Of course we cannot pretend to know whatdefence Gen. Darling may have set up at the Colonial Office; but, wer we to judge from the documents we have seen, we should say that Gen. Darling's notions of justice are of a very peculiar character. In a short time, the whole of these transactions will be brought before Parliament; it will have be for the late A bridge transactions in the state of the second se then be for the late Administration to justify the apparent extraordinary protection they have given to Gen. Darling, under circumstances of at least, a most suspicious charac

In consequence of the misunderstanding between the agents of the East India Company and the Chinese, and the Edict published by the former on the 20th May, stating that all business with the Chinese should cease on the 1st August, 1831, an unusually great advance had taken place on tea at the East India Sale now in progress, and the bohea, which, as before stated, was put up at 15. 5d. (which costs about 8d in China) has been sold at an advance of 7d. to 8d. per lb. It now appears, however, that another edict of these agents of the East India Company, dated Macao, June 10, rescinds that of May 20. The do-cument annulling the former edict was read at the India House yesterday. Its effects may easily be imagined, the trade having given the Company about £60,000 advance more than they ought to have done on the put-up price, making, with the duty, about £120,000 tax on the public without any real cause. The consequence is, that bohea tea has been already sold at a great discount.—(Herald.) Yesterday his Majesty held a Court for the purpose of

receiving the Address of the House of Commons, to he returned the usual gracious answer. His Majesty afterwards gave audiences to the Marquis of Winchester, Earl Grey, Viscount Melbourne, the Earl of Albemarle, Lord Hill, Sir C. Paget, and Sir G. Seymour. In the morning their Majesties, attended by Lady Bedingfield, went to

the New Palace in St. James's Park, and spent some time

in inspecting that edifice.—(Post.)

An attempt by Ministers, on Saturday, to open anew the unsuccessful negotiation with Lord Wharncliffe failed, and the affair was on Monday given up as hopeless. In the mean time the Cabinet is in a very distracted state. the mean time the Cabinet is in a very distracted state. Lords Melbourne, Goderich, and Palmerston, Mr. Stanley, and Mr. Grant, want a very much modified Bill; Lord Durham, who, as Lord Grey's Custos, is the Prime Minister, and all the test of the lay Members of the Cabinet, insist on the Bill of last Session; Lord Brougham is inscrutable—and, what is astonishing, silent. This our readers may take for a faithful bulletin of the last symptoms of the Cabinet.—(Standard.)

The Earl of Shaftesbury, who voted against Reform, has again been appointed Chairman of the Committees in the

again been appointed Chairman of the Committees in the Lords.—(Standard.)

Mr. Sheil intends to anticipate the Ministerial motion for a Committee on the subject of the Irish Church and its tithes, or to prepare materials for it. For the 20th inst. he has two motions—r. To present an address to his Majesty for a return of the annual value of the different Sees

jesty for a return of the annual value of the different Sees in Ireland, distinguishing income from rents and from fines, since 1820. 2. To submit resolutions respecting "the Established Church in Ireland."—(Courier.)

The Address to his Majesty from this county (Worcester), deprecating the Reform Bill rejected by the Lords, has been signed by the Earls of Coventry, Beauchamp, and Dudley, Lords Redesdale and Aston, Viscounts Deerhurst and Eastnor, Bishop of Rochester, Hon. John, Thomas, and William Coventry, Hon. Henry and Edward Lygon, Hon. G. Rushout, Sir R. Gresley, and Sir A. Lechmere, Barts., Mr. E. Foley, M.P., Mr. Dowdeswell, M.P., Mr. Roberts, M.P., Archdeacons Onslow and Singleton, and between 300 and 400 of the Magistrates, Clergy, and other freeholders.—(Worcester Journal.)

Yesterday the election of an Alderman for Portsoken Ward

Yesterday the election of an Alderman for Portsoken Ward was closed at two o'clock. The numbers were—For Michael Scales, Esq., 169; and for Hughes Hughes, Esq., M.P., 74. The Lord Mayor said, "I declare the election to have fallen upon Michael Scales, Esq.—(Loud cheering.)—In so stating, I do not take upon myself to decide upon the validity of any of the objections raised during the election."

—(Immense cheers followed the announcement.)—The wardmote was then dissolved.—(Chronicle.)

The following story is coverent in Ediphyrich. A have

The following story is current in Edinburgh. A knot of anti-Reformers at Dalkeith, anxious to testify their at-tachment to the Duke of Buccleuch, got up an address to his Grace, signed by no less than 17 men, thanking him for his hostile vote on the Reform Bill, and praying his Grace to lend his sanction to an anti-Reform meeting in Daikeith. "What!" exclaimed the Duke, "have I not incurred sufficient odium in Scotland already by the vote you applaud? No, no, gentlemen, let's hear no more of such addresses and requisitions. This is the quietest town I have seen since I left England; and surely you would not have me throw a firebrand into the woods of Dalkeith!" his Grace immediately tore the address, and threw it into the fire. This narrative derives additional probability from the well known fact, that the Duke refused to have any thing to do with the late anti-Reform meeting in Edinburgh. His Grace, we would fain hope, has within him the attri-butes of a true Ruccleuch yet.—(Scotsman)

The Duke of Newcastle is confined by illness; his complaint is inflammatory, and fatal consequences are appre-hended.—(Leeds Intelligencer.)

The Lord Advocate is again restored to health, and is quite in trim to meet his friends and un-friends on the

floor of St. Stephens.—(Scotsman.)
It appears that Lord Ashley feels extremely annoyed at the application made by Dr. Dodson to Bow-street, relative to an apprehended duel between Mr. W. Ashley and Mr. Neeld (as mentioned yesterday). His Lordship has addressed the following note to the Times in consequence of the paragraph:—

addressed the following near to the 2 size of the paragraph:—
Sin,—I read with great surprise in your paper a police report, wherein it was stated that Sir R. Birnic had been applied to by Dr. Dodson, to keep the peace between Mr. Neeld and Mr. William Ashley. May I request you to insert the enclosed letter from Dr. Dodson, written in answer to an inquiry on my page? I am. Sir, etc.

The Cholera Report from Sunderland, dated Tuesday (6th inst.), gives—New Cases, 8; Recoveries, 4; Deaths, 6. The neighbouring towns remained free from infection. The following is the official Report received this morning, dated 7th. We perceive that upon the average the fatal cases are about one in 'hree:-

Remained at last Report 33 Recovered 1 Died 2 Remaining at this date, at 8 o'clock, A.M.....

-(Courier.)
We regret to state that the Wolverhampton colliers still continue refractory, and tranquillity is only preserved by the presence of a military force. Three boats of coals have been sunk by the mob on the canal, and several of the

foundries at Wolverhampton have been obliged to suspend their works from the want of fuel.—(Courier.) Yesterday a public meeting was held at Exeter Hall,

for the purpose of forming a new Society, in opposition to the British and Foreign Bible Society. The chair was taken by S. Perceval, Esq., and resolutions were submitted to the effect that a Society be formed, to be called the "Trinitarian Bible Society," having for its object the the "Trinitarian Bible Society," having for its object the circulation of the Scriptures, to the exclusion of the Apocrypha, in all languages, without note or comment; that no person be a member unless he believe in the doctrine of the Holy Trinity; and that prayer and praise be offered up at all the meetings of the Society. The resolutions were adopted without a dissentient voice, which, indeed, there could not be, as the Chairman, on opening the meeting, read a resolution of the Provisional Committee, declaring that no person adverse to the object of the meeting

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oman, who is a good mantus-maker and general she has a good character.—Address Mile. Rose, aux, No. 6, rue Chauchat.

ace, a Femme de Chambre, who is siness, can speak English fluently, and be highly ddress Mile. Louise Landemanne, 3, rue Tritbout ce as Valet de Chambre or In-door Serve Man, who can shave, aress hair, has a perfect management of the table, and would make him-haddress Cassaux, No. 6, rue du Montblane. e as Plain Cook or Maid of All-work, in middle-aged French Woman, who can be well idress to Sophie, at the Office of this Journal.

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ce as Coachman, Courier, or In-door dan, who has lived in English service, has tra-ands French, Italian, and Spaulsh, can cook, satisfactory character.—Address to J. V., No. 10,

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HEATRES.

Als (commences at 7.) - Law-Hamlet-Jos-

e Luthier de Lisbonne—Loui e ou la Répa-elle à Marier. — Le Baron d'Hildburghausen — La Fête de leux Sœurs de Charité — L'Art de Payer ses

– Le Modèle—Casimir—Paganini. – Le Fosse des Tuileries—Mmc. Lavalette—

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Great-Britain.

LONDON, DECEMBER 9, 1831.

We will not say that Lord Aberdeen, by his notice of a motion on the subject of Belgium, intends to cocker up Dutch obstinacy, to the production of a general war, because amidst a number of other good results it might dispese of that ultra radix malorum, Parliamentary Reform. We repeat that we will not say this, because we have not the slightest disposition to figure at the bar of the House of Lords; but, not having said this thing, we should like to be enlightened as to the effect of such a motion, should it have any.—

The simple fact that all the leading Powers of Europe are involved in the general arrangement, while it off: are involved in the general arrangement, while it suffi-ciently implies safety as to the prominent interests of each, renders all mere cavil on a point so comprehensively settled in the highest degree injudicious; and if not mischievous, just nothing at all—a point of inno-cent neutrality, by the way, in the cultivation of which Lord Aberdeen has for some time past been eminently successful. — (GLOBE.)

No part of the Royal Speech of Tuesday, is calculated to diffuse more reasonable satisfaction throughout the country, than that which calls the early notice of Par-liament to the condition of the Irish Church. The relation between Church and State in Ireland is such as to entail ruin upon both if it continues. There exists a universal feeling against the payment of Tithe by a nation of Catholics to a Protestant Clergy. This feeling—aggravated and inflamed no doubt, by the diligence of faction, which regards nothing but the chance of turning named a regards not the baseling feeling. of turning popular grievances to the benefit of its own selfish schemes—has ripened into measures of a very formidable and vexatious character, amounting to nothing less than a conspiracy, which extends through many counties, against the payment of Tithes. Of this league, the immediate consequence is most afflicting; for it no longer admits of a doubt that a large proportion—we four the majority—of the Protestant income. tion—we fear the majority—of the Protestant incum-bents throughout the South of Ireland are actually in a state of destitution! What is the remedy? Some individuals there are who exclaim, "Why not enforce, in all directions, the payment of arrears of Tithe to the Clergy?" There is but one argument against such a measure—to wit, its perfect impossibility. It is, we repeat, impossible for 500 or 600 individuals to go to law with an entire people. "More is the pity," we shall be answered. It may be so, but such is the fact.

—We know well enough how much may be said upon the criminality of breaking the laws, and in favour of the right of enforcing them. But who minds the charge of criminality, when the number of criminals is such as to keep each other in countenance, and to set the law at defiance? or of what value is that right which there can be found no other means of enforcing but a war of the weak against the strong? The laws ought, no doubt, to be obeyed. But wherefore has the maxim become general? Because, generally, it is for the interest of the whole community, or of the bulk of its members, to obey them. What, then, if laws should be imposed by the supreme authority which the bulk of the community feel that it is not for their interest to obey? -Why they will not obey them, unless constrained thereto by superior power. Then, in the case of Ireland, the question comes to this-would it be better to send an army of 100,000 men to that country, stationing a detachment in every parish to assist the constables in levying distresses for tithe, where the goods so taken would not find a single purchaser; or to repeal a law so odious to the people, and support the active clergy through some less dangerous, dreadful, and abortive means? No man in his senses now talks of maintaining the Church of Ireland by tithe raised upon the Catholic population. No man is wild enough to suppose it possible that Irish Bishops should long enjoy such revenues, or exist in such numbers, as at present. No statesman imagines that the clergy who minister to the spiritual wants of about four-hiths of the people, should continue separated and estranged from the political institutions of the land. None but a few selfish and short-sighted landlords can hesitate as to the positive necessity of a legal provision for the helpless and innocent pauper. These several defects, or vices, in the law of Ireland, will suggest their own remedies to most thinking minds. The Speech from the Throne, it is but fair to surmise, had all, or most of

The public, have lately been not a little scandalized by the reports of certain proceedings at Doctors' Com-mons, between a married man and his wife. The case we allude to is that of the Neelds, and really we have seen nothing more calculated to shake the respect of poor and uneducated people both for persons of rank and for the institution of matrimony, than the persevering, perverse, and unworthy practices, which are said to have been developed in the course of this judicial investigation, on the side of one at least of the ties. It seems quite strange that in these bargain-driving matches, where one evil passion is bartered against another, as in the present instance, by what would apanother, as in the present instance, by what would appear from a juxta-position of the adverse statements, high-born cupidity might be supposed to have taken the field against plebeian vanity—it does undoubtedly seem to us altogether wonderful that the most diligent endeavours of the ill-assorted pair are not always given to the single abject of disguising, under plausible and to the single object of disguising, under plausible and decent forms, the motives which an inquisitive and not too charitable world will be generally prone to impute to them instead of so often betraying the cloven foot and emblazoning the want of reciprocal delicacy in which their hapless union has originated. Marriages

them, in its contemplation.—(Times.)

between persons in unequal walks of life; and of incongruous habits and associations, have rarely turned out well. A dissonance, which might pass unheeded in the slight commerce of the promenade or ball-room, becomes harsh and insupportable to the inmates of the same dwelling, and in the privacy of domestic life.— The published proceedings which have suggested to us this subject of painful commentary, show that almost from the very outset of their matrimonial intercourse, a glaring disparity of taste, feeling, or demeanour, had glaring disparity of taste, feeling, or demeanour, had totally unfitted the parties in question for prolonging with any comfort the relations of man and wife.—
We mean to say nothing of exclusive blame to either of them,—nothing to wound the individual feelings of Lord Shaftesbury's daughter, or of Mr. Rundell's heir.—But we merely lay it down as a maxim of prudence, not by any means unconnected with sound morality, that two people educated in the conveste behigh that two people educated in the opposite habits, and with incompatible views of life, ought seldom if ever to run the risk of matrimony, even were they sensible (as is very uncommon) of something like a mutual preference. From Addison downwards, inn u-merable cases might be adduced of "ladies of quality" affording lessons of tardy wisdom, but unccasing re-pentance, to husbands whose only title to distinction was their merit. But if disappointed greediness of money be superinduced upon mortified arrogance or guile, it is impossible for the woman who feels such large to be, under any circumstances, "a crown of glory," an ornament, or blessing to her husband. It has been held too much a fashion in this country to hold cheap the estimation wherein the conjugal ties are held by our French neighbours. Was there ever made by any married couple of that nation a more disgusting exposure of their scorn for the duties undertaken by them at the altar, as well as for the decent and civilised observances of life, than throughout that unfortunate cause in which Dr. Lushington has recently pronounced his judgment?—(Times.)

Accounts received from Bermuda, via America, contain further particulars of the late hurricanes. Previous to the 3d August six vessels had arrived at Barbadoes with provisions. At St. Lucia the loss of lives was not so great as in 1817, but the loss of property was more extensive. The towns of Denery, Mercerid, Vicuxfort, Laborre, and Suffrière, are in ruins, and the stores of the first mentioned swept away by the sea, and every thing lost; also vast quantities of produce were de-stroyed; and in consequence of the bad crops the un-fortunate inhabitants will feel the disaster the more, it being the third gale from which they have suffered

during the present year.—(Sun.)

A rumour recently prevailed of a difference of opinion in the recent deliberations of the Foreign Ministers, and that the Austrian Ambassador was in consequence about leaving for Vienna. Prince Esterhazy's departure for the Continent arises entirely from circumstances of a private nature, unconnected with politics. The Princess has been several months abroad, superintending the education of her daughter. The Baron de Wessemberg remains as Minister Extraordi-nary from the Austrian Court, and Baron de Nieumann will act as Chargé d'Affaires .- (Globe.)

Amongst the Committees sessionally appointed by the House of Commons is one for inquiring what laws are about to expire. Its re-appointment this session has been attended with an important addition. They are to report observations; they have power to send for persons, papers, and records; and they have a special and new instruction, "That they do report their opinion from time to time to the House which of the said laws are fit to be revived, continued, or made per-petual." They have also authority to sit, notwith-standing any adjournment of the House. The members of the Committee are:—Mr. Bernal, Mr. C. W. Wynn, Mr. Leader, Mr. D. Gilbert, Mr. R. Grant, Mr. Lamb, the Solicitor-General, the Lord Advocate, Sir J. Mack-intosh, Sir E. Sugden, Mr. Estcourt, and Sir II. Parnell .- (Times.)

Lord Lyndhurst has undertaken to defend in Par-liament the conduct of Sir C. Wetherell at Bristol.— (Globe.)

Great complaints are made by merchants and others engaged in the wine trade, at the short notice given by the Excise to the trade for paying the duties on Foregn and Cape wines, pursuant to the Act passed last Session for equalising the duties on Foreign wines. Yesterday notices were served, by order of the Commissioners of Excise, for the immediate payment of increased duties,—viz.: 8d per gallon on Foreign and 4d per gallon on Cape wines. This was the first notice issued, and as much distress prevails in the trade, the short notice for the payment of the increased duties, which on some stocks will exceed £4,000 or £5,000, will be severely felt. When Government had to return duties on Portugal and Spanish wines, some time since, the trade had to wait a considerable time for their money. Memorials are in preparation to be presented to the

Treasury, praying further time.—(Times.)
The Council of the National Union held its meeting last night at Saville house, Leicester-square. Mr. Rogers took the chair. A discussion took place concerning the propriety of communicating to the reporters some letters between Sir F. Burdett and the Union.— Mr. Galloway said he held Sir F. Burdett in high estimation. He was grateful for his services to the public. Sir Francis was justified in withdrawing the mo-ment he chose. The Union wanted a Chairman of his respectability and rank, but they also wanted one of ten times his industry, decision, and political courage.— (Cheers.) His conduct at the Crown and Anchor satisfied him (Mr. Galloway) as to that. He made so many objections—he was so unacquainted with the object of the meeting, though the resolutions had been previ-

ously shown him. In fact, he (Mr. Galloway) then said he would take the first opportunity of withdrawing himself from them.—Mr. Perry said that tracts and ectures on moral and political subjects should be published. But this required money, which was all the Union wanted. They had received £30 from Mr. Tate, and £10 from Mr. Warburton. Some young ladies who were anti-Reformers, upon his representing to them the real objects of the Society, subscribed half-a-sovereign each—(Cheers)—and if other members exerted themselves among the fair sex, no doubt great good would be done.—(Much laughter.) A long conversation ensued, in which was discussed the propriety of imposing an additional charge of one penny on each member—of laving lectures on political economy—and of having large funds. Notice was given of a motion to petition for the release of Mr. given of a motion to petition for the release of Mr. Carpenter, and all others confined for similar offences, and the meeting then separated. The letters above alluded to contained nothing whatever worth publishing. Sir F. Burdett briefly stated the reasons which would oblige him to withdraw; they were, as the Hon. Bart. explained in his place in Parliament on Wednesday night, conditional, and it is not settled yet whether he is to remain in the Union or not.—(Public Ledger.)

The Count and Counters Walewski, are spending

their houeymoon at Hinchinbrook House, near Huntingdon, the seat of the Earl of Sandwich. The Countess of Sandwich has left Dover-street, on a visit to the bride and bridegroom. - (Standard.)

The titled lady said to have brought about a marriage in high life, which has been attended with such unfortunate results, is known among her acquaintance by the designation of "the man-hater."—(Post.)

We have been favoured with a letter of Dr. Burns, of Paisley, giving an account of his visit to the King, on the 22d Nov. last. :—" The King asked: Pray, Sir, what situation do you hold in Scotland? I told him Please your Majesty I am one of the parochial ministers of Paisley, so well known for its manufactures; and where, I am sorry to inform your Majesty, there is at present very great distress among the operatives, two or three thousand of whom are out of work. His Majesty asked the cause, when I adverted to several causes, such as the unsettled state of the public mind, occasioned by the delay in the settlement of the Reform question-the prevalence of disease on the Continent, and the restraints on trade by quarantine—the trade being overdone with us, and the periodical results of speculation, etc. etc. 'Have you many Irish in Paisley, and are they mostly Roman Catholics?' I told him we had a great many Irish families—that the greater part were Catholics. There was also a good deal said on the state of the poor in England, the objections to the theory and management of the poor laws, etc., and his Majesty showed that he understood the subject well, and entered fully into the objections against the system of paying the price of labour out of the rates, and thus degrading the population of England into paupers, and representing those monies as given to the support of the poor, which are, in fact, appropriated to far different objects, 'You manage these things better in Scotland.' Please your Majesty, our poor do not expect so much as the English poor. I observed a case in Court, the other day, where the dispute lay between 5s. a-head for coch member of the family, and 2s.; and the Judges decided on a medium of 3s. 6d. In Scotland, in place of 12s. or 15s. for this family of poor applicants, the sum allowed for one member of it would have been held quite sufficient.'— 'In Paisley you are all, I presume, of the Church of Scotland?' 'Please your Majesty, we have many Presbyterians, dissenters from us, yet our Dissenters differ from us almost wholly on one point—the law of lay-patronage. The King spoke of there being no pre-disposition to riot in Englishmen or Scotchmen, and this led us to notice the causes of excitement, such as poverty, evil-advisers, bad publications, etc. After again thanking his Majesty for the honour done me, and expressing my fear of having intruded too long on his time, his Majesty replied very graciously, and I retired."—(Glasgow Chronicle.)

At a meeting of the Professors and Lecturers in Anatomy last night, on the subject of the atrocities resorted to for the supply of anaiomical subjects, a re-solution was adopted by the meeting, after some dis-cussion, that the Professors and Lecturers of the metropolis should discontinue their classes for the present, until some measure should be devised by Parliament for a supply of subjects under the sanction of law, and without the risk of giving encouragement to murderers. This resolution was accompanied with the condition that all the other anatomical schools throughout the kingdom should be shut up at the same time .-(Times.)

Dr. Whateley is proceeding most satisfactorily in Ireland in the important business of education. He has prepared a selection of reading lessons from the Bible for the use of the schools, which have been approved by Dr. Murray, the Catholic Archbishop of Dublin, and will be used in the schools of both Protestants and Catholics. From these lessons controverted points are excluded.—(Globe.)

On Tuesday the Shareholders of the Southampton Railway Company had a meeting at the London Tavern. Mr. Powell, of Cornhill, was unanimously voted to the Chair. The Hon. P. B. de Blaquiere then stated the different steps that had already been taken, he spoke at great length on the advantages of the undertaking, both as a national good and a profitable individual specula-tion. At least 10,000 persons would be employed for three years in constructing it. The capital required would be only £900,000. This had been ascertained after a strict examination of the estimates, and a comparison with the expenses of the Liverpool and Man-

chester Railway, by their engineer, Mr. Miles, assisted by the Chairman of the present meeting. Mr. Stephenson had offered to contract for the carriage of passengers on the rail-road by locomotive engines, at 3d each, for 30 miles, including the expense of engines and persons to attend them; and goods at three farthings a ton per mile. The Hon. Gentleman then enumerated many other advantages—such as the whole carriage of coals for the line, the supplying the London markets with foreign fruit, with fish, with vegetables and butcher's meat from the fine counties of Surrey, Hants, and Wilts, which were at present shut out from the London market, by the expense of carriage—the great saving of life and property that was yearly lost on the coast between Land's End and the mouth of the Severn the enabling West India vessels to perform two voyages in the same time that they now take for one, or the prevention of the chance of an enemy from towing fireships by steamers into the fleet of merchant vessels that are now constantly lying wind-bound in the Channel for weeks, and a great many other advantages. Mr. Rowe, Mr. Sloper, of Wandsworth, Mr. Westley, of Southampton, and several other gentlemen, spoke very ably in support of the undertaking. Resolutions were then passed unanimously, one of them expressed the confidence of the meeting in the success of the scheme; and the other appointed as a Committee, with power to add to their number—Sir F. Baring, M.P.; A. Baring, Esq., M.P.; W. T. Denison, Esq., M.P.; C. S. Lefevre, Esq., M.P.; J. J. Briscoe, Esq., M.P.; F. T. Baring, Esq., M.P.; J. S. Penleaze, Esq., M.P.; L. Lloyd, Esq.; J. Masterman, Esq.; Col. II. Summer, Esq.; W. Warde, Esq.; J. Shedden, Esq.; and E Roberts, Esq. After a vote of thanks to the Chairman, that are now constantly lying wind-bound in the berts, Esq. After a vote of thanks to the Chairman,

the meeting adjourned.—(Times.)

It will be in the recollection of our readers, that Captain Hawkins, commanding the Clive sloop of war in the India Navy, had been tried in the Court of Judicathe India Navy, had been tried in the Court of Judicature, in Bombay, and having been found gulty, had been sentenced to seven years' transportation to the Eastern Coast of New South Wales. Many extenuating circumstances occurring on the trial, Capt. Hawkins was strongly recommended by the Jury to mercy; he having, it was considered, acted in the zealous and honourable performance of his duty; and though he had violated the words of a Statute, yet was by the Judge himself pronounced to leave the bar without a stain upon his character. It cannot but give the public stain upon his character. It cannot but give the public, therefore, satisfaction to hear, that a free pardon should have been granted to an officer, so unintentionally officially of the state of the same of the fending. Capt. Hawkins is, at this period, in England: but will, we understand, so soon as he receives his or-ders from the Court of Directors, return to Bombay, with advantages of rank, superior to what he before enjoyed.—(Hampshire Telegraph.)
The monstrous exhibitions of fanaticism for which

the Scotch Church, Regent-square, has of late become so notorious, were not repeated last Sunday. A considerable degree of solemnity pervaded the whole service, and all that could be called enthusiastic emanated from the Rev. Pastor himself. Mr. Irving opened the service of the morning by reading the 43d Psalm,

Scotch version—commencing,
Judge me, oh God, and plead my cause
From this ungodly nation.

Having arrived at the close of the Psalm, the Rev.
Gentleman remarked that it was indited for such a time as this, when the nation was brought by ungodly hands into such a state of weakness, infidelity, and wickedness, as was scarcely equalled by ancient Egypt. Having concluded, he called upon the congregation to be silent, and to hear the word of the Lord. Silence was then maintained for some minutes, but none of the gifted brothers or sisters rose to enurciate barbarous and unmeaning sounds such as those which have heretofore been uttered in the Caledonian "School of the Prophets," Finding that the gifted brothers were unmoved, and that the gifted sisters felt disposed to obey the Apostolic injunction, "Let your women keep silence in the churches, for it is not permitted unto them to speak, but to be under obedience, as saith the law; and if they will learn any thing, let them ask their husbands at home, for it is a shame for women to speak in the church," proceeded to give out the 130th Psalm, from the 6th verse.

From thy spirit whither shall I go,
Or from thy presence fly?
Ascend I heaven, lo! thou art there,
And if in hell I lie.
Previously to the last prayer, the clerk aunounced the names of several persons who specially desired the prayers of the church. Amongst these were two in-dividuals who desired "faith to be healed in the name of Jesus," and accordingly prayer was made for them by the Rev. Pastor precisely in those terms. -(Herald.)

COUNTY DUBLIN REFORM MEETING.

On Saturday last, there was a numerous asemblage of landowners and freeholders assembled at the Court-house, to address his Majesty on the rejection of the last Reform to address his Majesty on the rejection of the last Reform Bill, and to forward to Parliament petitions for the speedy passing of a satisfactory Bill of Reform for this country. Amongst those collected upon this occasion were—Lord Cloneurry, Lord Brabazon, M.P., H. Grattan, Esq., M.P., Sir R. Harty, Bart., Sir J. C. Coghill, Bart. (High Sherist), Aldermen Fleming, Smith, and Abbott, W. Murphy, Esq., — Segrave, Esq., — Flanagan, Esq., — Finn, Esq., — Keogh, Esq., Messrs. Arabin, K. Lynch, Wilson, J. O'Brien, Mountjoy-square, Graydon, Killishee, White, R. O'Gorman, Mullins, Walsh, J. D. Mullen, R. Corballis, J. C. Sweetman, Raheny, II. G. Curran, O'Gorman Mahon, C. Fitzsinon, etc. The High Sheriff took the chair.

Lord BRABAZON, M.P., explained that the absence of his father (the Earl of Meath) was owing to his having sailed for England to attend his duties in the House of Lords. Lerd CLONCUREY came forward amid loud cheers, Ih ve, HASERS of FRENCH and OTHER BOOKS, LIABLES OF FRENCH and Office on the Licenses, from their extensive connexions and constant tion with England, are enabled to deliver French Books I Forty per Cent, below the price demanded in London, in addition to the Paris prices for earriage and duty, and or embound Books, only the difference of shillings Orders from any part of England, freland, or Scotland, cuted with attention and dispatch. From London, the rewarded to the nurchaser's residence at his own expense

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PHEATRES.

(commences at 8.) — L'Italiana. GAIS (7).—La Famille de Lusigny—Le Barbier

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Great-Britain.

LONDON, DECEMBER 9, 1831.

Of the questions of foreign policy, to the considera-tion of which Parliament is loudly called, the most deeply interesting to the honour and interests of the country are those which relate to our existing relations with Holland and with Portugal. Is the existence of Holland as an independent nation to be sacrificed to that unboly alliance of the more powerful States of Europe, the formation of which required the combined influence of England under the present Administration and of Revolutionary France, and the object of which is neither English, nor Austrian, nor Russian, nor Prussian, but peculiarly and exclusively French—that of sanctifying and perpetuating the results of Revolu-tion? And should the King of Holland remain firm in his resistance of Revolutionary oppression, and some of the parties to the unholy alliance, as is in that case probable also, shrink from perpetrating the full iniquity to which they are pledged, shall England become the single Ally of France in a Revolutionary war against the security of every European throne? Nor are the questions springing out of the anomalies and unfortunate and disgraceful position of Great Britain with respect to Portuguese affairs less momentous. Is England to remain, as she has been for some months past, the focus of a meditated Portuguese Revolution? Are we to continue to connive at, and even to assist, the preparation of a hostile armament against a country which by express treaty we are bound to protect, and from which, under its existing Government, we insist upon the uninterrupted enjoyment of all the peculiar privileges which were the stipulated price of that protection? Is the good faith of the country to be tarnished, and its most important interests endangered, because many Members of the existing Administration have indulged their habitual tendency to scurrilous vituperation in the case of Don Miguel, and dread to encounter the derision or the reproaches of their liberal supporters? These are practical questions, which demand a prompt decision, and which, with many others of scarcely less importance, ought to occupy the attention of the Legislature before it rushes into the discussion of any speculative project of Constitu-

tional innovation. — (Post.) We have received a very interesting report on the present condition, resources, and beneficial operation, of the Bank of the United States of North America, made by its board of directors to the body of stockolders and to the public, on the 1st September last. That establishment, so far from dreading the fullest disclosure of its affairs, or from enveloping itself in mysterious reserve, like an institution nearer home, is obliged by an article of its charter to lay before the stockholders, "once in every three years, an exact and particular statement of the debts which shall have remained after the expiration of the original credit, and of the surplus of the profits after deducting losses and This duty the directors have more than fulfilled on the present occasion, by entering into a general history of the transactions of the Bank for several years,—by giving an account of its effects upon the currency of the United States—by detailing its connexion with the revenue of the government, and by a full statement of the circumstances which have advanced its prosperity, or diminished its profits, from its origin up to the present period. The document before us, in short, leaves nothing to be desired in point of information on a very interesting topic. The capital stock of the United States Bank consists of 350,000 shares of 100 dollars each, or 35,000;000 of dollars; about equal to \$\frac{1}{2},000;000. Of this fund the government of the union owns one-fifth, or 70,000 shares; and consequently 280,000 are in the hands of individual proprietors. These proprietors now amount to 4,145, and are spread over all the states of the union. In Pennsylvania the number of proprietors is 937, and their amount of subscription 52,638 shares. About 466 foreign different members of the union are holders of this stock, nearly in proportion to their general wealth or to the amount of their commercial transactions. From the analysis of the list of shareholders, it appears that this mass of property is widely diffused and has no tendency to accumulate in a few hands. Of the domestic stockholders 766 are holders of shares below 500 dollars; 1,419 are holders of shares below 1,000 dollars; and 2,865 are holders of shares amounting to about 5,000 dollars. As the shareholders are spread over the union, so, for the convenience of the parties, and for the more extensive transaction of business, the bank by its branches appears in every state of the confederacy. Besides the parent institution, it has 25 offices to manage its transactions in so many distant localities, and applications have been sent in from 30 additional places, soliciting the establishment of new branches. This flourishing establishment, which has already struck its roots so deeply in the American soil, covering the union with its branches, has not yet had fifteen years of existence. It was planted in 1816 or 1817; and though thus young, has passed through several storms affecting public credit. It has, however, resisted them all, and by this report appears to be gaining strength, and rising in utility every year. The extent of its operations, and of the accommodation it lends to trade, may be estimated from the fact that on the 1st Aug. last it had discounted bills, on personal security, to the amount of 41,585,298 dollars, and domestic bills of exchange to the amount of 14,409,479, and held in notes and specie 27,037,735; in short, without enu-merating all the items, that its transactions amounted

to 118,993,323 dollars, or about £24,000,000 sterling.

The accommodation which it affords to trade forms a curious contrast with that which is lent by the Bank of England with a capital of double the amount. The following account of the investments in the Bank, and of the distribution of its funds, when the report was drawn, will best explain the amount and the nature of its business :-

. THE INV	FSTMEN	TS	OF THE BA	NK.	
Capital paid in .					Dollars. Ct.
The Circulation					35,000,000 00
The Grenation					22,399,447 52
			Dollars.		
Deposits {Public Private			7.252.249	42	
Private			9,115,836		
		•	77770700	**	46,368,085 89
Due to individuals in Eu	rope				168,372 72
Unclaimed dividends	-				251,766 03
Contingent fund to meet	losses	•	•		
Discount, exchange, and	dintere		including		5,613,173 45
reign exchanges	4 micre	31,	menumg	10+	CAA CUP CE
Profit and loss	•	9	•		614,685 07
	•	٠	•		1.750,048 51
					82,465,578 89
	DISTRI				
Funded debt	min'i mi	BU	TION.		0.400 001.00
LOANS.	•	*	*	•	3,497,681 06
Personal Security			44.585.293	70	
Funded Debt			49,700		
Domestic Bills	:		14,409,479		
Foreign Do.	•	•	121,214		
Bank Stock	•	•	779.458		
Mortgages	•	•			
Debts chargeable to c	o stantin no	-:	140,956	63	
Fund	ournille	n.	0.410.000		
			3,452,976	10	00 PCD 000' 00
Real estate .				_	60,509,083 88
	•	•			2,491,892 99
Due from sundry offices	and bar	iks			621.523 08
Expenses, etc.			•		259,383 50
Banking houses .	•				1.460.455 54
Notes of State Banks					9, 80, 442 33
Specie					11.545,116 51
		•	•	•	,515,110 51
mt a					82,165,578 89
The real estate here	alluded	l	o is real	pro	perty taken
in payment of debt, a	s cont	ra	distinguis	hec	from mort-

in payment of debt, as contradistinguished from mortgages, on which the Bank lays out a very small portion of its funds. This extensive establishment, though it has encountered considerable losses, has hitherto flourished beyond expectation. It has paid off a bonus of 1,500,000 dollars given for its charter. It has in hand a surplus fund of 1,750,000 dollars, and it yields a dividend of 7 per cent, per annum on the wideled of vidend of 7 per cent. per annum on the whole of its stock. Fvery farthing of its nominal stock has been paid in, even including the 70,000 shares held by the Government. Thus solid in its structure—extensive in its operations—and profitable to the proprietors, it has been of till great advantage to the proprietors. has been of still greater advantage to the general commercial interests of the Union. It was instituted to restore specie payments, which had been discontinued in most of the States—for supplying a sounder currency than that of the local banks, and for giving more uniformity to the exchanges between the different sections of the confederacy. It has been wonderfully assessed in the confederacy. It has been wonderfully successful in all these objects. In the first year of its existence, it imported 5,000,000 of dollars to improve the currency and since the 1st January, 1823, it has sent 12,046,415 of dollars to the mint, to be converted into American coin. "The circulation of the United States banknotes, amounting to about 20,000,000," says the report, "is in all respects equal, and in most respects superior, to any metallic currency of the same amount. Indeed, there is not now, and probably never has been in any other extensive country, a paper currency com-parable to this for the union of all the qualities of a good circulating medium, perfect security, easy convertibility into the metals, and general uniformity of This last point is of great importance, as, before the institution of this national bank, the currency was this imilar in almost every State of the Union, and the exchanges between its different commercial towns varied as much as between them and kingdoms in another hemisphere. Thus, for instance, the exchange between Philadelphia and Boston was 17 per cent.; between Philadelphia and New York 9½, and so in other cases. The inconvenience thus felt in collecting and trammitting the general revenue, and in all commercial transactions, may easily be conceived. Here, therefore, is an institution which, by being founded on correct principles of banking, and by being managed on the system of frank and unreserved pub-licity, has fulfilled all the objects of its establishment has purified the local currencies of the different States hes given uniformity to the exchanges—has enabled the general revenue to be transmitted to the general treasury without delay or loss-has aided commerce to a greater amount than any bank in the known world has given security against the depreciation of the local currency—and has never been liable to be abused for political objects. Surely the report cannot be true, that, for electioncering purposes, and from an appre-hension that the influence exercised by the Bank over the local establishments may be turned against him, the present President, General Jackson, looks upon this institution with an evil eye, and is disposed to resist the renewal of its charter.—(Times.)

A scientific journal just published invites the Government to amend the Reform Bill by conferring the nomination of two or more representatives on some eight or ten of the chief literary and scientific institutions of the metropolis. The writer of the article, in his enumeration of the societies entitled to this privilege, mentions the Royal Society, the Royal Society of Literature, the Geological Society, the Astronomical Society, the Royal Academy, the Antiquarian Society, the College of Physicians, the College of Surgoons, the Geographical Society, the Royal Asiatic Society, and the Linnaan Society. We have seen numerous and varied, not to say contradictory projects, for improving the Reform Bill, but we scarcely expected a sug-

the opinions, and probably would unite the votes, of a great body of scientific men, shows how much abstract science, or art, may be separated from sober every-day reflection, and sound practical knowledge. The very idea of personifying such associations by a member in a legislative assembly evinces a total misapprehension of the object of Parliamentary representation. As individuals, the members who compose those societies have, or ought to have, no legislative interests or views different from those of the general examples. different from those of the general community-as sccicties, or corporate bodies, they are themselves a species of representation, whose ultimate objects are gained by their co-operative union. The members of the Royal Society, for instance, represent, or ought to represent, the science of the country. They are, or ought to be, a kind of constant delegation of the most eminent characters who have devoted their lives to philosophical pursuits, or illustrated their names by ingenious discoveries. Their Parliament sits in Somerset-house—and the acts of their sessions are to be found in the volumes of their Transactions. Suppose this learned and scientific body should desire to be represented in St. Stephen's, and should send an astronomer, a chymist, or mathematician, to be its mouth-piece in the House, he would be very much puzzled to know what to ask, or what to do on behalf of his corporation, which could not be done by any other lay member, who neither knew chymistry, astronomy, nor fluxions. It is but seldom that Parliament legislates on science, and when it does so, it cannot consider knowledge as the exclusive interest or separate possession of a Somerset-house coterie.—(Times.)

In adverting to a salutary address of the Catholic prelate Dr. Doyle to the deluded and disorderly peasantry of Ireland, we intimated that the reception of it appeared to be very cold on the part of agitation and its great apostle. The truth has now come out, Mr. O'Connell denounces both the worthy Prelate and Lord Cloncurry as being something which, divested of all circumlocution, means enemies of their country. The sin against the Holy Ghost is their daring to speak well of Ministerial intentions as respects Irish amelioration, and of the patriotic views and purposes of Lord Anglosea. It is impossible to conceive a more intolerable assumption than that of a regular and systematic assailment and degradation of every human being who cannot be made to dangle unresistingly at the end of every vire of agitation which receives its impulse from the bands of Mr. Connell. We neither undervolution or deny the eminent abilities and even services, both direct and incidental, of that extraordinary man; but no services and no talents, however exalted, either for public or private ends, are entitled to demand this implicit prostration of reason, or to authorise a sort of yell of excommunication against every body and every thing which can imply a real presence without the pale of Mr. O'Connell's coterie. We have before had occasion to observe that the demand of such submission, or-not a pistol to be sure, but something that circumstances may render quite as dangerous—is as discreditable to those who make as to those who submit to it. It exacts a degree of mental subserviency unparalleled, and should be spurned at accordingly. We think we perceive symptoms of this system recoiling against its author, and feel convinced that a short time will prove the correctness of our anticipations .- (GLOBE.)

The accounts lately received from Bombay contain some interesting particulars of the mission of Lieut. Burnes, commissioned by his Britannic Majesty to proceed to the Court of Lahore to make certain presents to Runjeet Sing, the King of the Scikhs, with a view to open a communication with the states under the Mahrajah, for the purposes of trade, etc. Lieut. Burnes arrived at Lahore on the 18th July. Among the presents were some dray-horses, and Sir John Malcolm's state carriage, which was purchased for that purpose shortly after Sir John's departure for Eng-land. Lieut. Burnes was received by the Runjeet Sing with marks of distinction, a grand military spectacle nis arrival : he was introduced into a magnificent hall, where he was embraced by the Runject. Lieut. Burnes then presented letters from his Britannic Majesty, with presents of five dray-horses. The Runjeet could not believe they were horses, but something between an elephant and a horse. It was fully hoped, from the manner in which Licut. Burnes was received throughout the whole of the Mahrajah's dominions (at every principal place a profusion of entertainments was provided), that the friendly disposition manifested by Runjeet Sing would be productive of many commercial advantages to both countries. The Runjeet had sent a pressing invitation to the Governor-General to meet him on the banks of the Jumna, with which it was understood his Lordship would comply .- The following is further intelligence from the Bombay papers: — Accounts from Patna state that three suttees had recently taken place there. A female, aged only 18, had thrown herself into the burning pile where her husband's body was consuming, though her friends endeavoured to prevent her. The chief officer of the district apprehended the relations of the deceased for having assisted in raising the pile. The husband died of cholera. Two other women had thrown themselves into the pile, and were consumed with the bodies of their husbands. The authorities were doing all in their power to prevent suttees. The information obtained respecting the in-digo crop is unfavourable. In Lower Bengal the produce was expected to be small. In Benares the new plant was looking fine. In Tirhoot the plants had been much cut up, except in the castward, where a splendid crop was looked for. In Cuprah, Dinapore, gestion like the present to be seriously made; and its appearance in a philosophical journal, which expresses short of last year's produce. In Purneal good crops

were expected. In Dacca the crops were almost a total failure. Rungpore and Mymensing will not yield so well as last year. In Jessore, both eastward and westward, the prospects were bad. The total produce of the season was estimated at 101,000 manuals; last season the produce was 116,079 maunds. The cholera morbus had broken out in Katmandoo, to the great alarm of the Nypalese. The disorder could not be traced to any communication with infected districts, as the jungle fever which prevailed between April and the end of October, had put a complete stop to all intercourse with other towns more effectually than could be done by one recovery. than could be done by any measures of quarantine.— The Governor-General and Lady William Bentinck were in perfect health in the lofty regions of Simla.—
The Earl of Dalhousie, the Commander-in-chief, did not enjoy good health. It was expected his Lordship would soon be compelled to quit India.—(Herald.)
We have seen accounts of resmall distances.

We have seen accounts of several disturbances which have lately taken place at Rio Janeiro. The following private letter, giving a description of one which occurred on the 28th September, explains from what

slight and apparently foreign causes the lovers of tu-mult and disorder contrive to create a disturbance. It is dated the 20th September: -"This place has just been the theatre of an event, of which I hasten to send you the following details, on which you may rely. The disorder commenced on the night of the 28th, and seems, beyond all doubt, to have been preconcerted, or rather, it might be said, to have commenced three days before. A dispute having arisen in the lobby of the theatre between Lieutenants Antonio Caetano and Paiva, they retired to decide the matter by a duel at the Rocio, the usual place of combat. Information having been conveyed to Dr. Saturnino, a Justice of the Peace for the district, he instantly left the theatre for the purpose of preventing mischief; he was, however, op-posed in this intention by several self-styled patriots, who vociferated that he had no right to arrest a Brazilian citizen, alluding to Lieut. Cactano, a native of Rio. The persons most conspicuous in this affair were those who have rendered themselves notorious as public disturbers, and the authors of incendiary publications. The Justice of Peace returned to the theatre, after enduring the grossest insults from those who had joined in the disturbance, who also went back, crying out 'Treason! Treason!' accompanying those clamours with every species of insult. The Justice of Peace gave directions for having the Municipal Guards drawn up at a short distance from the theatre. This force was frequently insulted by crowds afre. This force was frequently insulted by crowds of disorderly persons. The Magistrate tried every means to induce the authors of this riot to desist, but his mildness only increased the ferment, and drew down upon him fresh insults. The detachment of Municipal Guards, exasperated by repeated insults; endeavoured to apprehend the ringleaders, but some of them had previously seized several bayonets and mussions had previously seized several bayonets and mussions had previously seized several bayonets and mussions. kets belonging to the soldiers on guard inside the theatre, and fired on the Municipal Guard. The latter were then obliged to act in self-defence; and fired in their turn, the result of which was that three of the rioters were killed and one seriously wounded. It must be recollected that mild measures had been tried in vain on this occasion, and seemed to have no other effect than to increase the fury of the rioters, who acted, no doubt, upon a premeditated plan. Several of the Municipal Guard were wounded, but not one killed. As soon as this attack was known throughout the town, and that the rioters were convinced that the Municipal Guards would repel force by force, the ringleaders retired, and with them all those who seemed anxious to continue the riot. The place where this disturbance occurred presented a singular spectacle; there were drawn up in the square more than 2,000 foot soldiers of the Municipal Guard and a strong detachment of cavalry. The whole town was under arms until four o'clock in the monang.—
The principal establishments, such as the bank, the treasury, the office of the Sinking Fund, the arsenal, and the gool, had their guards doubled. The 1st Regiment of the Line resisted, with great honour to themselves, the solicitations of certain evil-disposed persons, who endeavoured to seduce them from the r duty. The Cavalry of Minas, and that of the Militia, showed the greatest zeal and promptitude in assisting the Municipal Guards in the preservation of order, and traversed the streets with the view of preventing a similar alarm to that which took place in the month of July. The conduct of the Justice of Peace on this occasion is worthy of the highest praise, as he spared no effort in order to prevent the effusion of blood. '-(Puklic Ledger.)

The appearance of London, with the continual rolling of equipages and crowded state of the streets at the West-end, now resembles what it used to be at the approach of Christmas in former days, before the great world resolved to commence the London winter in the month of May, as they have done of late years. This is one effect of the Reform Bill, which we hope may be continued. Several of the principal Nobility have already issued cards of invitation for dinners; and balls, routs, and soirées are the "Order of the Nigit"

in every direction.—(Public Ledger.)
The French Embassy is removed to a residence in Hanover-square, formerly occupied by Prince Lieven, and the mausion in Portland-place, which has been successively tenanted by the Duke de Cazes, Viscourt Chateaubriand, Prince Polignac, the Duke de Laval Montmorency, and Prince Talleyrand, is at present unoccupied. The Prince and Princess Lieven have resumed their occupancy of Ashburnham-house, Doverstreet.-(Post.)

The Reformers of Dorsetshire have redeemed their pledge to their brother Reformers throughout the

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inglish Lady wishes a situation as Gover-going to Italy. Best references from the Family lave.—Address A. Z., at the Office of this Paper.

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Great-Britain.

LONDON, DECEMBER 9, 1831.

In answer to a question put by the Marquis of Salis bury in the House of Lords, the Lord Chancellor was understood to have declared his intention of introducing some measure connected with the Poor Laws in the course of the present Session of Parliament. It will probably be remembered that towards the close of the former Session his Lordship alluded to the fact of his attention having been for some time engaged on that important subject, which he professed a solicitude to meet with some practical measure of amelioration. What must have tended to fix the recollection more strongly in the mind of every one who either heard or read of it, was the declaration of the Noble Lord that, after much and laborious application, he "thought he could see light." If, indeed, he can see his way through the darkness and difficulty which have long surrounded the question, and which the attempts of successive legislators have only tended to aggravate, he will confer a benefit on his country to be remembered with his own fame, while that country retains a sense of high qualities and eminent services. We do not, of course, presume to know any thing of the measure to which his Lordship's pledge has reference, but having observed, with the rest of the community, the combinations of great contemplative powers and working abilities manifested in the intellectual character of the present Chancellor, we cannot forego the hope that even in the conflicting principles, the perplexed details, and the almost hopeless evils of the present system of Poor Laws, he will find more to excite his energy than to repress his ardour. The condition of the poor of Ireland, which calls loudly for the adoption of some plan of relief, and which seems to point necessarily to species of compulsory provision or poor law, adds, if any thing can add, to the importance of the subject. Every one sees that something must be done for the poor of Ireland; every one thinks of Poor Laws when he thinks of their condition; but who is there that does not hesitate and tremble at the prospect of resorting to them with the knowledge of their consequences re? To counteract the debasing influence of such laws upon the national character; to correct their tendency to the destruction of property, as well as of independence; to reform the abuses which have grown up and flourished under their auspices, to an extent which has made even charity start back, and question the holiness of her own mission; to attempt such purposes, much more to accomplish them, will be to assert the character of a patriot upon grounds which neither genius nor virtue can re-fuse to ratify. Certain it is that many gifted minds have relinquished the subject in despair, and as certain that many, who have shown more perseverance, have done little to remove the impression from the public that the question is beyond the reach of corrective le-The great fault of our modern legislators who have hitherto approached the subject appears to have consisted in a want of comprehensiveness. They have generally contented themselves with fixing upon the system itself as a whole; but the time, we hope, is fast approaching when the question will be brought before Parliament in all its importance, with a view to its principles as well as its details, and under the superintendence of an intellect capable of bringing to its consideration a minute knowledge of its working and structure, and an extensive acquaintance with human

nature itself .- (HERALD.) Mr. O'Connell's Political Union had a special meeting on Tuesday, but for what special purpose does not sufficiently appear. The Duke of Leinster, Lord Cloncurry, Doctor Doyle, and the members of the Government on both sides of the water, received adueshare of abuse from the Calumniator-general. This consistent politician dealt out various insinuations against the Ministry. A resolution was proposed "That the National Political Union should be dissolved when its immediate object would be attained by the passing of the Reform Bill." After much interesting discussion, it was found out by Mr. O'Connell that one of the rules of the society rendered such a resolution superfluons. As the object, however, was discussion, the further consideration of this important question was postponed to Thursday, when the gentlemen of the Political Union will be afforded another opportunity of endeavouring to injure the cause they profess to sus-

tain .- (Dublin Times.) The petition relative to facilitating the means of anatomical study, which has been presented by Lord Harrowby to the House of Lords, was from the physicians and surgeons in the Hunterian Society, a fact which, as also the proceedings on it, was wholly in-audible in the extreme recess of the House in which the gallery is placed. For the following particulars therefore we are indebted to other than the means on which we usually rely :- The Earl of Harrowby stated that it was signed by the Chairman and Secretaries of the Society, on behalf of its several members. It set forth the great importance of the question, and that, so far back as 1828, the present petitioners had ventured to call their Lordships' attention to it; that the state of the law loudly called for the consideration of their Lordships; that, as the law now stood, sub-jects could not be procured for anatomists without exposing the parties to prosecutions for misdemeanours. or prompting those parties to the commission of crimes which it was revolting to human nature to reflect on; that it was quite impossible for students, surgeons, and others, to attain expertness in, and the requisite qualifi-

cations for their professions, without having oppor-

obtaining of subjects had become almost impossible; that the impediments thus thrown in the way of most important studies threatened to be most serious to society; and that they therefore prayed their Lordships to institute inquiries to ascertain whether any remedy could be supplied for the evils and difficulties apprehended by the petitioners. His Lordship admitted the great importance and interest of the petition, and in moving that it be read, in compliance with the wishes of others, he begged to ask Ministers whether they contemplated the proposition of any inquiry, or the introduction of any measure on this subject? Earl Grey replied in the negative. The Earl of Harrowby. remarked that in presenting this petition he considered he had only performed his duty; but that he had no intention of originating any motion on the subject .-

The following is the list of appointments to the offices of Clerk of the Crown for the north-west circuit: —Cavan, Mr. Swanzy; Donegal, Mr. Corcoran; Fermanagh, Mr. Irvine; Londonderry, Mr. Martin; Tyrone, Mr. Wilson. This is the first step taken by the Government in furtherance of the new principle by which hereafter this class of offices is to be arranged in Ireland: Government will require that each Clerk of the Crown shall have a residence and an office in the county to which he belongs. This appears a decided improvement on the old system; and if the office of Crown Solicitor could be reduced to the same standard, it would render the county officers complete .-Thus Government would have a Clerk of the Crown. a Crown Solicitor, a Lord Lieutenant and Deputy in each county, all communicating in the first instance with the local Magistracy, and bringing every transaction of importance promptly under the observation of the Executive Government. This is the way in which the old machinery of the Irish Government can be refitted, and accommodated to the growing ways of be relitted, and accommodated to the growing wants of the country.—(Dublin Journal.)

Sir Carnarby Haggerston, Bart., died on the 3d inst. at Haggerston, in the 76th year of his age. Sir Carnarby was for many years a distinguished member of the haut ton, but some years ago retired to his family residence and estates at Haggerston, where he was, from the whole tenour of his conduct, beloved by his numerous and rich tenantry, not less than by his neighbours, and was looked up to and considered by the poor and the unfortunate as their father and protector. -(Chester Chronicle.)

The present Sir R. Peel was born about the year 1786; he was the eldest of 12 children, and takes his origin from that condition of life, which, in a country whose honours are open to all ranks, has so plentifully contributed to our present Aristocracy. It is now nearly 70 years since the celebrated John Wesley, in writing the diary of one of his annual tours into the North, speaks thus of the late Sir Robert Peel,-"I met a Mr. Peel, a cotton-dealer, who had been men-tioned to me as a singular example of a clean and industrious man. He began life, a few years since, upon a capital of £800, amassed by his own industry, and is now a thriving man." Sir Robert maintained this character to the end of his life.—(Public Ledger.)
Mr. Wedgwood, a member of the distinguished Staf-

fordshire family, has been appointed a Police Magistrate .- (Times.) The Chief Judge of the new Bankrupt Court has to

pay £300 for stamps and fees for his new appointment, the Puisne Judges, £200,—the Commissioners, £150 each,-the Chief Registrars, £60,-and the Deputy-

Registrars, £40.—(Times.)
There was a meeting at Kilmainham last week, to ngitate against some turnpike which mulcts the lieges unconscionably on the north of Dublin. The Bishop of Kildare was amongst the Reformers, and the two Members for the County of Dublin were not; which gave occasion to some of the Tory patriots exhibiting their high constitutional indignation at the slight put upon an independent constituency. But Sterne Hart, an honest fellow, who never turns his back on a friend, stood up like a man for the defaulters, and said, "Were the Members here, I feel confident they would be able to justify their absence!"—(Dublin Journal.)

In the district of Kiltomer Killimor and Boola, Barony of Longford, County Galway, the disturbances which lately prevailed have been checked; but in other parts, particularly along the Shannon, abounding in facilities for concealment, the long nights will not pass over without more riot. Ammunition is plentifularms not very scarce—and the search after arms is still carried on by the disaffected .- (Dublin E. Mail.)

On Thursday Mr. Beere, on behalf of Lord Glengall, filed declarations in the Common Pleas against the Bishop of Waterford, for recovery of several chur h benefices formerly belonging to the Caher family, in Tipperary and adjacent counties, but of which the family have been deprived since the enactment of the Penal Laws .- (Limerick Post.)

The Equity Exchequer has granted a conditional order for an attachment against Michael Green, kousc-steward of the Earl of Llandaff, and also for a sequestration against his Lordship, on the application of T. Bray, of Cashel, laud-surveyor, who had served some orders of the Court at Lord Llandaff's mansion, and was forced by Green and the domestics to swallow the originals and copies, in order to avoid an immersion in the pond adjacent!—(Limerick Chronicle.)

The workhouse keeper of St. Ives was out hunting on Tuesday last! Surely the duties of his office must be exceedingly light, as well as profitable .- (Huntingdon Gazette.)

As a party were last week amusing themselves with hare-hunting at Gale, near Melmerby, Cumberland,

tunities to dissect human bodies; that in consequence they started a fox, which the pack pursued three hours, of the state of the law, and particular occurrences, the when all the hounds, except three from Alston, were which no person could give any account of, the four continued the chase; and were seen in full cry upon Gross-fell; but being closely pressed, Reynard was unable to take up his quarters there, and he shaped his course for Heickupnich, near Dufton, in Westmoreland, where they were seen by the inhabitants of that place; they then turned him again, and he took his route for Melmerby-sears, and being closely pur-sued, he entered a level which led into a lead mine, where he was run under ground upwards of 100 fathoms, up the top level, then down a sump 6 fathoms, and along a cross cut 8 fathoms, where the men were working; Reynard then took his route along a sliding rise 12 fathoms, and was pursued by the hounds down into the bottom level, where he was one hundred and fifty fathoms from the day; he afterwards made his way to day-light once more, and was ultimately killed near Blencairn, after a chace of three days and two nights! !- (Newcastle Chronicle.)

On Sunday the Bremen brig Iris, Wilman, from Bremen to Cuba, put into the Humber, having picked up, on the 18th ult., the mate and six of the crew of the brig Roberts, Pace, of Shields, from Riga to Ply-This vessel became water-logged on the 13th, in the North Sea. On being discovered by Captain Wilman he bore down, and took from the top seven of the erew, who had been five days exposed to the inclemency of the season—the master and three men having previously perished. They received every kindness from Capt. W., but are so frost bitten, that imputation in some cases, it is feared, must be performed. The poor fellows were put on board the Salsette, in Whitehooth Roads, on Wednesday, and have been abundantly supplied with fresh provisions, nedicine, etc., by C. Lutwidge, Esq., Collector of the

Customs at this port.—(Hull Advertiser.)

The terror of "Burking" which now prevails is perfectly judicrous—not a servant girl will stir out after dark for love nor money. Every man that walks the streets in a shabby coat is eyed askance; and pitchplasters and laudanum seem to float in every imaginaion. One of our contemporaries, who appears a downright "Burkist," gives the following alarming and veracious paragraph on the business:—"The extent to which the practice of Burking has been carried in the metropolis is perfectly astounding, People are missing in every quarter." This has given the lively Examiner a hint for the following "Burkic" Sono, to

the tune of Blue Bonnets:-March, march! boiled and raw lobsters!

Bow-street, and Lambeth-street, what are you arter?

March, march!—though devil a mob stirs—

People are missing in every quarter! Placemen and Pluralists,

Placemen and Pluralists,
Townsmen and Ruralists,
Vanish around us, like sheep to the slaughter—
Soon shall we fish up
The wig of a Bishop—
People are missing in every quarter!
Spirit of Burke! whose belligerent fury
Halloed Earth's bloodhounds to rapine and ruin;
Spirit of Burke—Burke the Second—whose jury
Doomed thee to death scarce for darker misdoing! Where'er you are lurking
Behold but the Burking
That's now going onwards in every quarter!
See poor Constitution
'Neath fell Revolution,

Pitch-plastered and pinioned prepared for the slaughter.

The American papers are enthusiastic in their praises of young Kean, whom they seem to like better than his father! This is another proof, we imagine, of the difference of taste between our transatlantic friends and ourselves. It has, we believe, been already stated that one of the New York Managers recently offered a handsome premium for a tragedy written by an American. This offer has brought forward several candidates, one of which, says the New York Evening
Post, is called The Gladiator, and is about to be produced at the Park Theatre. "It is founded," says the
journal, "on the singular adventures and heroic Thracian gladiator, whose revolt, his career of brilliaut victories which followed it in rapid succession, his defeat at length by Crassus, and his bravery and almost superhuman prowess to the last, fill one of the most interesting pages in the history of Rome. It is curious that events of such prominence in Roman history, and susceptible of being wrought up for the stage with so much effect, should not before have engaged the pen of the dramatic poet. The mauner in which the task has been accomplished by the author of *The Gladiator*, however, leaves us no wish that it had fallen into other hands. He has acquitted himself with much ability and has produced a tragedy, which, whether perused in the closet or witnessed upon the stage, will be pronounced to have no equal among American dramas, and no superior among the modern tragedies of England." The following extract, which the New York editor gives as a favourable specimen of the language, will not, we fear, in English eyes, half justify the high

culogiums he has pronounced on the tragedy:—
"I saw a sight last night, that turned my brair,
And set my comrade mad. The Roman highway
Is, each side, lined with crosses, and on each cross
Is nailed a guadiator.—Well, 'twas night,
When, with a single follower, I did creep
Through the trached gray to that rom, and saw Through the trenched army to that road, and saw The executed multitude upified Upon the horrid engines. Many lived; Some moaned and writhed in stapid agony; Some howled, and prayed for death, and cursed the gods; Some turned to lunatics, and laughed in horror; Some turned to funaties, and faughed in norror;
And some with fierce and hellish strength, had torn
Their arms free from the beams, and so had died,
Grasping headlong at air. And oh, the yells,
That rose upon the gusty sighs of night,
and behalve hidewalls allow the white And babbled hideously along the skies, As they were filled with murder !" -(Fraveller.)

We extracted an account from the American papers some little time back of the opposition made by the New York public to the appearance of Mr. Anderson, an English singer, on one of their theatres. It appears that Anderson subsequently published a statement of the circumstances which led to the public ill-will towards him, of which we find the following abstract in the New York journals last received :- "The circular signed by Mr. Anderson, late of the Park Theatre, being too long for publication entire, we extract the p incipal facts. Mr. Anderson states that he refused to contribute to the usual collection for the stewards (three blacks), when within a few days' sail of this port, on account of their treatment of his servant; and intimates the t they, in conjunction with the mate, conspired against him on this account; for on the same while conversing with a passenger, near the binnacle he was rudely ordered away by the mate, who alleged that he was conversing with the helmsman. The charge was denied by Mr. Anderson, when the mate gave him a push, which was resented, and a scuffle ensued. The three blacks, 'who were concealed beensued. The three blacks, 'who were conceated behind the companion,' came to the mate's assistance, threw down and held Mr. Anderson, 'while the mate,' says the document, 'attempted to force my eyes from their sockets.' The other passengers, including Mrs. Anderson, rushed on deck, followed by the Captain (an Englishman), who was implored by Mrs. A. to rescue her husband from the clutches of the four men then upon him. The Captain seems to have been in no haste to comply, some differences having previously occurred between him and Anderson; but at length he was released. During this fracas, one of the passengers said to Mrs. A., 'your husband should be thrown overhoard;' and remarked at the same time to another passenger, that on arriving at New York, he meant to use his influence to have Anderson hooted from the stage. Mr. A. denies having ever used the term 'yankee' reproachfully, or by any language abusing the Americans in a single instance. The facts above mentioned are sworn to by Mr. Anderson, and substantiated by affidavits of other passengers."-

In the Vice-Chancellor's Court on Thursday a curious case was tried, the object of which was to set aside some deeds which had been made under very suspicious circumstances. The parties were Shadwell v. Stewart, and others. Sir E. Sugden stated the case on the part of the plaintiff, and prayed that the deeds in question might be declared fraudulent and void. The unfortunate lady, Mrs. Letitia Shadwell, whose conduct had rendered the present suit necessary, had been formerly married to a gentleman, whose death was occasioned by violent means, and ever after that occurrence was unable to exercise any rational faculty. She was left by her husband in a state of pregnancy, and a very few months after his death gave birth to a son, at which period the very agitated state of mind under which she was labouring, was the occasion of a violent milk-fever succeeding, and which ultimately terminated in the total deprivation of reason. In con-sequence of this lamentable malady, a gentleman of the name of Delahoy was applied to as a medical assistant, and the friends of the lady did not suppose he had any other object in view, by his frequent visits, than the occasions created in consequence of her state of mind. They soon, however, discovered that Mr. Delahoy, finding the state of her mind to be such as to render her quite unconscious of any species of imposition, so practised upon her as to induce her to leave the habitation of her friends and to cohabit with him. They were afterwards discovered to be residing in a small obscure cottage, where she was passing for the wife of Delahoy. He then removed her into a low neigh-bourhood in the vicinity of Pall-mall, where they both resided together in a small room. At this period two of the defendants, George B. Crompton, and William Stewart, were introduced by Delahoy to the lady, in the character of particular friends who had been duced at the Park Theatre. "It is founded," says the journal, "on the singular adventures and heroic achievements of Spartacus, the daring and noble that the unfortunate lady being left in the room with the body of the deceased, was so perfectly unconscious of her situation, that she had been observed to eat her meals over his corpse, with the utmost apparent indif-ference. While the dead body remained in the house, and this lady in the state of insanity just described, Crompton called her aside, and said to her, "Shall you have any objection to my saluting you as the friend of Dr. Delahoy?" and upon the lady's positive refusal, he proceeded to kiss her, and, from their subsequent conduct, there was no doubt that he had taken advan-tage of her mental infirmity to establish a conneyion between them, as they were subsequently traced to several places in each other's company. The controul which Crompton had established over her, was manifest from several circumstances. Whenever she knew of his coming to see her, she expressed herself highly delighted. He often remained many hours together in her company alone, and was sometimes found remain-ing at her house the whole night; and although the fact of cohabitation was not actually proved, one of the witnesses had certainly more than insinuated it. All those refined sensibilities of modesty and virtue, apparent in her conduct previous to her insanity, appear entirely to have forsaken her, for, lamentable to say, when this lady was residing at a small shop in Castle-court, her sensual appetites so completely pos-sessed dominion of her actions, that she used to place herself at the window of the room in which she was confined, and beckoning to persons of the opposite sex who might happen to pass, and whose appearance pleased her, would insist on their immediately coming up and visiting her in her chamber, totally regardless of every feeling of chastity and decorum. He was prepared to show the fraudulent conduct of

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e to take the charge of children, or to erson or Invalid, a Young English Women, wh nemica.—Address F. C., 44, The Fault. St. Honore as Maid of All-work, or to take care of

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PARIS, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1831.

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Or Weekly Chronicle of Literatu

Great-Britain.

N.º 5250.

LONDON, DECEMBER 13, 1831.

(Received by Estafette.) Looking at the leading changes in the Ministerial Bill. Looking at the leading enanges in the Ministerial Bill, the first commentary which suggests itself, is that so well applied by Sir R. Peel and Mr. Croker, that there is not one of them which was not strenuously urged by the Opposition, during the late discussions, and as strenuously resisted, by those Ministers who now are forced to acknowledge their institute and synchlands. The property and will find ledge their justice and expediency. Taunted and vilified as the Opposition have been, with the odious charge of factiously seeking to delay the progress of the Bill, the measure now proposed is indeed a triumphant vindicameasure now proposed is indeed a triumphant vindication, and an unwilling tribute to that honesty, patrictism, and sound judgment which guided their conduct. Nay, one remarkable alteration, that, namely, which restores the original number of Members to the House, is, with an immaterial variation, the very alteration for venturing to approve of which the last Parliament was exposed to unlimited abuse, and incurred the final penalty of a dissolution. The friends of Ministers will probably, not impute to their patrons the adoption of these changes against their own conviction and sense of right; how then can it say longer be decided by the Ministers or their adherents, that the House of Lords essentially serve the country by rejecting a project so full of errors and incongruities as the late letorus measure is now admitted to have been? These amendments in the detail lesve however. been? These amendments in the detail leave however principle of the measure as objectionable as ever. The Constitutional party will, therefore, feel it their duty! to resist the present Bill as perseveringly, and we trust as successfully, as the former.—(Post.)

The New Reform Bill is satisfactory to us; some of the alterations, we admit, are of considerable importance in simplifying its machinery, and others in increasing its efficacy; but at the same time, as friends and supporters of the measure, we must repel the charge brought against it, of such imperfections as justified its rejection by persons who are opposed to its success .- (TIMES.)

Ministers have redeemed the pledge which they made, that the new Bill should, as to popular rights, be as effi-cient as the last; and their political adversaries of the dif-ferent shades, from Sir R. Peel down to Mr. Hunt, must now blush (can Mr. Hunt blush?) at the detection of the falsehoods which have been current of a compromise having taken place between Ministers and the anti-Reformers dishonourable to the c'aracter of those who were pledge to Reform. Whilst, however, we give Earl Grey and his colleagues full credit for their honesty, we must be allowed, in the spirit of free investigation, to question the consistency of one important clause which they have made in the little. But the least 11 the sight a first to interest the sight of the little with the sight of the little with the sight of the sight Bill. By the last Bill the right of voting in virtue of chartered rights was to be taken from freemen after the present generation; but by the new Bill they are to be left on the present footing. Upon what principle are persons who do not possess any elective qualification by property to have the right of voting conferred by a Bill which makes preperty the basis of representation? The answer will probably be, upon the principle of long-established usage; but upon the same principle, why is the right of voting to be taken from persons in boroughs which have the same established usage. persons in boroughs which have the same established usage to plead? This principle is vicious, for it is a recognition of chartered privileges, which are at variance with the spirit of the Constitution, and, above all, at variance with the great basis of the Bill. The possessor of property of some kind ought alone to have the right of voting for the reprekind ought alone to have the right of voting for the representative of property; and if men who have no property at all are to have the privilege, merely because their great-great-greated at the same, why is not every man of mature age admitted at once to share in the elective transchise, and let us have universal suffrage? But the Bill is more popular, it will be said, by the admission of this large body of voters. Aye, so it is; but it is a popularity which must open the door to something more popular still; for we do not see how a reformed Parliament will be able to keep off universal suffrage if the unrepresented non-freeners. off universal suffrage if the unrepresented non-treemen should pester it with claims to be admitted to the exercise of the privilege which is now reserved for freemen by the present Bill. We do not like this mode of discrimination, and return to what we have said a hundred times, viz. that no Reform Bill will ever be complete in this country in which the right of voting of every man who pays direct. taxes, however small the amount, shall not be recognised; but let it not be imagined that we see in this new feature of the Reform Bill, at to freemen, and ground for opposing the measure itself. The fault is, dhat it goes too far without going far enough—that it admits a large hody of voters who have no right according to the basis of the Bill, whilst it excludes a still larger body of persons who have that right. It gives to the apprentice of Yarmouth and Ipswich, and other boroughs, who is one day over his term of indecture, although he may not have a stilling in the world, or may a haltpenny direct tax of any sort, a right to chuse hewever small the amount, shall not be recognised pay a ballpenny direct tax of any sort, a right to chuse Re-presentatives, whilst the many thousand householders of places which are not included in the Bill, are excluded from the privilege. It, in fact, to a great extent, causes men of property to be represented through the influence of men who may have no property at all. As far as regards the admission of these freemen we have no objection, except on the ground of the partial operation of the Bill, and the door which is opened to the demands of persons what the door which is opened to the classic right. Refrom the privilege. It, in fact, to a great extent, causes have no property, to be admitted to the elective right. Beyond this we urge nothing. The spirit which dictated the alteration was undoubtedly a liberal one, although tomagit does not appear to have been called for by reason; and the number of treemen who are not I to householders will not be sufficient, even supposing that they are an objectionable class-which we by no means say-to do any injury to the cause of good government, by preponderating over those who have property to represent. We should have been better pleased if the Bill had, in this respect, remained as it was; but, conscientiously, we cannot say that any man would be justified in hazarding the safety of the Bill by opposition on this particular point. The day is not distant when a more equable mode of fixing the electoral rights that any which the spirit of party will now permit, will be in-troduced, and till then we will be thankful for what we get,

The Herald says, "The history of the recent sanguin-ary disturbances at Lyons might afford to those 'public instructors' who, in this country, had so lately and so loudly called out for the formation of armed associations and 'conservative guards,' a very salutary lesson, if they are capable of extracting any wisdom from the bitter exare capable of extracting any wisdom from the bitter experience of others. Within a brief space in fact the use of 'armed associations' and 'political unions' in preserving order, peace, and property, has been exemplified in the two memorable instances of Lyons and Bristol, the latter of which, with its Political Union, was set on fine and sacked—the former, with its Conservative Guard, was captured, after a sanguinary struggle, by the working classes." It is a strange mistake on the part of our Contemporary, to suppose that there is any affinity between the Political Union of Bristol, and that glorious institution the National Guards of France; and it is also unfair in him to argue from the single case of Lyons, the general inefficiency of National Guards. How has tranquillity been preserved in Paris since the Revolution but by these very citizen soldiers? And is it because at Lyons the substantial inhabitants were induced to embody among themselves a large number of those very persons from whom the elves a large number of those very persons from whom the interruption of order was most to be apprehended, that this single exception should be held to form the rule?

It is no longer a matter of doubt that Don Pedro, on behalf of his daughter, Donna Maria, will shortly send our an expedition against the usurper Bon bliguel. We underatand that the following is a correct description of the rmament destined for this service :- The land forces ulready in Terceira and the other islands amount to 6,000 disciplined troops and a,one recruits, which force it is expected will be augmented by about 2,000 foreign soldiers. The naval force now at the islands consists of one schooner of 12 guns; one ditto, with swivel; one corvette of 36 guns, from Rio; and one brig of 18 guns, also from Rio.

The naval force about to proceed to Tereeira consists of The naval force about to proceed to Terecira consists of one frigate of 1,200 tons, carrying 54 guns; one ditto of 900 tons and 44 guns; one ditto of 800 tons and 36 guns; one corvette, of 600 tons and 18 guns; one schooner, 200 tons and six guns; and three steam-boats of 400 tons cach. For this raval torce provisions and pay for 4 months, from 1st January, have been provided. The following stores have also been sent to the island—namely, 5,000 complete uniforms, two months' provisions for the land forces on the vovage, and three months' nav. This appears to us to comuniforms, two months' provisions for the land forces on the voyage, and three months' pay. This appears to us to constitute a very formidable armanent—quite sufficient, we should imagine, to upset the tyrant, unless he is much more firmly fixed upon his throne than is generally believed. The troops, we understand, will be under the command of a British General, and the naval force will be employed to block ade Lisbon or Operto. Now, the question is will one Covernment and that of France acknowtion is, will our Government and that of France acknow-ledge the blockade? We should answer yes—unless, in-deed, they have determined to become the aiders and abettors of tyranny in every part of the world, which we cannot believe, though their conduct towards unfortunate Poland has been any thing but what it ought to have been. The fact is, however, that the expedition against Portugal racter is, nowever, that the expedition against Portugal is perfectly legitimate. It does not partake of the character of an insurrection, but is, to all intents and purposes, a justifiable attempt of a Sovereign to recover a part of his dominions of which he has been deprived by treason and treachery. It is true that Don Pedro, in England, can only be looked upon as a private gentleman; but when he establishes himself, as he intends to do. in Terreira establishes himself, as he intends to do, in Terceira, as the guardian of his daughter, who has been acknowledged by all the Powers of Europe as the legitimate Queen of Portugal, he must be treated by the European Powers as a Sovereign Prince, unless, indeed, they intend to set at defiance the laws of nations. It they intend to set at designee the laws of nations. It would be monstrous not to acknowledge the blockade of a King de juve, when that of a King de jacto has been considered perfectly legitimate. However, upon the question of the superior rights of Donna Maria, and of the power of Don Pedeo, relative to them, the policy of the British Covertment, even under the Wellington Administration, was declared to be on the fiberal side. In the King's speech on the opening of Parliament, in 1828-29, it was intimated, with regard to the Sovereignty of Portugal, that the British Government would wait for the decision of the elder branch of the house of Brazanza. In this dethat the British Government would wait for the decision of the elder branch of the house of Braganza. In this de-charation the rights of Don Pedro are clearly recognised; and we do not see, therefore, the possibility of our looking upon the expedition against Portugal in any other light than as a perfectly legitimate proceeding.—(Hebalo.)

STOCK EXCHANGE, DEC 12, Fivelve o'Clock. — There is very little doing in Consols; they have been all the morning at 834, 83%.— Consols remain unvaried. Nothing doing in Foreign securities, and prices, within a shade, are unvaried.

Degensus a3, Twelve o'Clock .- Consols are 83% 3. -The market is extremely dull. Swo of Clock Councils are anyaried. Foreign securi-

Two o' Clock.—Consols are unvaried. Foreign securities are: Portuguese, 50 1/5 51 1/5 Spanish, 1434 1/6; Russian, 99 1/5 roo; Dutch, 4134 4/2; Mexican, 36/4 2/6.

New York papers have been received by the packet ship North America, Capt. Macy, to the 17th ult. They bring accounts of the ballot for the Presidency, which is still going on, and which, according to their statement, is likely to terminate in the rejection of General Jackson. Mr. John Q. Adams has left Philadelphia for Washington, where he is to take his seat in the House of Representatives. where he is to take his seat in the House of Representatives,

at the opening of the Session .- (Courier.) Halilax papers have been received to Nov. 21, they mention the loss sustained by St. Vincent's during the hurricane of the 11th August, to be finally estimated at £103,420 sterling.—(Landards)

We have Quebec papers to Nov. 10. The official re-turn of the Customs up to that date made the number of arrivals 1,016, and of tens 261,218. The weather had been unserfied and some snow had fallen. The agricultural report states that both the potatoe and furmy crop had been injured. The grain crops thrashed out had been less productive than usual.—(Standard.)

The Nightingale, just arrived from Mexico, brings accounts of the 6th Oct. from the capital, and of the 12th from Vera Cruz. At that time every thing was perfectly tranquil; the Government had obtained permission from

the Congress to issue Treasury Bills at three months date for two millions of dollars, and as there was already no want of money in the Treasury, it was supposed that the object of this sum was the formation of a corps of observation at Yucatan, with a view to subsequent proceedings against the island of Cuba. The private letters speak in glowing terms of the progress of commerce and agriculture, and of the establishment of several banks and manufacteries. The mines also were said to be going on well. The Nightingale also brought on account of the Mexican Bondholders 76,125 dollars.—(Courier.)
The following has been received this morning from the

Agent for Lloyd's, at St. Helena, dated Oct. 29:-4 The Hannah, Jackson, arrived to-day from China, left on the 29th July; it brings an account of the opening of the trade by the English and Chinese, and that the Company's ships may be expected to leave China in the usual season."—(Giobe.)

No formal proposal has been made for a general disarming by any of the Continental Powers. Austria and Prussia have, however, hinted at something of this sort to the French Government; but Russia has not given the slightest intimation or desire to resort to a measure which would be the most indicative of a pacific policy among the Continental Powers. - (Courier.)

Dutch Papers, received to the 10th inst., mention that

a new diplomatic paper has been received by the Dutch Government from the Conterence, but the nature of it is not mentioned. A Council of Ministers, however, had been held, and a communication on the subject was to be made to the States-General.—(Courier.)

It is not true, as has been stated, that a proposal has been made for a Treaty of Commerce between this country and France. There have, however, been negotiations on foot calculated to facilitate the commercial relations be-

An announcement was made this morning by the Herald, of a revolution having broken out in Madrid, and that the King had been poisoned. It is not received with any degree of credence, no confirmation of it having been received. Besides it was stated to have taken place on the 6th inst., and no communication could have reached London in so short a time. - (Sun.)

A Cabinet Council was held yesterday afternoon, which

was attended by all the Ministers. It sat upwards of four hours .- (Standard.)

The Marquis of Lansdown and Viscount Althorp vi-

sited Earl Grey yesterday.—(Sun.)
Orders have been issued for the dispersion of the squadron in the Downs. Rear-Admiral Warren is expected to

or in the Downs. Hear-Admiral Warren is expected to poist his flag in the Isis, at Spithead, in the course of a day or two.—(Hampshire Telegraph.)

A letter from Liverpool contains the following:—

"Sailed his Majesty's War-office steam-packet I ord Blayney, (1) for Bellisle, having on board upwards of 300 volumeters, who have gone to assist in the Expedition under teers, who have gone to assist in the Expedition under

Don Pedro against Portugal."—(Courier.)

A vessel has arrived in the Thames, having on board a Portuguese cadet and eleven soldiers, who have contrived to escape from the prison of Almeida, on the Spanish frontier, and to reach the sea-coast. They managed to remain for three days at the port from which they embarked, without attracting the notice of the Mignelite authorities. without attracting the notice of the Miguelite authorities. The brave men who have thus fortunately cluded their vigilance are, it is said, already on their way to France to join the expedition.—(Herald.)

Earl Harrowby, Lord Wharncliffe, and the Marquis of Chandos, had a meeting with Earl Grey, on Saturday, at the Treasury. The Lord Chancellor subsequently joined their Lordships, who were occupied together a consider-able time. The subject of the conference was a modified Reform Bill. The invitation came from Lord Grey. It is known that Lords Melbourne, Goderich, and Palmerston, Mr. Stanley, and Mr. Grant are favourable to a very much modified Bill, and the will of the King being thrown into the scale, against the obstinacy of Lords Grey and Durham, the course which we have described has Lean

Durham, the course which we have described has been taken!—(Standard.)

We are informed from a source on which we have been accustomed to rely, that stories which are in circulation of an indisposition on the part of his Majesty to resort, if necessary, to the exercise of his Royal Prerogative for the passing of the Reform Bill, are utterly unfounded, and that, with his Majesty's entire concurrence, arrangements are in progress for securing the safety of the Bill by those are in progress for securing the safety of the Bill by those means, if there should be reason to infer that, without such a course, the nation would be disappointed in its just and reasonable expectations.—(Courier.)

The critical state of the Protestants of Ireland become more and more alarming every day. We are rejoiced to see the subject has been taken up by some of the resident' Noblemen and Gentlemen of the sister Kingdom. We have received the tollowing circular, which has been sent through the country :-

through the country:

"We, the undersigned, request your presence at a private meeting of a few political friends, in reference to the present crisis of Protestant affairs in ireland. The inecting will be held at Morrison's, on Wednesday, Dec. 7, at one o'clock.

"Roder, Longerard, WM. SAURIN,
"Thus, Leffoy, Longov."

"Cstandard.)

We are add to here that the condition of Ireland has

We are glad to hear that the condition of Ireland has, for some time past, seriously engaged the attention of his Majesty's Government, and that it is intended speedily to bring in a Bill for the removal of many of these causes of heart-hurning and outrage which arise from the unequal distribution or undue possession, of Church property and influence in that country.—(Courier.) Their Majestics left town on Friday evening for Brigh-

ton.-(Courier.) On Wednesday Lord Skelmersdale had a private audience of the King, and presented an address on the pre-sent state of affairs, signed by about 1,500 persons of re-

spectability in Liverpool.—(Standard.)
We have seen letters from all the manufacturing districts, and are sorry to state that, without an exception, they communicate gloomy intelligence as to the condition of trade, and, consequently, notice discontent among the operatives—the certain concomitant of declining business. The letters from Rochdale, Leeds, Huddersfield, Halil. x, Not-

tingham, and Manchester, allude in very strong terms to severe distress and extensive discontent. The advices (1) This must be a mistake. No Government Packet could consistently be employed in a service of this description.—EDIT. from Glasgow do not bring intelligence of the slightest improvement in that emporium of trade; on the contrary, the embarcassment appears rather more aggravated.—

We hear that there exists among the silk weavers of Bethnal-green and Coventry much of that angry discon-tent which distress too often engenders, and more particularly so, when the sufferers conceive, as they do, in the present ease most erroreously, that means of relief are withheld from them by those whose duty it is to provide for the configuration of the sufference in the configuration. for the comfort of all classes in the country. It appears that a deputation from the weave s of coventry is now in town, and has already had an interview with Lord Auck-land, the President of the Board of Trade. We have heard that his answer to the Coventry deputation is to be com-municated to a general meeting in Bethnal-green, and that it is the intention of certain parties to found some very injudicious propositions upon the refusal to interfere, which it is supposed that answer will contain.—(Courier.)

We hear fears generally expressed among our manufacturers that they have been lately over trading to America, and that the activity which that market has produced is not unlikely to be visited by a reaction, which will operate very seriously on our local interests.—(Sheffield

Extract of a letter from Dudley, Dec. 8. :- " We are in a state of dreadful confusion here, owing to the colliers rioting; and, hut for the promptitude of the Magistrates, something very serious would have taken place. We are something very serious would have taken place. We are all sworn in special constables, and have two pieces of artillery, and from two to three hundred soldiers. I hope with this we shall be enabled to keep the town quiet: but if they will not go to work soon, I do not know what will become of the manufactories for want of coal, some thousands of work man will be thrown out of countermy? sands of workmen will be thrown out of employment."-

A Court of the Fishmonger's Company was held on Saturday at the Albion Tavern, to sweat in Lords Althorp and J. Russell, who had been elected Members. The ceremony over, the Court sat down to a very sumptuous dinner. Among the guests, were—besides the new made Members, the Duke of Sussex, the Marquis of Lansdown, the Attorney General, and several other Members of Par

liament.—(Chronicle.)

It is said that an alliance is about to take place between Lord Adolphus Fitzelarence, and Lady Georgiana Paget, Lord Anglesce's only umnamied daughter by his first marriage. - (Standard.)

We regret to state that the Cholera has now really assed the boundaries of Sunderland, as will be seen from the following account of cases received this morning, dated the 11th inst., from that town, from Newcastle, where it commenced on the 7th, and from North Shields. Sunderland, new cases, 10; deaths, 5; remained ill, 32.—Newcastle, cases, 9; deaths, 5.—North Shields, cases, 2;

deaths, 1.—(Courier.)
Extract of a letter from Newcastle, dated Saturday evening (10th). It will be seen that the writer is a stout non-alarmist:—"From Sunderland the bulletin announces today that the number of recoveries amounts to twentythree, and deaths but four, from which we infer that the disorder is upon the turn. On Thursday, however, two suspicious cases of cholera occurred here, and Dr. Daum was written to, requesting his attendance in Newcastle to assist the Board of Health in coming to an opinion on the subject. subject. He arrived that evening, and attended a meeting of the Board of Health the following morning, the result of which, to the astonishment of the town, was the announcewhich, to the astonishment of the town, was the announcement of five cases of cholera, two of which had terminated fatally, while the other three were considered mild cases of the disease. I must however, state to you that the case on which the Board principally relies, as evidence of the cholera having extended to Newcastle, is that of one of the women who died, and who, upon dissection, was found to have an ossification in the head, but, whether sufficient or not to produce death, is what the medical fraternity have not to produce death, is what the medical fraternity have not as yet agreed upon. The other woman who died was an habitual drunkard, and is supposed by many to have died of drunken apoplexy. Had these cases occurred at any other time, or had they occurred in London or Liverpool, they would never have been dreamt of as cases of Asiatic cholera; but time and place being brought in aid the products a conclusion is deayer that a have now of hypothesis, a conclusion is drawn that we have now aou tually cholera amongst us. The bulletin of to-day an-nounces two new cases and two deaths, leaving the remaining three eases of yesterday morning still pending; and thus, but for the two deaths which occurred last night, and which have been attributed to cholers, we should have bad little to apprehend. One of the persons who died last night was another drunken dissolute woman, the there was a workman employed in one of the soap houses here, who had lately been ill of fever, and going out rather too 350 ff is supposed to have caught cold, which, bringing on distribute, carried him off after an illness of only twelve

the disease has really obtained a footing here, a day or two more can only determine."—(Public Ledger.)

Extract of a letter from Cambridge, Dec. 11:—" I write to inform you of a most extraordinary circumstance that took place here last night; -- an attempt to blow up our Post-Office by means of gunpowder; but I am happy to say, it e perpetrator is safely lodged in our town gaol. A Mr. Brane, a student of Trinity College, was taken in the fact. On Tuesday last, the Post-Master discovered a packet, containing gunpowder, in the letter-box, and a cigar that bore marks of having been ignited. On Thursday, another packet was found in the box, with a slip of touch-paper at the end, and which had been lighted. On these accounts, the Police stationed Officers in the Office, and in the street, to make observations. About eight, a person, in the costume of the University, was observed to be looking about him at the letter-box, and observed to apply a lighted cigar to a piece of pajer heneld in his hand-lie dropped the paper parcel in the box; at this moment, the Police man inside broke a pane of glass in the Office-window as a signal, and the Officers on the watch outside instantly scenred the man, who proved to be as above-stared. He was committed to our town gaol that night, and to-morrow is expected to be fully committed for trial. There was about 2 oz. of powder in the parcel, which was folded up like a letter, but sewed at the ends, and a lighted touch-paper communicated with the inside."—(Herald.) Several of the most experienced of the old Police Officers

nours. Thus matters stand at present, and whether or not,

OVERTISEMENTS. ETITES AFFICHES ANGLAISES.

TO THE GRAND DUCHY OF HESSE. TO THE GRAND DUCHY OF HESSE, 3071ATED BY MESSERS, DE ROTHSCHILD.
Drawing for this Loun, which will take place at Darmed of January, 1839, co., tains Prizes of 30,600 florins, 30,001 florins, 101,3000 fl. Six of 1,000ft, Ten of 4,00ft, Twenty of 2001.
One hundred of 70th, E ght hundred of 62th, besides sy, making in all 295,800t, or 445,000ft. The price of a corif five Shares are taken, a sixth will be delivered interaction of the Shares are taken, a sixth will be delivered of the Shares.
Ospectuses are delivered in French.
To M. Louis Petr, Banker, Frankfort on-the-Maine DIVALISTS.

Any Domeon discussed the property of the Shares.

PITALISTS.—Any Person disposed to in-floword, on the security of Lands and 122 Families, roducing 2th per cent, on his capital, is requested to emanche, Notary, No. 7, rue St. Severin, or to Capitala 4, rue Pierre Sarrazin.

Sold by Auction, on Monday, the 26th t. and three following days, at 11 officek, at No. 50, tand three following days, at 11 officek, at No. 50, tand, Evans, the VALUABLE FURNITURE AND A FIENCH IL LADY OF DISTINCTION, comprising fees of Cut Gla s and Porcelain, and fine Chimney in extensive Ledy's Wardrobe, including some disperior hers and real Indian Shewls, and a quantity of fledy d Linen, several Sets of D amouds, with superb Pins, atches, a Library of Books, a Collar of Wines and an excellent Travelling Carriage. The Public will be exampled to the property on Sanday, the 25th inst., and in Carriab, usa nay be had of M. Bechard des Sallons, r. No. 25, rue Neuve St. Eustache.

vo. 98, rue de l'Université, a very handsome Town Residence, elegantly furnished, and supplied may and kitchen utens 1s, fore-court and garden.

urnished, No. 19, rue Ponthicu, near the 18, a small Family Residence, containing dining and 6, 4 best and 3 servants' hed-rooms, with every do-

urnished, a desirable Country-house, with athing, a desirable Country-House, With stabling, and pleasant randen, at PKTIT CHAVILLE, Paris, on the road to Versallies, reated on an emi-tthe high-road culted La Route des Gardes and the lon, commanding beautiful prospects and enjoying Apply to Mmc. Le Biance, Procrietor, on the spot. s' Protestant Boarding-School, by Mmc.

s Protestant Doarding-School, by mine, 24, rue Blanche, Chausse d'Antiu, claims the accentages of fra arents and Guardians from the advantages of fra superiority of its plan of education, moderation c. Two or three Ladies may be received as Boarders. house for Ladies, on very moderate terms,

eue. Faubourg Montmartre. ouse is to be let, a furnished Aparement, on 1st floor ns.—Breakfast and Dinner furnished, if required.

ishing to superintend the education of her

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Economy, Expedition, and Softy in travelling, by the General Steam Navigation Company's Pac-Sterm Navigation Company's Pac-kets. Time of starting: CALAIS TO LONDON.

the Voyage between London and Calais is generally us as ne period as between Dover and Calais, and traud this Direct Conveyance will be found more 1 much less Expensive. 22 · · · · 6 morn Thursday Dec. 29 · · · · 6 morn nees from Calais, by the Vessel on Friday, while thank in the Hamburgh Packet, which leaves on C.

Return are so arranged, that an arrival, passengers step on many basts. The Fessets dust therefore exactly at the assengers should be on board a quarter of an hour pre-

nmodious Apartments are appropriated at the London, for the reception of Passengers arriving ent, where their Baggage is examined without

thon of Mr. March, Agent to the General Steam my, Parls, rue Castiglione, No. 8 (Estate, House keent, who forwards Goods and Luggasse to Eng-Scotland) Messrs, Galignam, rue Vivlenne, No. Calais: Chapman, Dieppe: Crowe, Bouloone-nd Barry, Buossers, St. Amont, Ostend, and Bt No. 69. Londard Street, London.

HORTICULTURE. HORTICULTURE.

sprictor of the NURSERY-GARDEN on the Route
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mix, and more particularly those who take delight
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m of the ESTHIOMENIE, discovered on of the ESTHIOMENIE, discovered DENTIS F, and by him brought to perfection of continued study and repeated experiments, is nost effectual method of stopping the caries of ythe same indefatigable research he has companied System for rendering the growth of the regular and beautiful, which he can guarantee may of incumerable and successful trials. He can of the Bol-Ammoniase, the effects of which in Ache are universally known.

Ache are universally known.

By the consulted daily, at his Laboratory, at the rule de Beauloids, Perron du Palats Royal, from ill 4 in the afternoon.

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de Valois. Palais Royal, has an extensive and of rich and tasteful articles in Gold and Precious R, Surgeon-Dentist, from London, has rm his Friends, the Nobility, and English Gentry that he has quitted the rue Vivienne, and now Parx, No. 11, where he may be consulted daily,

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PRACCHI, late Restaurateur of the gs to inform the Public that he has recently Canterbury, 24, rue de la Paix, where they will partments newly and handsomeely furnished, bled TABLE D'HOTE, served at half-past five. on des Carmelites, No. 72, rue de Vau-Jentiemen may be accommonated with comfort-Apartments, an excellent Table, the nest Society of a beautiful Garden, on very moderate termi. f the Piano, a Pupil of the first Perl whose execution is brilliant and powerful, will os on the Plano at home or abroad. For address nercati, Professor of Halian, 23. Place Vendomo Language taught on a new method, off the trouble of using Gramma or Dictionary, or 3 or 4 months to speak with facility.—Apply of the Montmartre, opposite Morche S. Joseph ady wishes a situation as Governess. the camily she is about to leave.—Address to-Libraire, No. 10, Boulevard des Italiens.

HEATRES.

LE (commences at 7.)—Robert le Diable.

Als (7). — Les Plaideurs—Le Malade Imagi—

ictorine—Autony. Le Luthier de Lisbonne—Le Soprano—Une

—L'Art de Payer ses Dettes—Deux **Jours**— isée—Le Génie de la Clyde. — Le Fossé des Tuileries — **St. Denis**—Le

AIS ROYAL (6½.)—Louis XII.—Rabelais—Feu niltre. IN (6.)—Richard Darlington. on—Le Jésuite—Jenny —Le Cachemire de St.-Ouen—La Cigale— Braconniers.

LR GERANT, J. A. GALIGNANL elaforest (Morinval), 34, rue des Bons Kufaus.

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*2.º Letters to Messrs. Galignani to be post-paid misss from places where they cannot be franked.

Great-Britain.

LONDON, DECEMBER 14, 1831.

[Received by Express.]

to which we have been more than once indebted for

early and important political information, that the

Russian Cabinet has evinced a disposition, on the sub-

ject of the last decision of the Conference about Holland

and Belgium, which is utterly at variance with the

professions which were made to the other Cabinets o

Europe previously to the decision in question. What-

ever opinions may be entertained as to the conditions

of the proposed treaty of peace between Holland and Belgium, there cannot, we imagine, be two opinions among reasonable men, as to the obligation imposed

upon Russia to ratify the decision of the Conference.

considering how entirely the Russian Ambassador

acted in conformity with the instructions from his Court. We shall not be surprised, however, to find

that the information which we have received is correct

When the Russian Government was permitted by

some of the Cabinets of Europe to trample on the liberties of Poland, and when one Government-that of Prussia—unjustly as to principle, and insanely as to its own interests—even assisted in the work of de-struction and spoliation, we foretold what the conduct

of Russia would be in the event of success in that most

unholy attack? Is what we foretold about to be

realised? Has the fall of Warsaw raised the tone of

Russia? and must the other Governments be at length

compelled to admit that the increase of power by

Russia is incompatible with the safety and welfare of

the rest of Europe? Whatever may be the views of Russia, however, it is highly gratifying to know that

the most cordial understanding subsists between all the other great Powers as to the propriety of adhering

faithfully to the professions and engagements which

they have made for the preservation of peace; and, therefore, that it will be utterly impossible for Russia to disturb the tranquillity of Europe if she feels so inclined.

-Referring to the conduct of the Russian Government

on another point, a Paris paper, Le Temps, states, that the Russian Government intends to establish military

colonies, consisting of hordes of Baskirs, Cossacks, and

other semi-barbarians, on the frontiers of Poland, in

the hope of being able to destroy the nationality of that country. The Temps observes, that the other

Cabinets ought not to permit Russia to form Tartar

camps nearer to the civilised parts of Europe, from

which she could send destroying hordes into other

countries; and that if they entertain the slightest desire

for the establishment of the Polish Constitution, they

must remonstrate against a plan which is incompatible with the liberty of the Poles. We agree with our

Paris Contemporary in regarding the proposed esta-blishment of military colonies on the frontiers of Po-

land, as incompatible with the existence of a constitu-

tion in that country, and as being calculated to excite

distrust in other countries as to the general tendency of Russian policy; but it may be considered that as it was

not thought right or prudent to interfere in order to prevent the subjugation of Poland by Russia, the other Governments of Europe may not think it right to dictate to the Emperor Nicholas any particular line of

conduct in the internal arrangements of his own

States. It may be observed, however, on the other hand, that as one of the motives assigned at the Con-gress of Vienna for the crection of the Duchy of Warsaw into an independent kingdom, was, that it might form a sort of barrier between Russia and the

other countries of the European continent, there may

be good ground for interposition, in order to prevent a

military institution which would substitute for the

barrier of an independent kingdom a collection of bar-

barians, dependent entirely upon Russia, and ready, if called upon, to make predatory incursions into the

The position of Government with regard to Ireland

is one of very great difficulty, and we fear Ministers

will soon have cause to lament their not having conci-Mr. O'Counell. During the whole of

sion, and indeed since the Reform question was first

agitated, Mr. O'Connell rendered them the most im-

portant services, and, independently of every other

consideration, policy prescribed the attaching such a man to their standard. The influence of Mr. O'Con-

nell in Ireland must always render it much more easy

to govern that country with his aid than his opposition. This is the language of the Dublin Evening Post, even

while preparing to enter the lists against him: — "It is needless (says that able journal) to reiterate

the regret which we then felt, and feel still, that

Mr. O'Conne'l was not placed in a position in which his talents and his knowledge might be available to the

services of the country, under an administration in

which the country has an entire confidence." There is

one error in the conduct of the present Administration,

against which we have always protested, and which has led to these unpleasant results in Ireland. In their

appointments they are more anxious to please their opponents than their friends. Mr. O'Connell is, of

course, obnoxious to their opponents, for the best of

all reasons, that he has done more for Ireland than any

other Irishman, not excepting Mr. Grattan; but the very hatred borne to Mr. O'Connell by the opponents

of Ministers ought to have been his recommendation with them. It is impossible to please both ene-

mies and friends; and whoever attempts it will find that the old adage of between two stools is always ap-

plicable. The language of the Irish Members in the llouse, on Monday night, seems to us to indicate a

common sympathy with Mr. O'Connell. Mr. Sheil

rest of Europe. - (Counier.)

We have been informed from a quarter in the City

N. 5231.

Galignani's Messenger.

PUBLISHED AT SIX O'CLOCK IN THE MORNING, No. 18, RUE VIVIENNE.

AN AFTERNOON EDITION ALSO APPEARS AT TWO O'CLOCK,

retaining under the head LATEST INTELLIGENCE all the news recieved down to the moment of going to press, thus anticipating the Morning Papers by Twenty-Foundation Hours; it is forwarded the same day to Foreign and Provincial Subscribers, and also to those in Paris who may desi e it instead of the Morning Publication.

PARIS SATURDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1831.

showed pretty plainly how matters stood, when he observed, significantly, that "the Irish Members were not there to speak their own sentiments alone-they were the representatives of the people, and obliged to speak their sentiments. If, therefore, Ireland was agitated and indignant, must not the Irish Members participate in agitation and the indignant feelings of their countrymen?" At a numerous Reform Meeting of the Queen's County, on Wednesday, the 7th inst.

of the Queen's County, on Wednesday, the 7th inst. Mr. James Grattan observed:—

"I am of opinion that it would be a great national benefit if the majority, or the whole, if possible, of the Irish Members were to meet in Dublin under the name of a National Council, where they would receive evidence of all that the people wanted and wished to have done, and demand laws that would be moulded to the wishes of the people.—(Cheers.)—I am decidedly of opinion that this is the only way in which the Irish Members can be serviceable to their country. I have submitted this measure to Parliament, but by strong remonstrance I gave it up: but Parliament, but by strong remonstrance I gave it up; but it was still in the power of the Irish Members to act as they pleased. If we are fixed and determined in our course, Ireland must be saved, and even the Tories must give way. The Reform Bill for Ireland should be at least as good as that for England; and if it were, it would do away with all those bad laws with which we have been afflicted. It might be said that it was difficult for the Whigs to please all parties, but it was not difficult to do that which was just, to support and assist the party that was ready and willing to support them.—(Cheers.)—I will say this much, however, for Lord Althorp, that I believe there is not an honester or better-intentioned man on earth. I will candidly avow that there is no man in whom I would place more confidence than in Lord Althorp; and if there was such a practice in the House of Commons a there is in the House of Lords—I mean voting by proxy-I do not know any man in whom I would sooner place that confidence of voting for me by proxy than in Lord Althorp. We have confined ourselves to Reform; and although there are other measures in which we are deeply concerned, we are ready to forego them at the present, and sink all in the great question of Reform."—(Hear.)

"It might be said that it was difficult for the Whige to please all parties, but it was not difficult to do that which was just, to support and assist the party that was ready and willing to support them!" So says Mr. James Grattan-so says every other Irish Member; and if Ministers abandon their friends for the sake of their enemies, it is not difficult to predict the consequences. In truth, things have come to such a pass in Ireland, that half measures will no longer do. Mr. O'Connell is determined that the Protestant Church shall have no pre-eminence in Ireland; and he treats the mere arrangement of the tithe-system with contempt. The question is, Will he find support in Ire-land? We have no doubt he will. We never can believe that the Irish people will be satisfied with less than complete religious equality. There is no time to be lost—Mr. O'Connell will, we believe, have the people with him, if something is not done. When Catholic agitation had proceeded so far that it became necessary to act with decision, it will be remembered that the declaration subscribed by sixty-nine Peers connected with Ireland, expressive of their determination to use all the means at their command to bring about a concession of the Catholic claims, had a wonderful effect on the issue of the question. We have heard it observed as rather extraordinary, that the Peers, and other persons having large possessions in Ireland, and deeply interested in the tranquillity of that country, should not at this eventful crisis throw themselves be tween Mr. O'Connell and the Government. Success could only be hoped for from a bold and liberal policy. calculated to range the people on their side. Without adopting such a policy, all hostility to Mr. O'Connell will be deemed by the people hostility to themselves; and if the people are not gained over, Mr. O'Connell will hardly fail to get the better of them all. We are rather inclined to conjecture that such a thing as we have indicated has been in contemplation; and with-out expressing a positive opinion, we think that the probability is, that the scheme would succeed.— (CHEONICLE.)

Nothing can be more dull than the opening of the O heavy lightness, serious vanity, feather of lead!"-On the drawing up of the curtain again, we see each Falstaff fencing at his old ward, and beating off his men in buckram. We are at the revived representa-tion of the piece performed with unbounded disgust last Session-it is an encore, without a variation, of that wearisome song. Surety the public will be content to suppose it all repeated again; and we may turn back to *Times* and *Chronicles* of March and April, for all that might, could, would, and should be said .-While the new Bill passes through the Commons, the Opposition may give themselves a holiday, by referring to their ten-times spoken speeches of different periods (as thus, "See my speech, No. 7 or No. 9;" or Sir Charles Wetherell, "See my speech, No. 61"); and to avoid loss of time, which might be so much better devoted to hunting while the weather is open, gentlemen who wish to speak again should be accomodated with private apartments, or tête-à-tête with the Speaker, if he will not waive his unenviable privilege. Sir Robert Peel does not appear to have recovered his temper in the short recess. His manner on Tuesday denoted great excitement, especially when he charged the Ministry with causing the agitation it professes to allay. "He made the giants first, and then he killed them," is the favourite imputation of Grizzle. A considerable part of the Leader's speech was upon the grand question whether Parliament had sufficient no-tice of meeting. In the olden time, when the family of the Wrongheads made a journey to London of sixty miles in three days, by the blessing of Providence, and

the post travelled at the rate of our fly waggons, "it was deemed of high importance," as Sir Robert emphatically remarks, that forty days' notice of meeting should be given; and though, as he most learnedly showed by reference to Hatsell, the law was altered, in consideration of the improved rapidity of communication, and the necessary period shortened to fourteen days, yet no Ministers but the present Revolutionists, who are annitulating even time and space to make Reformers happy, ever called the Parliament together in less than twenty-three days! How desperately these men must be put to it for matter of cavil, when such nonsenses are gravely disserted on as involving important considerations of State, and heavy charges against the Government, amounting indeed to encroachment upon the leisure of the Legislators. Mr. George Dawson followed up this grand attack with a fierce charge upon Lords Grey and Melbourne, for having suffered their aristocratical presences to be polluted by the in-trusion of tailors and apothecaries. There would seem to have been a rape of the Lords—their privacy has been ravished, and they did not, after the admired example of Lucretia, slay themselves. Ought Lord Melbourne to have thrown himself on a sword? Should he not have survived the dishonour? Tarquin's ravishing strides are not always to be checked-the men of those guilty employments, it is stated, forced themselves upon the presence of the unfortunate noblemen who were surely, therefore, helpless and blameless victims. It has been a sad affair, undoubtedly; but it seems it could not be helped. Having to do with apothecaries is too certainly dangerous to the Constitution. It is in the clearest train of consequence that the dignity and security of a state is at an end when a Lordly Minister listens to the representation of a tailor or an apothecary, no matter what the knowledge or talents of persons who happen to be of those conditions may Yet an apothecary who pimps and panders, fetches and carries, intrigues and flatters, has been company for a King; and in the countenance of such a one even a Dawson would have rejoiced, yea, a Croker would have delighted .- (EXAMINER.)

STOCK EXCHANGE, DECEMBER 14, Twelve o' Clock .-Consols opened at 83% 84, with a firm Market and some business doing; after remaining some time at 84 buyers, they are now again at 83% 84.

Two o'Clock.—Consols are unvaried. In the Fo-

reign Market nothing is doing. Prices are—French 3 per Cents., 69; Spanish, 144 1/2; Russian, 100; Portuguese, 501/2; Danish, 661/2; Greek, 22 24; Brazil, 143%; Mexican, 361/2; Peruvian, 11 12; Chilian, 181/2 19; Columbian, 12½ 13½; Buenos Ayres, 24 25. Prices of Shares are—Real del Monte, 14½; Anglo-Mexican, 14 15; United do., 56; Bolanos, 140 150; Canada, 24¾; Brazil Company, 1½, 2½; do. Imperial, 45 46; do. del Reys, 7½, 8½; Provincial Bank of Ireland, 26; London Dock, 61½; Protector Fire, 1¼.

Three o'Clock .- Consols remain at 85 % 84. Canton Registers to July 16, have been received, but their contents are anticipated by accounts of the 20th given yesterday, stating that the differences between the Company and the Chinese had been so far settled, that trade was resumed. We learn, however, from the Register, of the 15th July, that the Governor had departed for Pekin before the remonstrance of the Hoppo merchants could be presented to him; but answers have been received from the other two, which are now in course of translation. We understand they are of violent tendency, and, of course, afford no satisfaction on the points complained of. We learn that the Governor, before his departure, directed the Hong merchants to return, unopened, the remonstrances of the Select Committee to the members of the Canton Government, ogether with the keys of the Factory, which till his Highness's return from Hainan, had remained in the Hong merchants' possession.—(Globe.)

We have received Jamaica papers to the 20th Octo-ber. The packet which sailed from Jamaica for Carthagena on the 17th September, had not returned to Kingston on the 19th October. His Majesty's schooner Minx had been sent in search of her. We are sorry to see the same excited feelings in Jamaica as in the other islands against the mother country; but the journals now go a step farther: they urge non-inter-course with England. Several meetings had been held for the purpose of relieving the sufferers at Barbadoes, and subscriptions were being entered into. The Legislative Assembly was to meet on the 25th of October. The Slave Trade is stated in these papers, to be openly carrried on at Trinada de Cuba, a ship having just entered that port, and having reported her cargo, finding no danger from the cruisers, proceeded a short distance, and landed 542 slaves, receiving every assistance from the importer's friends on shore. Two brigs had also, a few weeks previous, landed about an equal number at the same place, and it is strongly insinuated that these vessels have been fitted out by British capitalists. These papers contain the particulars of the putting down the revolt at Panama. It appears the battle by which the insurrection was terminated, was fought on April 24, and the revolters fled, having lost 23 killed, and a great number wounded. The Columbian army sustained a loss of two killed and two wounded.

Official information has been received at Washington, that the Government of Columbia has issued a decree, repealing those of 1827, 1828 and 1829, and restoring the law of 1826, regulating the duties on merchandise

imported into Columbia.—(Globe.)

The agent to Lloyd's at Gibraltar, writes as follows, dated the 2'th November:—"A letter has been received here from Tangier, by express, via Tarifa, communicating that Fez had surrendered at discretion to the Emperor of Morocco, so that the rebellion may he said to be ended."-(Courier.)

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The Herald gives an explanation of the reported revolution in Spain, as announced in that paper of yesterday. It seems a fraudulent hoax practised upon it.

(Courier.) Our Oporto Correspondent says :- " There are now two British subjects in jail in Oporto, one named J. W. Sarjent, who has now been confined more than three years, and has not the means of carrying on his trial, and therefore must rot in jail; the other is Charles M'Carthy, who has been confined the same length of time—he has been tried as a British subject. 'Sentence of Charles M'Carthy (six or eight months since), to pay a fine of 500,000 reis (£100), and leave the kingdom, and if ever he returns to be hanged. He is to be confined till he pays the money.' This person has not a shirt to his back, or the means in any manner to pay £1, therefore must continue in jail whilst Don Miguel reigns. 'They manage these things better in France,' said Sterne. By the French arrangement with this Government, they stipulated that all the French subjects confined for political opinions, whether tried or not, shall be immediately liberated, which was done. Why do not the British nation do the same? Are they afraid, or what is the reason? Treaty or no treaty to that effect, they ought to do it."—(Times.)

Much anxious feeling is beginning to be manifested by our merchants, particularly those connected with the South of Europe and the Mediterranean, as to the effect which may take place on our trade through those quarantine regulations and restrictions of intercourse which have been almost universally adopted in consequence of the admitted existence of the cholera morbus in this country. Many contracts have already been thrown up, and orders countermanded, through the difficulties which now present themselves to their regular execution. A merchant, to instance one example only, who ships goods for the north of Spain, and calculates, in the ordinary state of things, on making his returns within two months, must give up all such commissions, when he is exposed both to the delay of a quarantine at Port Mahon, a further voyage, perhaps, of six weeks more, and to the damage and pillering his property may be exposed to when there, and undergeing the process of purification. He and all those who are in the like situation suspend, of course, their orders to the manufacturers; and hence all those branches which depend upon them must look in a slort time for which depend upon them must look in a short time for a nearly total stagnation. It is impossible to estimate how far the mischief may extend, but its effects, according to the general opinion on Change, are only just beginning to be felt. In Portugal and Spain particularly, but also in Italy, Sicily, the islands, and the African coasts of the Mediterranean, the most strict protective regulations are to be looked for.—(Times.)

As for the Convention put into the Speech at the opening of Parliament, with the King of the French, about the Slave Trade, that is capital. Will it be believed, that this Convention, about which Ministers brag so mightily, is no work of their own? Lord Palmerston, and half a dozen others of the Cabinet and Cabinet actions the second of the Cabinet and Cabinet actions. Cabinet retainers, have been working at it, with an eye to popularity, for the last six or seven months-but not one inch did they gain. What with old Asmodens here and his little imps on the other side of the water, the Ministers made no hand at all of it. And what happened? Why, the thing has been done by an amateur. Mr. Irving, a wealthy, happy, hale and hearty merchant, in the good city of London, despairing of any effects from the efforts of his Majesty's Ministers, tries his hand at negotiating; and, in a very few days, such is the effect of plain straightforward conduct, available talent, and sound sense Mr. Irving comes back with the very Convention, signed, scaled, cut and dry, that the unfortunate Government could never get into any thing like shape, during the whole period of their offi-cial labours; and this they bring forward a few days after its arrival, as a work of their own!-(John Bull.

The Russian and Austrian Ambassadors, and the Baron de Wessenberg, on a special mission from Austria, had interviews with Viscount Palmerston yes-

terday.—(Courier.)
Sir II. Parnell, who has returned from Paris, had a long interview yesterday with Viscount Althorp.-(Sun.)
There was no House of Commons last night, notwithstanding Mr. Perceval had given notice of a motion for the appointment of a day of national fasting and humiliation. Members seemed, naturally enough, to think that a national fast was a matter of supererogation, as there was quite fasting enough in the coun-

try already.—(Sun.)
The Duke of Wellington has nearly recovered from his late severe indisposition. His Grace is now in active correspondence with many of his friends .- (Post.)

Not a week passes by without bringing us half a dozen letters from unfortunate claimants on the Deccan Prize-Money, requesting us to direct the attention of Parliament and the public to the shameful manner in which the distribution has been retarded. As far back as the 23d of March, 1830, Mr. Arbuthnot, one of the Commissioners, declared that the whole money would be paid immediately, and that no obstacles could possibly occur which would delay the distribution beyond a month or two. Not two months, but two years, have now elapsed, and those who find it their interest to continue in the management of the fund, and who have a number of clerks and agents receiving salaries, under the pretence of inquiry, still put off, on various pleas, the distribution which has been so often promised.— We have lately heard a whisper of losses and defaulters; and therefore, we think those who are intrusted with the management of the Prize-Money are bound, for the sake of their own character, to offer

some explanation.—(Observer.)
We have already amounced the lamented death of Sir A. Hart. The loss of this valued and approved public servant is thus stated in the liberal papers of

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REATERS.

mmences at 8.) — La Cenerentola. 5 (7).—First representation of La Prédic-18. 10 Lorine—Napoléon—Les Meuniers. 19 Luthier de Lisbonne—Le Soprano—Le

L'Art de Paver ses Dettes - Deux Jours--L'Apothicaire. Le Fossé des Tuileries — St. Denis — Le

as Royal (614.)—Louis XII.—Le Bouffe et al—Mme. Angot.
(6.)—Richard Darlington.
ne et le Portvait - Le Duc de Modène—Les e.
.—La Gross Tête—Le Sécretaire Intime—se.
Une Première Faute.
urs (514.)—La Fin d'un Joueur—L'Anneau Danseuse.

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Galignanis Meszenger.

PUBLISHED AT SIX O'CLOCK IN THE MORNING, No. 18, RUE VIVIENNE.

AN AFTERNOON EDITION ALSO APPEARS AT TWO O'CLOCK,

Commission under the head LATEST INTELLIGENCE all the news recieved down to the moment of going to press, thus anticipating the Morning Papers by TWENTS-FOR HOURS; it is forwarded the same day to Foreign and Provincial Subscribers, and also to those in Parts who may desi e it instead of the Morning Publications.

PARIS, MONDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1831.

Piste 9 10 . 15

London and Paris

OBSERVER.

PUBLISHED ON SUNDAYS.

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Or Weekly Chronicle of Literatu

Great-Britain.

LONDON, DECEMBER 16, 1831.

The proceedings in the Chamber of Deputies, with respect to finance, deserves notice. M. Mauguin made a desperate attempt to shake the stability of Ministers by opposing a vote of credit, respecting which he probably conceived that, in these times of economy, he would be able to command a majority of the Deputies; he was, however, deceived. The conduct of the French Ministers during the last two or three months has been such as to command the confidence and esteem of all reasonable and well-disposed men, and they must alter considerably before M. Mauguin can expect to succeed. On the occasion to which we allude, although the opposition was eleverly contrived, it met with the failure

which it deserved.—(Courses.)

In the National, we find an article [vide Messenger of Thursday] which is, we presume, the original source of an announcement made by one of our London brethren of the declaration of our Cabinet to that of Spain, that Don Pedro shall not establish a Constitution in Portugal, if successful in the recovery of its Crown. We did not imagine it possible that any person in England could for a moment credit a piece of French anti-ministerial fabrication, so obviously got up to sow jealousy between the two countries, and to imply that we had sinister views in respect to Portugal, which the advisers of Louis Philip were improperly overlooking-all mere fudge, of the precise quality of that, so much of which has been recently played off at home. The real state of the case, we believe, is, that Great Britain has announced, that she will strictly maintain the principle of non-intervention, and withhold all direct aid from Don Pedro inconsistent with that resolution .-

It does not appear that any positive information relative to the reported refusal of the King of Holland to accept the treaty with Belgium has been received. There are, however, still rumours in the best quarters of an influence exercised by a Northern Court, which is calculated to increase the difficulties of negotiation. Every day's experience convinces us that we were right in protesting against the mode of interposition in the affairs of Belgium and Holland, which was first established by the Duke of Wellington. We stated at the time, that the wiser course would be for the British Government to insist upon the neutrality of all the Great Powers, and to allow the Dutch and the Belgians to fight it out. Had this course been observed, Belgium would at this moment have been again united with Holland, or in a state of independence which would neither require nor justify the interposition of any other State. Whilst we say this, however, we any other State. Whilst we say this, however, we feel it right to observe, that although compelled by circumstances to take up the principle of interposition laid down by the late Government, the conduct of Lord Palmerston, throughout this difficult affair, has been marked by an anxiety to do strict justice to all parties, and to place the Belgian question upon a basis which would at the same time secure the peace of Europe, and protect the interests of Holland and Belgium. We very much fear that the consummation which was supposed to be immediately at hand has been retarded by the indisposition of the Court of Russia to recognise the independence of Belgium, and to acknowledge the right which an entire nation has to throw off either a foreign or a domestic yoke. We are not, however, to overlook the important consideration, that, whilst Great Britain and France, from principle and Austria and Prussia, from interest, are resolved to maintain the tranquillity of Europe, Russia, with all her mere physical power, great as it is, cannot prevail against the spirit which appears to animate the friends of freedom in every country. We will not enter upon the question of the policy or impolicy of the treaty by which the Conference have proposed for adoption by Belgium and Holland. As far as those countries are concerned, there is much to be said on both sides; but as to Russia, we cannot conceive upon what principle of right or reason she can, after having allowed her Ambassador to take part in the proceedings of the Conference, and to concur in the principles which the representatives of the other Great Powers had laid down, now object to ratify the act of that Ambassador. If Russia should persist in such a course, we shall be forced to infer that her only object is to contend against the right of the Belgians to assert their independence, and to maintain the doctrine of absolute power-not only within her own States, but in countries over which she ought not to exercise the slightest influence or controul. - (Couring.)

The Datch ultimatum in regard to the treaty with Belgium has been received, and was submitted, we understand, to the Conterence, on Tuesday. It seems that the King of Holland's chief objectious relate to the right of internal communication by the roads and canals of Holland, which is given to Belgium by the treaty; and which, it is contended, was not called for by the circumstances, nor could the imposition of it be justified by any principle of the law of nations. Objections are also urged to other parts of the treaty. such as the division of territory, but more particularly to the distribution of the debt between the two countries; but they are of a minor description, compared with the question of the internal communication. If this is not conceded or modified, it is declared to be impossible that the ratification of the treaty by Helland can take place. Times.)

No news has yet arrived of the ratification of the Treaty between Belgium and Holland, by the Emperor of Russia. The delay is probably caused by the Emperor's absence from his capital. Some anxiety is felt on this matter by the friends of peace; but since the Treaty has been agreed to by the Russian Minister, it can hardly be supposed that the Emperor will hesitate to ratify it. A Mini-ter has been sent to this country from Holland, for the purpose of stating the King's objections to the Treaty, and getting some alterations made in it. It is not to be expected, however, that any change can be made at this period .- (GLOSE.)

The Herald has misapprehended a part of our argument in Wednesday's Courier on the reported intention of the Emperor of Russia to establish military colonies on the frontiers of Poland. We think it therefore are opposed to the increasing power of the Monster of the North," and we shall ever regret the inability of our Government—an inability caused by the dishon ourable and un-English opposition of the Anti-Reformers—to impose upon Russia a different course. With respect to what the *Herald* says as to the impropriety of considering Poland as part of the States of the Emperor of Russia, we must observe that whatever we may think of the matter it is but too evident that the Great Powers of Europe have not taken the same view. It is all very well to talk upon paper of the kingdom of Poland, and of the independence guaranteed by the Congress of Vienna; but on what part of the map is the kingdom of Poland to be found? The Congress of Vienna indeed did create a kingdom and a Constitution for the Poles; but the Constitution was never respected and hardly existed, even in name, and when the other Great Powers of Europe allowed the Empe-ror of Russia to trample upon Poland merely because she demanded the Constitution which they had guaranteed, they recognised to a certain extent the right of Nicholas not only to rob the Poles of their Consti-tution, but also of their name.—Our Contemporary cannot think that any attempt will be made to compel the Autocrat to respect the Constitution and the independence which were promised to the Poles by the Congress of Vienna. Six mouths ago, if the state of our own affairs had permitted the cordial and warm concurrence with France which was desired alike by Lord Palmerston and General Sebastiani, but which unfortunately the Aberdeen Junta had at that time the means of preventing, we might have compelled Russia to respect the nationality of Poland; and it would not now be a question whether the other Great Powers of Europe should interfere to prevent the establishment of barbarian colonies, destructive of Polish independence, and injurious to the interests of the rest of Europe. We have now, unfortunately, allowed Russia to occu-py a position favourable for obstinacy or menace; but, at the same time, we may console ourselves by re-flecting that, although she has gained confidence, Great Britain and France have increased in strength and are more in a condition to impose terms instead of bandying courtesies. The Aberdeen Junto have been defeated in England, and the Carlo-Republican Party have been overthrown in France. A Reformed Parli-ament in England, and an unshackled Constitutional Ministry in France, will be formidable enemies to Russian ambition .- (COUNTER.)

STOCK EXCHANGE, DEC. 15, Twelve o' Clock .- Con-

sols opened at 83% 84, at which price they remain.

Two o'Clock.—Consols remain unvaried, and there is quite a stagnation in the market. The Foreign Market is as dull. Spanish is 14% \$\frac{1}{2}\$; Dutch, \$42\$ to \$\frac{1}{2}\$; French Five per Cents., 97%. The other securities are as vesterday

Three o'Clock.—Consols are 83%.
December 16, Twelve o'Clock.—Consols opened at

8334 %, and remain at that price. Two o'Clock .- Consols are unvaried. Very little is doing. The stagnation continues unabated. In the Foreign Market nothing worthy of notice has occurred evcept that the Scrip of the Portuguese Regency Loan introduced into time, it bears a small premium of from 14 to 1 per cent. Russian is 99\frac{3}{2} 100\frac{1}{2}; Spanish, 14\frac{1}{2}\frac{3}{2}; French
5 per Cents., 97\frac{1}{2}; do. 3 per Cents., 69; Dutch, 42\frac{1}{2};
Portuguese, 51; Brazil, 44\frac{1}{2}; Greek, 24; Danish,
66\frac{1}{2}\frac{3}{2}; Mexicau, 28\frac{3}{2}; Chilian, 18 19; Columbian,
12\frac{1}{2}, 15\frac{1}{2}; Peruvian, 11 12.

Four o' Clock .- Consols remain at 83% %. A loan has, we are informed, been contracted for by in eminent capitalist in the City for the new Belgie Goernment. The amount is stated to be four millions sterling. The contracting price has not yet transpired publicly, but is understood to be between 72 and 75. The scrip, it is expected, will be in the Market in a few

days .- (Herald.) New York Papers to the 19th ult., two days later than the last, have arrived by the Philadelphia packet. The returns from the various States now augur a facourable result for the re-election of Gen. Jackson. The following demi-official announcement puts an end to the question of disputed territory between the United States and the English North American Colonies: it is from the Washington Globe (the United States official paper). In the preceding part of it, it distinctly recognises the jurisdiction of the province of New brunswick over the disputed territory, and accuses the authorities of Maine of inconsiderate conduct :- "It is confidently expected that the representation made by our Government, and the influence and authority of those who direct the affairs of the patriotic State of zens, will prevent any act that may embarrass the council or endanger the peace of the United States." The Philadelphia journals are void of interest.— (Globe.)

Accounts from Chili in the American papers state that the National Congress had, on August 14, called Convention to amend the Constitution of the 6th August. This measure was adopted in consequence of the country appearing to be on the eve of the horrors

of civil war and anarchy.—(Sun.)
The Jamaica packet, Reynard, which has been for Some time over-due, having left Jamaica on the 27th of October, has just arrived, with papers of the 26th, which contain an account of the meeting of the Assembly, on the previous day, and a copy of the Speech addressed to them, which is as follows:—" I have called you together at rather an earlier period than has been usual, in order to afford ample time for the consideration of such business as may be brought before you. I have great satisfaction in acquainting you that the Slave Act of last Session has been left to its opera-tion; at the same time I am instructed to draw your attention to some alterations and improvements, which Government deem essential, in order to give greater effect to those enactments which your wisdom has deemed for the benefit of the Slave population. "Government are sanguine in their expectation that no further difficulty will occur in transferring the controul of the military expenditure to the officer com-manding his Majesty's troops. I shall make an early communication to you on the subject, and I trust you will find the proposition so entirely divested of all ambiguity in its nature, and so intelligible, that no delay will take place in coming to a final decision. The experience I have had of your liberality assures me, that I shall not appeal to you in vain for such supplies as the recommend to you to apply yourselves to the public business with that diligence and industry which I have already had occasion to acknowledge, avoiding all useless and irrelevant discussion, and pursuing steamers. dily the great object of all our labours—the wellare and prosperity of Jamaica."—The concluding part of the Address appears, from the speeches of many of the Members of the Assembly, to have given great dissatis-faction, and a warm debate ensued in the Assembly. -Mr. Salmon moved that it be referred to a Committee, to prepare an humble Address in answer to it.—
Mr. Davis insisted that the words, "all useless and irrelevant discussion," were a breach of privilege; and strongly urged the right of all Members to irecdom -Mr. Beaumont was of the same opinion, and trusted the House would refuse to go into the Committee .- Mr. Yates and Mr. Berry expressed the same feelings, and the motion was ultimately withdrawn .-

The Jamaica Mail brings letters from Carthagena to the middle of October. The place was tranquil, but considerable apprehensions existed that new conflicts would arise between the highly excited political partisans in that place. The opponents of the Government, notwithstanding the late check they have received, are represented as still numerous and powerful.-(British

We are assured by the Allgemeine Zeitung that the negotiations with France for a general disarming are far advanced. We think it necessary to observe that no direct negotiations on the subject of a general disarming have been on foot.—(Courier.)
The Austrian, French, and Russian Ambassadors,

and the Prussian, Russian, and Austrian Ministers on special mission, assembled on Wednesday afternoon at the Foreign-office, and held a conference with Viscount Palmerston.—(Sun.)

The circumstance of the Russian, Austrian, and Prussian Ambassadors having attended on Wednesday at the Foreign Office, and their being attended by their Secretaries of Legation, has been viewed in different ways, and admitted generally as an extraordinary circumstance; whilst some assert that it has arisen from the necessary completion of official papers which Lord Palmerston intends immediately laying before Parliament, previously to the intended motions by the Duke of Wellington or Lord Aberdeen in the Upper Honse, and Sir Richard Vyvyan in the Commons, on the exist-ing state of affairs between Holland and Belgium.— (Herald.)

M. Falck, the Ambassador, and Baron Zuylen de Nyevelt, on a special mission from the Netherlands, had an interview with Viscount Palmerston yesterday .-

A Cabinet Council was held this day at one o'clock

at the Foreign Office.—(Standard.)

A deputation of the agents from the West India Colonies, including Mr. Mayers, the agent for Barbas does, Mr. Colquhoun, the agent for Dominica, Mr. Browne, the agent for Antigua, Mr. Marriott, and Mr. Wodehouse, had a conference with Viscount Al-

thorp yesterday.—(Courier.)
The following is from the Herald: it is scarcely necessary to mention that the conclusion of the paragraph cannot possibly be true :- "The raising of recruits for the expedition against Don Miguel has been more openly carried on sines the delivery of his Majesty's Speech of opening Parliament. We hear that some of the volunteers have appeared in their uniforms, which are of dork green or older colour, similar to that of the corps raised during the last war by the unfortunate Duke of Brunswick, and likewise wearing the 'Death's head and cross bones' in their caps, implying neither to give nor to receive quarter."—British Traveller.)

We understand that Don Pedro and his Council have determined to proclaim an annesty to all persons, except Don Miguel and his Ministers, in case the expedition against Portugal should succeed. It is expected Maine, and the moderation and good sense of its citi- that Don Pedro will put himself at the head of the expedition .- (Herald.)

The following extract of a letter from Milford, dated Dec. 13, gives a sad account of the vessel which left Li-

verpool a few days since, in the service of Don Pedro, whose agents seems generally to have fallen in with a bad set:—"This remote little town has this day been strangely 'frightened from its propriety' by the importation of above 200 seamen, hired at Liverpool, and slapped on board the Lord Blayney steam vessel, to man Don Pedro's fleet assembled at Belle Isle. It appears that the agents hired this body of seamen under a pretext that they were merely intended to navigate British transports across the Atlantic, to convey some regi-ments of Portuguese from Rio Janeiro to Europe; but no sooner had they got fairly out into the Irish Channel, than the Officers threw off the mask, and acknowledged their destination to be Belle Isle, for the purpose of manning Don Pedro's pavy as before-mentioned.— Finding themselves thes cutrapped, the seamen exhibited symptoms of mutiny; and a violent gale of wind having forced the steam-vessel into Milford llaven for shelter, the whole body of tars went on shore with bed and baggage, declaring their determination not to fight under any colours but those of Old England! (Patriotic Sou's!) The streets of Milford are accordingly at this moment filled with these worthies, selling their ackets, shoes, beds, and other necessaries, to the first bidder for the most trifling sums of money, and immediate expending the same in their characteristic indiscretions. How they are to reach Liverpool by land it is difficult to imagine, as the roads over the Welsh mountains at this period of the year are by no means covered with velvet. Meanwhile, as there is every rea-son to dread some irregularities from such an assemblage, our Magistrate has taken the precaution to have the town patrolled at night by strong bodies of armed seamen, landed from the revenue cutters for the purpose. It is singular, indeed, how such a body could have been collected in Liverpool in defiance of the existing law; but when Don Pedro's Officers were questioned this morning upon the subject, they asserted that the British Agents not only connived at but openly countenanced the proceeding. They add that, so far from the English Enlistment Act being brought into action to prevent the organization of their levies, they have been assured that there is an intention of forthwith rebeen assured that there is an intention of forthwith re-pealing this prohibitory Law."—(Public Ledger.)

On Wednesday evening about 300 men, most of them miserably clad and wretched in appearance, as-sembled on the Surrey side of Westminster Bridge, under the superintendence of several agents of Don Pedro. It being rumoured that they were going to Battersea for the purpose of embarking in two sailing barges that were engaged to convey them to Gravesend, where they were to go on board a vessel which would take them to Belle Isle. The men marched on in high glee, and reached the place of embarkation (a swampy meadow), when it was announced that the tide would not admit of their immediate embarkation. They leitered about until a quarter to nine, when the two barges made towards the land. The men were then ordered to embark. Some obeyed, others murmured in no very gent'e strain as no bounty money was given them, and louely declared that they would not embark, as no English law was in e-istence which could compel them, notwithstanding that Don Pedro, or his agents, might have incurred great expense. Others complained of the agents having misled them; and the consequence was, that the barges left with the reduced number of 150 recruits. The affair was kept a great secret .-

The Birmingham Political Union met on Tuesday. The report of Lord John Russell's speech on introducing the Reform Bill was read from the papers, and gave universal satisfaction; the general impression being that the alterations in the Bill were improvements. - (Globe.)

The Report of the Board of Health yesterday was as follows:—Dec. 13. Sunderland; New cases 8, deaths 3, recoveries 10, remain ill 21.—Newcastle; New cases 16, deaths 3, recoveries 1, remain ill 20 .- North Shields; New case 1, no death, no recovery, remain ill 2 .-The following is the Report received to-day, dated Dec. 14. Sunderland; New cases 7, deaths 2, recoveries 8, remain ill 18.—Newcastle; new cases 14, deaths 3, no recovery, remain ill 31 .- North Shields; no new cases, I death, no recovery, remains ill 1.— At Seghill Collicry there have been two new cases and two deaths, and two cases at a place called Walker, near Newcastle.—(Courier.)

We hear that both Dr. Daun and Colonel Greagh are ill at Sanderland, but whether of the Cholera or some other disease has not been stated. We regret to learn that the Cholera is extending itself to the vi lages about Sunderland and Newcastle, from which no reports of its daily progress are furnished.—(Globe.)

EREPRIER ALL OF A LORIZATE PORTE.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Dgc. 14.

Reing Weltusslay evening, very few Members were present, and no business of the slightest public interest was brought forward. The House adjectroot at seven.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Drc. 15.

The Earl of ABERDEEN said, he wished, as well on account of the pear approach of the holidays as owing to the uncertainty of the attendance of a Norde Friend Welfington, on whose co-

of the attendance of a Noble Friend Welfreden, on whose coperation he reckoned—to postpone his notice respecting the relations which at present subsist between Rolland and Belgium.

HITHE SASTEM IN RELAND.

Lord MFLEOURNE, in rising to move for a Committee on the Irish Tithe System, after causing the Clerk to read that part of his Majesty's Speech relative to this subject, alluded to the dreadful state to which many of the Frotestant Clercy were reduced by the obstinate and systematic opposition of the people to pay the Tithes now sanctioned by Law. The Noble Lord more particularly alluded to the Ouren's County and its vicinity as the claces where this opposition nost violently prevailed: when there, the Glergyman, to obtain his legal dues was obliged to levy a discress on the cartle or goods of the refractory parishion.rs it afforded no remedy, as such was the spirit of combination against the system, that no one could be found to become a

Cerems of Aubscription.

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N.° 5233.

PARIS, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 20 1831.

PRICE 40 SOUS.

Great-Britain.

LONDON, DECEMBER 16, 1831.

The ship-owners are stirring up again the half-cold embers of commercial prohibition and monopoly. These gentry may as well be quiet. The people of England have become too soundly informed to be made again the victims of any single class of merchants or tradesmen who feel a hankering after inordinate profits, to be wrung from the general distress and inconvenience of the nation. When Mr. Huskissou brought in his measures for establishing a reciprocal freedom of navigation between Great Britain and other States, it was made by that able Minister as obvious as any elementary proposition in arithmeric, that if no such com-pact should be entered into, the shipping of this conntry would be excluded from so great a number of fo-reign ports—nay, the exclusion had already begun to take place—as to cause an inevitable deterioration in our mercantile navy. Mr. Huskisson's speech, two or three years afterwards, in proof of the justice of his own anticipations, and in defence of the policy founded on them, will long be remembered and is fortu-nately recorded, as one of the most triumphant expositions of enlightened principle, and collections of indisputable fact, that ever extorted the faith and applauses of an unwilling assembly; for such, even at so late a period, was the Tory House of Commons of England. Mr. Huskisson showed, as clear as light itself, not merely the positive advantage gained by our commercial marine through the working of his measures of reciprocity, but the certain ruin from which those measures had actually redeemed our shipping interest. Yet these unreasonable and greedy traders now talk of the transition from war to peace as glibly as if they were still undergoing the process of 1816. What privileges can they, or any set of Englishmen, pretend to, which encroach upon the equal rights of their fel-low-citizens? If they do not know that the profits of all trades whatever, and in all countries, have declined, their ignorance deserves commiseration. If they are not willing to take their share of the general annoyance produced by an abridgment of profits, let them give up shipowning, and live in idleness on no profits at all. Parliament will never cure their complaint by inflicting a monopoly in their favour open all other ranks and classes of the people. We would lay a wager that these discontented persons are most of them adverse to Reform: Toryism and monopoly are convertible terms.

If any one, after reading the Speech of Mr. Stanley, and the appalling facts it discloses, can hesitate to say that something must be done—and speedily and effec-tually done—to save the church establishment in Ircland from ruin, he must have hopes of safety independently of all human means and human demonstrations. The law which enforces the payment of tithe has be-come a dead letter in Ireland. The Protestant clergy are in many parts reduced to the greatest want, and every thing looks like a breaking up of the system; if something be not substituted for that obnoxious mode of supporting the clergy, which has always been a source of discontent amongst the Catholic population of that country. It is not by the adoption of new Brunswick or Orange Societies, with which the Irish papers have been ringing for the last few days, nor by strong resolutions against this or the other Government that the Irish Nobility and Gentry can benefit their country at such a crisis. The introduction of political unions was an unfortunate measure, amongst other reasons, for their tendency to promote similar unions. These fears are now verified; two parties are once more arrayed against each other in unions-in hostile bands; and those who give encouragement to such proceedings on either side are leading themselves, we must hope unknowingly, to the destruction of every principle of order. It is easy for Lords and Gentlemen to talk of physical force; but they know not what an engine they are about to lay their hands on when they appeal to it; nor how incapable in general those are to direct who presume to invoke its interference. But to return to the question of Tithes. We hope that Ministers will persevere in the task which they have now undertaken, till they come to a satisfactory arrangement. The interests of Christianity itself require that a better understanding should subsist between the Church and those who support the Church. It must be the wish of every good man that the Ministers who have proposed the inquiry may succeed in bringing it to a successful issue; but we hope that those who have hitherto evinced any thing but a spirit of conciliation, will at last see the evil and the guilt of inflaming the passions of men to the injury, if not the ruin, of their common countrymen. - (HERALD.)

With all our disposition to attribute merit to the Ministers for their labours in the recess (and their enemies admit the readiness with which they have adopted any hint which could have been useful to the principle of the Bill), we must confess there is only the alteration respecting the ten pound franchise which is of any consequence; that the opponents of the Bill did not suggest, and if the Bill had passed without it, it could have been superadded as a matter of detail and regulation. There is one alteration, indeed, which may seem to merit some special notice,-the clause preserving the rights of the existing freemen of corporations in perpetual succession (not allowing, however, any creation of new freemen not entitled by birth or servitude.) This change, so far as it goes, is mischieelection merited, no doubt, a grateful acknowledgment. To preserve a caste of electors, who may be

destitute of all requisite qualifications for their trust, impairs the simplicity of the new system, and is only to be defended because it may be expedient to preserve some grotesque relic of the old system from which we are about to be relieved. The freemen will remain, like Gog and Magog at Guildhall, to show what the ancient rulers of the isle were. We hope the Ministers, however, will take care to confine the privilege of voting to the persons who were freemen be-fore the introduction of the Bill, and their descendants, or they may be assured the corporations will set themselves in many places to swamp the ten pound voters, by indiscriminate extensions of the right of which they have heretofore commonly been so frugal.—(GLOBE.)

In looking at the disclosures in Parliament relative to the titlic system, it is impossible to avoid pitying individuals; but what a speciacle it is of the consequence of reformations too long delayed, and of the fate of those who hold desperately by a system when it becomes no longer tenable. The Government has taken up this evil, which has been bequeathed to them by their predecessors, with a view to find some remedy; and the only remedy apparently possible is to commute the tithes for land. We are not quite sure flat matters have not gone so far that even this will be impracticable; but if this commutation be not practicable, nothing else is: it is vain now to talk of "corn rents, or any other rents, when it is clear that any payment that may be ordered to be made by the mass of the Catholic cotter population of Ireland to the Protestant clergy cannot be enforced, unless, in addition to all the existing remedies of law, equity, courts spiritual, courts temporal, the proctor, the bailiff, the police, and the bayonet, something else be devised more effectual than all together. The extreme necessity fectual than all together. The extreme necessity of the case seems to be acknowledged by the Tory Oppo-sition. Let them take warning by the lesson which it affords. — (GLOBE.)

A Meeting of the National Political Union Society was held in Dublin on Saturday last, at which Mr. O'Connell, Mr. Lawless, Mr. Staunton, and others addressed the assembly; but the only proceeding of any importance was a string of resolutions moved by the last named gentleman, of which the following are the conclusions:—" That it is indispensable to the relief and prosperity of Ireland, and due to her, that these measures shall be adopted-1. In order to remedy the evil of foreign proprietorship, the imposition of an absence tax of 25 per cent, with facilities for the transference of absence property, and a loan fund of adequate magnitude to assist resident purchasers. 2. To remedy the evils of resident proprietors, the enactment of suitable poor laws. And 3. The repeal of four millions and a half of taxes, being the portion of relief Ireland is intitled to under the Act of Union, and less than the amount of new taxes imposed between the years 1804 and 1815."

As the whole of the taxes raised in Ireland amount to somewhat less than four millions and a quarter, the remission of taxes there to the amount of four and a half would seem a work of some difficulty. It is but fair to Mr. Staunton to state that he calculates that the unacknowledged taxes of Ireland-that is the taxes paid in England, and for which the English revenue gets credit, on articles ultimately consumed in Ircland -amount to two millions a-year: so that he would be satisfied with the remission of all the taxes raised in Ireland, and a small drawback on the articles she imports from this country. Mr. Staunton, after having got rid of all Irish taxes, would tax the absentee proprietors, including those who, having property both in England and Ireland, are not able to reside in both places, at 25 per cent.; but after having disposed them to sell their property by a tax of 25 per cent. on their rent, he would lend the amount of the price of the land to enable others to buy it. This plan of a Government Loan Fund " of adequate magnitude" is said to have been loudly cheered by the Union. A Government which should remit more taxes than were raised, and lend money while it received less than nothing, would create an Irish Utopia with which even an O'Connell might be satisfied. Though we think Mr. Staumton's conclusions extravagant, the speech by which he introduced his resolutions evinces the greatest industry; it details the illuberal dealings of former Governments towards Ireland, and leads his hearers to conclude, that the spirit of these dealings animates the present Government. No doubt it is a part of wisdom to look back to the past to know how evils have arisen, in order to ascertain the manner in which remedie may be applied. But the habit of political retrospect in Ireland seems to be resorted to more to influence the passions than to direct the judgment. It is as foreign to any good purpose for Mr. Staunton to talk of the prohibition of the importation of Irish cattle in the reign of Charles II., as it is for the Orangemen to talk of the massacre of the Protestants in the reign of Charles I. There is nothing to guide us to a knowledge of the policy of the present day in the interchange of provocations between selfish and barbarous Governments, and turbulent and treacherous savages. Mr. Staunton's remarks founded on the computations at the time of the Union are scarcely more relevant, though the events are less remote. We assure him no Englishman fancies that there was any obligation created on the part of Ireland by the sweeping away, in 1817, of a fictitious balance which had grown out of an erroneous estimate of the financial abilities of the two islands. We are convinced, and we believe every impartial Irishman who has any opportunity of ob serving the feeling of England is convinced, that there is not only a desire here to do full justice to Ireland, but to make sacrifices of temporary English interests to

its improvement. The phrase that the measures which Mr. S. proposes are "due to Ireland," though a common phrase enough, involves a most unjustifiable assumption. It is taken for granted, in this style of talking, that every measure which Jack or Tom thinks fit to propose is part of the balance of a debtor and cre-ditor account between two islands, instead of being a subject for discussion as to its general expediency. The only debt due to the Irishmen of the present day in respect of evils inflicted on past generations is, that the Government should labour sedulously for their welfare; but the legislature is surely not to sanction any crudity that is proposed to it, because some gentle-man proposes to take it in payment of his national obli-gation. We think with Mr. Staunton that mischief gation. We think with Mr. Staumon may make has been done by applying to Ireland in too many instances the same rate of duties which prevails in Eng-land. But even allowing all Mr. Staunton's estimate of the unacknowledged taxes, it is difficult to conceive that too heavy taxation is one of the chief evils of a country where there are no direct taxes, and where all the taxes on domestic manufactures or excise duties are confined to six articles, of which there are only four worth enumerating, viz. glass, malt, paper, and spirits. Still it would be useful and proper for Mr. Staunton, who has much appropriate information, to point out the particular taxes which press on the Irish consumers, and the practicable mode of mitigating the burden. We are quite sure that he would find willing attention on the part of the Government and the people. — (GLOBE.)

The Princess Victoria has become the patroness of the several charities in the neighbourhood of Claremont, which were protected by the Princess Charlotte, and takes so much interest in the schools, that she lately received a party at Claremont to distribute prizes, though she was obliged to appear in a Merlin chair, her feet and aneles being so small and weak, as to be often unable to support her even when in good health. The Duchess of Kent's munificence in charities is such, that, since the increase of her income, it is computed that one fifth of it is spent for charitable purposes, and the Princess takes great interest in its

distribution.—(Sun.)
The Lords of the Privy Council held a meeting yes. terday, to consider the appeal of Sir Thomas Claridge against his removal, by the East India Company, from the office of Recorder of Prince of Wales's Island, which had been argued before their Lordships at for-mer meetings. They were occupied in deliberation for some time, when the Lord President intimated to the parties concerned that the decision could not be communicated till after it had received his Majesty's approbation.—(Courier.)

The Gazette offers a glorious specimen of "pre-cedent." Every body knows what the Judges are to do at Bristol. but what does the Gazette say on the business? They are to inquire into "all treasons, misprisions of treason, insurrections, rebellions, counterfeitings, clippings, washings, false coinings, and other falsities of the money of Great Britain and other our Kingdoms or dominions whatsoever, and of all murthers, felonies, manslaughters, killings, burglaries rapes of women, unlawful meetings and conventicles unlawful uttering of words, assemblies, misprisions. conspiracies, false allegations, trespasses, riots, routs, retentions, escapes, contempts, falsities, negligencies concealments, maintenances, oppressions, champarties deceits." How the spirit of Sir R. Peel must have reciced in perusing this black letter document, in which the exemplars of all former Commissions are so care-fully adhered to! Why is not Reform extended to the abolition of this and similar trash?--(Public Ledger.)

It is said that when the Farnham party arrived in town for the purpose of deliberating on the best means of re-establishing Orange Ascendancy in Ireland, there was sad confusion in the camp, and it was deliberately proposed, and by high men too, to seek the co-opera tion of Mr. O'Connell to pull down Lord Grey's Govermment; but the thought was abandoned, on the ground that Mr. O'Connell could not be trusted by

any party!—(Dublin Times.)
The Irish Law Society have made a respectful representation, as previously agreed on, to the Lord Chancellor, on the subject of the bill introduced by him into the House of Lords, to which they have received a prompt and satisfactory answer.—(Dublin F.

Extract of a letter from Dover, Dec. 14 :- " In consequence of the boisterous state of the weather, and the heavy bar occasioned thereby at the mouth of the har-bour, this port has been as though blockaded, or an embargo laid on it, from Sunday until to-day, when with the assistance of the plough, and the sluices, many thousand tons of shingle were removed, and the entrance is now very good. This morning the packets Crusacler and Spitfire came round from the Downs, and received the respective mails for Calais and Ostend with which they sailed; the former also took the fol lowing passengers :- Hon. Mr. Granville, Hon. Mr. Leveson Gower, Mr. Burton, Captain Ellis, Mr. Bishop, Mr. Clay, Mr. Hungerford, Mr. Sayers, Mr. Pigott, etc. etc. The Royal George, steam-vessel, also sailed, with three carriages, and the family of Brook, Esq., for Calais. There not being a packet on the other side of the water Captain. the other side of the water, General Dufoy, and a few other passengers, have landed from the Providence boat, and the estafette."—(Courier.)

Letters from Malta mention the safe arrival there of Sir Walter Scott, who had suffered little inconvenience from the voyage, and was altogether in an improved state of health.—(Post.)

According to the last New Orleans papers, there was imported into that State, during the week commencing

Oct. 16th, from various parts of the United States, 371 slaves, principally from Virginia, as follows:—from Alexandria, 141; Baltimore, 6; Norfolk, 150; Charleston, 74 .- (Sun.)

Yesterday a numerous Preliminary Meeting of the Working Classes took place at the Royal Bazaar, Gray's-inn-road, for the purpose of forming an Association, to be placed under the superintendence of Mr. R. Owen, and having for its objects to carry into immediate execution measures to employ beneficially and educate usefully all who are unemployed and unedueducate usefully all who are unemployed and uneducated in the British empire. The room was crowded to excess; we observed Sir John M. Doyle, Bart. M.P., and several other gentlemen of respeciability, as well as many elegantly-attired females. Mr. Bruce was called to the Chair.—Mr. Owen entered into a lengthened detail of his plan; and a letter from Mr. Bromley was read, offering the use of the Bazaar to Mr. Owen, at any rent he might think proper. Mr. Owen's plan, which is too long to insert, is intended to make this Bazaar subservient to the manufacture and sale of goods, and the education of children, which will all be conducted in a systematic manner.—Mr. Lister contended for the principles of free trade, and recommended the Meeting to petition the Legislature for the waste lands.—Mr. Smith wished to know how far the new education of Mr. Owen for children could take away their disposition for reading the cheap trash that was every day laid before them? He thought the present distresses of the country did not so much arise from ignorance as from the perversion of education.— Mr. Gude, from Northampton, said he had followed the tail of the plough all his life. His father was a labourer at 7s. a week, and after rearing seven children, it was not to be expected that he could give them an education. It fell to his lot to be just able to read, and one day, at Leadenhall-market, he saw placarded on a wall, "One Bishop with 125 benefices;" and in a window he saw the picture of "the Duke of Wellington and the real cause." He bought one of those cheap publications so much complained of. He was soon able to satisfy his fellow-labourers that when the flour rose it was not the miller's fault. The conflagrations in the country arose from ignorance. He then took a view of the landlords and parsons, and said, that having a Reforming King, a Reforming Ministry, and an industrious people, they would not be easily broken. -(Cheers.) A series of Resolutions were unanimously voted, approving of the plan laid down for the forma-tion of the Association.—(Globe.)

We have been furnished with some of the leading facts connected with the late extensive seizure of smuggled silk and other French goods, which, till the official documents moved for in the House of Commons are produced, may serve to allay the public curiosity on that subject. It appears that the attention of the Government was drawn, in the first instance, to the alleged large business carried on in that way, by the tradesmen who lived in the neighbourhood where the goods were disposed of, and who found themselves undersold to such an extent that they were wholly deserted by their customers. This led to a strict watch on the movements of the parties accused (the house of Leaf, Cole, and Co.), in Old Change, and it was not long before evidence was procured tending to fix on them very strongly the suspicion of contraband dealings on a very large scale. According to the information laid before the Customs, the mode of proceeding seems to have been this:—The steam-vessel from Calais which brought the goods, arriving generally after night had set in, and the navigation of the pool being hazardous, was moored at some spot lower down than its place of destination, thus deferring the making the entries at the Custom-house until the following morning. A waterman who was regularly employed with a barge on the river, was engaged by the parties to lie off the steam-vessel, which he was only to approach on a signal previously concerted. He then received on board his barge various packages, which he secured by locking up in the cabin. Consultations were held at the time when the first of these transactions took place, about the mode of taking these packages on shore least likely to excite suspicion. After various plans were proposed, the expedient was resorted to, of using wine hampers, which were landed at one of the stairs in Thanes-street, and carried by porters to the warehouse for which they were intended, Another waterman, in for which they were intended, Another waterman, in addition to the first, was associated in these transactions, and both of them, if the case had proceeded, were to have been witnesses on the part of the Crown. It is not a little remarkable that these men were led to tell all they knew in the business, through some advantage taken of them, as they conceived, in paying them for a smaller number of parcels than they had delivered. After two or three of these transactions had been completed, it began to be considered no longer safe to land the parcels within the precincts of the city, but a place higher up the river, near Battersea, was resorted to, and as the distance in this case was much more considerable, the goods were carried home in carts. At length, when the number of the transactions had amounted to 10 or 12, the bargemen seem to have thought the affair ripe for exposure, and determined on making it. They gave information respecting a landing intended to take place in August last at the Battersea station. Persons were employed for the purpose, and a cart was watched from and to a warehouse in the City, belonging to Leaf and Co., at the door of which the goods were seized by a proper officer. The valuation of the goods taken on this occasion was something under £700. A few days after, information was given that great bustle existed in the warehouse, and that persons were engaged there in packing up and removing a quantity of goods in a great hurry. These goods were traced to three different places, and seized as foreign, and not

Terms of Lubscription.

(TO BE PAID IN ADVANCE.)

PUBLISHED AT SIX O'CLOCK IN THE MORNING, No. 18, RUE VIVIENNE.

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PARIS, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1831.

PRICE 40 SOUS

Great-Britain.

LONDON, DECEMBER 17, 1831. [Received by Express.]

The House of Lords was adjourned last night to the 17th of January, and a similar adjournment will be moved in the House of Commons. This is a longer holiday than was expected; but it will afford an opportunity of ascortaining the degree of opposition which the Reformers are to expect in the House of Lords, and what number of Peers, if any, it may be necessary to create in order to secure the success of the Bill in that branch of the Legislature. Now that the anti-Reformers know that the hopes of the country will not be disappointed by any indisposition to exercise the Royal prerogative, we may reasonably calculate on a vast accession of strength to Ministers; for although we do not believe that many Peers would abandon the opposition which they have hitherto shown to reform, merely because they would not like to be in a disreputable minority, we are quite sure that there are many of what are called anti-Reform Peers, who would rather yield to expediency than hazard the tranquillity of the country .- (COURIER.)

The Dutch Papers leave little doubt that the King of Holland has resolved to refuse his adhesion to the proposed treaty of peace with Belgium. The grounds of refusal now stated are those which have been repeatedly urged in the Dutch official papers, and they are not such as to render an accommodation probable; although, either in the vain hope of some new arrangement, or for the purpose of delay, the Dutch Govern-ment intends, as it is said, to authorize its Ambassador to propose a new treaty .- (Courier.)

STOCK Exchange, December 17, Twelve o'Clock.— This is a perfectly blank day, no rumours are affoat and no fluctuations have taken place in Consols which

opened and remain at 83 \%.

Two o'Clock.—Consols are 83 \% 84. The Foreign Market is also very dull. The New Regency Loan is at Market is also very dull. The New Regency Loan is at % 34 premium; there is, however, not much doing in it: it came out at 48, it is a 5 per Cent. loan; Russian is 99½ 100½4; do. New, 93; Danish, 66½; Spanish, 14½½; Greek, 23 25; Portuguese, 50 51; Brazil, 44½½; Mexican, 36½; Chilian, 18 19; Columbian, 12 13: Peruvian, 11 12. Nothing done in French or Dutch Stock. Prices of Shares are—Anglo-Mexican, 14 15; United Mexican, 5 5½; Real del Monte, 13 15; Bolanos, 140 150; Brazilian Cocaes, 24 3: Brazilian Company, 1½ 2½: Brazilian Impe-2¾ 3; Brazilian Company, 1¾ 2½; Brazilian Imperial, 1¼, 15½; Brazilian del Reys, 78; Canada, 26; Provincial Bank of Ireland, 26; Protector Fire, 1¼; London Dock, 611/2; Guardian Assurance, 211/2;

West India Docks, 101%.

Three o'Clock.—Consols are 83%.

The private letters from Amsterdam this morning state, that the Dutch Government are going to fortify their capital.—(Globe.)

Boston papers, .o the 16th ult., mention that the revenue of that port during October last, was 543,520 dollars, an increase over the same month last year of 292,498 dollars .- (Standard.)

It may be recollected that attention was drawn by some of the merchants, several months ago, to the very heavy fees charged at the Brazilian Consulate, and it was pointed out how oppressive a tax they formed on commerce with that country. Since then, the subject has been taken up in a very energetic manner, at the Foreign Office, and through the interference of Lord Palmerston, a very material reduction on those fees is now to take place. It amounts, in fact, to more than 50 per cent. on the original charges, as a vessel on which £8 was charged, will pay in future only £3. 12s., and other freights in the same proportion. A new table of fees has been prepared at the Brazilian Consulate, suited to this reduction of charge. The saving to the merchants from this source is estimated, taking all the ports at which such a Consulate exists, at about £12,000 per annum. A letter from the Foreign Offic to a mercanti'e house has just officially aunounced this desirable reduction.—(Courier.)

The Ambassadors and Ministers of Russia, Austria, France, and Prussia, assembled yesterday at the Foreign Office, and held a conference with Viscount Palmerston. M. Van de Weyer, the Belgian Minister had, before the conference, an interview with Lord Palmerston. Earl Grey visited the Noble Viscount during the time the Foreign Ministers were assembled-(Courier.)

A deputation of glove manufacturers had an interview yesterday with Lord Auckland and Mr. P. Thompson, at the Board of Trade .- (Globe.)

Mr. Protheroe intends to move for leave to bring in a Bill to alter and amend the Charter, Municipal Government, and regulations of the City of Bristol .-

(Globe.)
The Duke of Wellington, we are happy to hear, was pronounced to be in an improved state yesterday .-

Alderman Sir C. Flower expired on Thursday morning after an illness of about ten days. Sir Charles was supposed to be the wealthiest man in the Corporation, and, it is said, died worth upwards of half a million. His death leaves a vacancy in the Aldermanic Court for Cornbill Ward .- (Courier.)

We are informed that Dr. Daun, so far from having been attacked by the cholera, as was yesterday reported, has arrived in town from Sunderland, in per-fect health.—(Standard.) We regret to observe that the following report

dated the 15th inst., received from the North this day. especially as relates to Newcastle, is very discouraging :- "SUNDERLAND. Remaining at last report, 18

new cases, 8: total, 26. Died, 2; recovered, 5; remaining, 19. Total cases from commencement of disease, 404; deaths, 159.—Newcastle. Remaining at last report, 31; new cases, 15: total, 46. Died, 10; recovered, 2; remaining, 34. Total cases from commencement, 61; deaths, 23.—North Shields. Referencement. ing at last report, 1; no new cases. Total cases from commencement, 3; deaths, 2.—Seguill Colleny. Remaining at last report, 2; no new cases. Total cases from commencement, 4; deaths, 2.—WALKER. Remaining at last report, 2; no new cases. Died, 1; recovered, 1. Total cases from commencement, 2; died, 1.—Seaham. New cases, 3; died, 1."—(Globe.)

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS, DEC. 16.

The Marquis of LANSDOWN moved for copies of all correspondence on the subject of the recent resistance to the payment of tithes received by Government.

PORTICAL—DON PEDRO.

The Earl of ABERDEEN wished, before the adjournment, to call attention to a marked violation which had recently taken place of the Foreign Emistanent Act. Among the various statements which he had seen upon the subject, there was one in the *Luerpoot Journal*, from which it appeared that a considerable body of men had embarked on board a War-office steampacket, called the Lord Blayney, for the purpose of proceeding to Belliste, in order to assist the expedition of Don Pedro. An application had also been made to Mr. Broderlp, the Magistrate, on the part of forty sailors who had been disappointed in their expectation of being sent out in the service of Don Pedro. Now he would ask, was the Foreign Emistment Act in force, or was it not? Gould it be in force when proceedings such as that were going forward in the country? The Magistrate hamented that he could afford those poor men no relief, but he seemed never for a moment to have remembered that they were acting in direct violation of the law—it never seemed to have suggested itself to his mind that they were engaging in an unlawful transaction. Seeing what that Magistrate said, and knowing what it was to be presumed he must know, it did, he confessed, appear strange that he never asked himself whether or not he possessed authority to stay the execution of the laws. When the Foreign Emistment Act was under consideration in that flouse, there were some Noble Lords, now in the Counfils of the Grown, who opposed, and others who supported, that measure; but he was sure, that whatever might be their opinions respecting the justice and expediency of such an Act, they could not imagine that, so long as it was law, its operation ought to be suspended. If the Act were objectionable, it ought to he repealed—(flear); but so long as it remained the law of the land, the Ministers —he could not be considered any thing more than a private in-dividual; and really there was no reason for supposing that he originally came to this country with any view of making war upon his brother; but adventurers and speculators in revolutions—for in these there were adventurers and speculators in revolutions—for in these there were adventurers and speculators, as in every thing else—got round him, and offered him the means of carrying on the war. Without such suggestions he would probably not have thought of engaging in hostilities; for the list act of Don Pedro's Government was of a consideration. ties; for the list act of Don Pedro's Government was of a conciliatory character, being nothing less than a treaty of marriage between his daughter and Don Miguel. It did appear to his mind extremely difficult to comprehend upon what principle Government could justify the conduct which it pursued in this matter; they surely would not maintain that their not having acknowledged the legitimacy of the origin of the Government of Don Miguel entitled them to put him out of the pale of those rights recognised amongst independent nations. He was, he must say, altogether at a loss to understand upon what principle it would be said that we were to exact from Portugal the utmost rigour of our treaties, but at the same time to deny to that country the measure of justice and fair dealing which we compelled her to pay to us. There was nothing which could release this country from an observance of its own laws—from the impartial administration of its own legislative enactcould release this country from an observance of its own laws—from the impartial administration of its own legislative enactments. The House would observe, that he had purposely abstained from the question of the expediency or the inexpediency of our recognising the Government of Don Miguel, or any remark upon the general course of the foreign policy of the Noble Earl. All he meant to hisist on was, that the Government ought to do its duty impartially, and therefore he called upon the Noble Earl to state where the distinction was to be found between the case of Don Pedro's expedition and the others to which the Foreign Enlistment Act might be supposed to apply.

Earl GREY said that the tendency of those remarks was to lead their Lord-hips into a discussion or the general question on

lead their Lordships into a discussion of the general question on Portugal—a discussion to which he (Earl Grey) would not be a party; but as to the particular matter which had been adverted io, he should, with perfect readiness, give a short explanation. He should in the first place beg to observe, that whether he approved of the Act in question or not, he should, so long as it was the law of the land, feel that the duty of his Majesty's Government was to see that it was fairly and impartially observed; but he c-uld by no means admit the assumption of the Noble Earl, that that law had been violated. Whether that which had been stated as having taken place before Mr. Broderip was true or not, he was without the means of determining; but as to a War-office steam-packet, called the Lord Blayney, engaged in the service of Don Pedro, he could assure the Noble Earl that there was no such thing as a War-office steam-packet, where was no to, he should, with perfect readiness, give a short explanation was no such thing as a War-office steam-packet—there was no such vessel existing. As a proof that there existed no indispo-sition on the part of his Majesty's Government to enforce the previsions of the Foreign Enlistment Act, he would state, that some vessels which had been engaged in the river for the scr-vice of Don Pedro were detained by the Custom-house, on some representations having been made on the subject, and they enter-taining some doubts, referred the matter to the Treasury, and they again to the Law Officers of the Crown, who reported that ther existed no right or authority to detain those vessels. On the subject of persons enlisting on foreign service, a reference had also been made to the King's Advocate, and, under the cir-cumstances, it was considered that there existed no ground for the interference of Government, at the same time that nothing could be further from the minds of the responsible advisers of the Grown than any attempt to suspend the operation of the law in question, and their determination was to take no part in the dispute one way or the other. That was all with which he thought it then necessary to trouble their Lordshpy; if a motion were regularly made, he should come prepared with the necessary information. On sufficient notice, he should be perfectly prepared to discuss the matter in any form in which it might be brought forward.

The Earl of ABERDEEN expressed himself satisfied with the assurance given from the other side, that the law would be sirietly and impartially administered.

Earl GREY then moved that the How e do adjourn to Tuesday,

the 17th January next. Agreed to .- Adjourned accordingly.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

There were several notices and petitions on the subject of Reform. Mr. Browne intimated that he should move that the number of Members for Ireland be increased. Mr. G. Langton stated that he should oppose the division of counties.

Mr. WARBURTON presented a petition against a clause in the Reform Bill from the National Political Union.

Str R. 19EL, objected to the reception of this petition from a body which it was impossible for them to recognise, especially after the late proclamation.—After some conversation, it was willdrawn.

Lord ALTHORP, when the Order of the Day was about to be put for the second reading of the Reform Bill, announced that he

but for the second reading of the Reform Bill, announced that he intended to propose that the adjournment should be till Jan. 47. Sir R. PEEL inquired whether Ministers intended to continue to pay the interest on a third portion of a Russian Loan of £6,000,000, namely, of £2,000,000, without authority from Par-

llament? Ha said, there was an express condition in the Treaty that the payment should not continue, if the Belgian Provinces were separated from the King of the Netherlands. Lord ALTHORP replied, that the letter of the Treaty had Lord ALTHORY replied, that the letter of the Freaty has been correctly stated—the Treaty was intended to interest Russia in the union of Belgium with Holland, but a separation having taken place, it was not thought right to do any thing that should disturb that separation; and it was deemed inconsistent with the honour and faith of this country to withhold the pay-

ment of the interest.
The ATTORNEY-GENERAL thought they were bound in

Sir C. Wetherell and Sir E. B. Sugden maintained, without disputing that honour bound this country, that the payment was illegal, and that it ought not to be continued without the sanction of Parliament.

REFORM BILL.
On Lord J. RUSSELL'S moving the second reading of this

On Lord J. RUSSELL'S moving the second reading of this Bill—
Lord PORCHESTER rose to oppose it. Ministers had done nothing to conciliate those who conscientiously objected to the Democratic tendency of the Bill, on the contrary, the present was even more objectionable in this respect than the last.—(Hear.)—He contended that It-landed interest was sacrificed by the measure, and that its effect would be to disorganise the institutions which now acted so harmoniously in unison. He believed, that if we followed the example of the Americans in making any one part of our Constitution exclusively and powerfully Democratic, we should, in the end, find every part of it become an unnixed Democracy. The Americans had done what they could to retain the weight and influence of property in their institutions. But we were about to destroy the law that apposite purpose, for we were about to destroy the law that gave influence to property by destroying the law that regulated the succession to it. If any one asked a Frenchman of the present day what was the most objectionable thing in the state of angletn France, he would answer, that it was the law of property—in other words, the law that regulated the succession to property; yet that law had been the same in ancient France as perty—in other words, the law that regulated the succession to property; yet that law had been the same in ancient France as it was now in England, and the reason of the objection must be obvious to every one. If they repealed the law of primogeniture here, they would have the same consequences follow that had happened in France. Yet this was the evident tendency of the changes now desired to be introduced. Mr. Pitt's plan of Reform had been referred to, but this did not at all resemble it. It was said that the property of the country was on the side of Ministers, he denied the fact. Why, he asked, had Ministers carried the Bill to such an extent, what reason had they to suppose the people would not be content with a moderate Reform? As it was, Parliament were called on to make sacrifices, not to the people, but to a party, and to surrender their arms to those who pretty plainly showed how they meant to employ them. The names of Wentworth, Russell, and Gavendish, all favorable to Reform, were proud names—they were associated with proud names of Wentworth, Russell, and Cavendish, all favourable to Reform, were proud names—they were associated with proud historical recollections—they were distinguished in the national annals. He knew, too, that the Premier Duke of England, the first in rank, and not the second in honour, had, from what he conceived to be his duty, espoused the cause of Reform; but as high as these names were, they were not all. Were the Percys, the Warwicks, and the Rutlands unknown in British history?—(Hear, hear.)—Was the name of Montrose unheard of in ancient times?—(Hear, hear.)—Had Buccleugh not been known in the period of the border wars?—(Hear, hear.)—Was Hereford a stranger at Court, and had Cecil no voice in the country in the times of her glory? He himself had always been friendly to a measure of practical Reform founded on the basis of mutual concession: but the present was not a measure of that sort. He was thoroughly convinced of this; and could not, therefore, consent to the adoption of the measure. He moved that it be

consent to the adoption of the measure. He moved that it be read a second time this day six months.—(Cheers.)

Sir E. SUGDEN seconded the amendment at some length, and criticised several of the details of the Bill, the only motive of his

criticised several of the details of the Bill, the only motive of his opposition, he declared to be, the welfare of the country, and that he was the friend of moderate rational Reform.

Mr. E. L. BULWER supported the Bill. It had been said that Reform would operate against the three aristocracies of all civilised countries—the aristocracy of talent, of the Church, and of rank and wealth. Now, with regard to the first, it was said that men of retired and cultivated habits of mind, not being anle, either from peculiarities of disposition or circumstances, to brave the chances of a popular election, were returned to this House by means of a close borough; and it was argued from that that close boroughs were necessary for their return. He waived altogether those long theoretical disquisitions which had been so copiously indulged on this point; yet what, he asked, was the practical result of free elections abroad? Look to America, there elections are, of all countries, the most popular; and there, practical result of free elections abroad? Look to America, there elections are, of all countries, the most popular; and there, of all countries, that class of rem he aluded to found the readiest access to political honours. Look even to their President; for in one memorable instance, he would absolutely find the man who had attained the Chief Magistracy, the highest bonour the Republic can bestow, an Academician, and a Professor of Leters. In France, he allowed, elections were not popular, but there, at least, they had no close boroughs; yet most of those who had distinguished themselves in politics: M. Thiers, M. Guizot, M. Bignon—belonged exactly to those classes whom it was declared close boroughs could alone return to the national Councils. Were they then to believe that France and America were more alive than England to ability and merit?—If so, we have the remedy—a high and noble remedy, in our own I ands—that remedy lies in no system of corruption and perjury; it has no charm that clings to the walls of Old Sarum, that remedy lies no charm that clings to the walls of Old Sarum, that remedy lies in a general education of the people. If the people cannot appre-riate knowledge—diffuse knowledge and they will.— Cheers.) The Hon. Member proceeded to contend that the aristocracies of the church and of rank and wealth had not more cause of placm than that of talent: and concluded by expressing a hop Peers would no longer continue to divide them-cives

from the people.

Lord MAHON opposed the measure, and quoted the former than the people of a democratic Lord MAHON opposed the measure, and quoted the former French Revolution as an instance of the danger of a democratic Constitution. He said that another example of such a Constitution was to be found in a country, the history of which was not so much studied as it deserved? he allu led to the Constitution of Poland.—(A laugh.) The old political Constitution of that country was founded on an unmixed eristocracy of a middle class. Gentlemen might laugh; but it was so close a resemblance, that precisely the same proportion of voters were to be found in Poland, in proportion to the people, as the £10 voters bore to the people of this country.—(Hear, and a laugh.) That was a matter of arithmetic. In 1675, the population of Poland was 5,000,000, and the number of voters was 120,000, which bore the same proportion to 5,0.0,000 as 500,000 voters, under the new Constitution, bore to our 20,000,000 of people. The Monarchy of Poland was elective, and if many of their nobles had not great wealth, they had great power; they had all the privileges of a fendal aristocracy, and possessed great power. The case was the same in Poland as in England. The Noble Lord then alluded to the Constitution of Spain under the Cortes, which, he argued, was liable to the same objections. The last Reform Bill they had been assured was a final measure, yet Ministers had since made several changes in it. An Hon.

Cortes, which, he argued, was liable to the same objections. The last Reform Bill they had been assured was a final measure, yet Ministers had since made several changes in it. An Hon-Friend opposite (Mr. Macauley) had also defended it, on the ground that it would satisfy all parties, but wi at was his surprise. afterwards to see an Address to the people of Leeds, stating that the question of election by ballot had been postponed for future consideration, and this address was signed T. M. Macauley—(Cheers.) Such was what had been called a Bill for the final settlement of Reform.—(Hear.)

Mr. T. B. MACAULEY said his Noble Friend had alluded to his opinion about the Ballot. Now he positively denied having said a word in that House about the Ballot. He had never indeed, considered that question as one of paramount importance, and he would have abstained from bringing it under consideration until those circumstances arose which were beyond his controut, and which would not permit it to be delayed. Applying himself now to the Bill, he would say, that it was founded, in his opinion, on precisely the same principles as those of the last; and even if there were some alterations of which he could not entirely approve, he would say that, if giving consent to them had the effect of promoting conciliation, and securing the end they had in view, he, for one, was analous that they should abandon all minor differences, so that the Bill might as speedily as possible poss into a law.—(Hear, hear.)—in justice, however, to that House, and to all who supported the Bill of last Session, he must add, that he found no cause for that exuitation respecting the terms of the present Bill, in which some Members opposite had indulged: hut in which his Noble might as speedily as possible pass into a law.—'Hear, hear.'—In justice, however, to that House, and to all who supported the Bill of last Session, he must said, that he found no cause for that exultation respecting the terms of the present Bill, in which some Members opposite had indulged; but in which his Noble Friend (Mahon) possessed too much taste and discretion to join.—(Hear, hear.)—They were taunted with having abandoned their optaions and changed their principles, by those whose magnanimity, or at least their discretion, should have deterred from such a proceeding.—(Hear, hear.)—He (Mr. Macauley) remembered an Opposition which, after labouring on for years—after seeing every plan and every suggestion outvoled by the Government, raised no shout of triumph—Hear, hear.)—rejoiced with no ungenerous shout of exultation, when they saw all their recommendations, justified by the adoption of the Government.—(Hear, hear.)—That opposition was content to see those, who came in at the eleventh hour receive the reward due to those who had tolled in the heat of the day.—(Hear, hear.)—There was a time when the Noble Lord (Russell), and the Right Hon. Baronet (Peel), occupied very different positions; that in the course of a single day the whole of the views of the Government were changed with respect to the Test and Corporation Acts. Did the Noble Lord, or any who sat on his side of the House, utter one word about palinodes—(Hear, hear.)—Per parallel his own visiom by sneering at the course adopted by his opponent?—(Hear, hear.)—He felt no sorrow, nor expressed no regret, when he saw the glory due to Romilly and to Grattan transferred to less glorious champions.—(Hear, hear.)—That Noble Lord had made it no matter of taunt that Government had adopted the plans of the Opposition, whose names will go down to posterity remembered for nothing, save a whole life of recantation.—(Hear., hear.)—But he (Mr. Macauley) would say there was no cause for triumph. The former Bill, it was true, was a better Bill.—(A laugh from the O opinion, undoubtedly, was that the Bill had been improved; but the other Bill would have been the better Bill had it passed.—(A laugh.)—The second Bill was an amenament of the first; the first would have been superior had it passed, because it was the first, and because they might then have had some prospect of securing a reconciliation between the supporters of the Bill and their opponents. From the second Bill, he confessed plainly, he did not venture to hope so much, for he feared that the remembrance of the late unhappy division would long continue to rankle in the hearts of the people.—(Hear, hear, hear,)—It was said, however, that they should not legicalte in times of excitement. Let those be answerable for the consequences of that, who, when the people were not excited, refused even to entertain the question of Reform.—(Hear.)—They would proclaim, that when the people were noisy it was unsafe to Reform; and when the people were quiet they would consider it unnecessary. He knew the evils of leeislating in times of excitement, but prudent men were compelled to Reform fast, because bigots would not Reform temperately.—(Hear, hear.)—The former Government would not walk, the present Government must, therefore, run.—(Cheers and laughter from the Opposition.—If they had Reformed gradually, then successors might have been now Reforming gradually; but they were compelled to run, because their predecessors would not move at all.—(Cheers and laughter.)—He approved, he had said before, of the greater part of the Bill.—He was sure it would diminish much the expense of elections and give a sounder and better constituency. It had been contended, however, that there would be no opening left for the admission of men of talent into the House through the means of the great towns. Now he believed that the great towns is deserted and never shown any indifference to the claims of men of talent. of the great towns. Now he believed that the great towns had never shown any indifference to the claims of men of talent. It would not (although he might do so with safety) refer to the living examples of the fact. He would speak solely of the dead; and he found that the five largest towns in the empire dead; and he found that the five largest towns in the empire—that is, the towns which returned two members, and had a population above 59,000 by the census of 4821—he found that these towns, which were Westminster, Southwark, Liverpool, Bristol, and Nowich, had at various times, returned the following persons as their representatives:—Burke, Fox, Sheridan, Windham, Tierney, Canning, and Huskisson.—Hear, hear.)—He would take the first five of the boroughs in schedule A, or last five, or any five of them, and he doubted much whether it would be found that they could produce such a list of great names as these five towns had selected for their representatives. Gentlemen sitting for nomination boroughs might say they came into that House unshackled and free to exercise their discretion on every subject which came before them. But was it nothing that they came with the badge of servitude, which rendered all their actions suspicious, and made their abilities wors than usetheir actions saspicious, and made their abilities worse than use-less, and often presented the spectacle of an Ariel doing the drudgery of Sicoray.—(Hear, hear.)—He believed, from (1) the inquiries he had made, that the places which, under the old system, must be contested at an expense of £48,000, would, under the new, be carried for £1,800, and dat Manchester could be contested for the market price of Old Sarum.—(Hear, hear.)—He was not insensible to the excitement which pre-vailed, not to the danger which the rejection of the last Bill had so much increased. Whenever there was great excitement there went he is some extravagance. The contests of the Patheir actions suspicious, and made their abilities wors than use had so much increased. Whenever there was great excitement there would be some extravagance. The contests of the Reformation had given birth to the Anabaptists. The opponents of Star Chamber prosecutions, and the levying of ship-money, had raised up those who overthere the monarchy; and no one could deny, that, at the present hour, the agitation of the Reform question had brought into action a set of men, whose opinions were at variance with all government, all law, and all order—whose doctrines, if carried into effect, would be a greater cause to the country than a foreign co quest, and which must, in their working, sweep away arts, commerce, manufactures, and science, in one common ruin.—(Hear, hear.)—Much had been said of the extravagance of the expectations of the people,

there was no time to take any steps respecting the unding between the Prefect and the General, even if thad known of it, since it only arose on the 20th, sturbances broke out on the 21st; and next profend the original appointment of M. Dumoulard as he Rhone, reminding the Chamber of his having been brefect under the Empire, and on the list of those on the return of the Bourbons in 4815, and therefore that attached to the late dynasty. With respect to the edit of the Police of Lyons he would not, he said, be to the precise sums, but that was of little conseed to the Police of Lyons he would not, he said, be to the precise sums, but that was of little consectit was not the want of funds which prevented the gable to preserve the public tranquility.

RACY, said that he agreed with the Minister, that juility was not to be preserved by funds placed at of the police, and he had, therefore, always opposed that description.

Name moved that the Chamber should pass to the play on the Lyons question, as he considered that

Name moved that the Chamber should pass to the e Day on the Lyons question, as he considered that thous given were satisfactory.—(Cries of Yes! yes! "I have listened," continued M. Dupin, "As a disadge, and I express the conviction of my conscience, that I am satisfied. I entreat the Chamber to pass to I the Day for the sake of the country, all the affairs e suspended by these deplorable divisions. Think, of that unhappy France, of which you are the res, and which is more injured by its false or imprudent if could possibly be by its enemies."—(Cheers from)—The Hon. Deputy then concluded by urging the e necessity of forgetting all petty differences, and without delay to the discussion of the Budget, for sid, the whole commerce of France was anxiously

ON BARROT remarked, that if it were proposed to isters a Bill of indemnity for all their acts, he could it: but there was a great difference between apad indulgence, and feeling the possibility of Minisd into error by the faults of their subordinate agents, eject to passing to the Order of the Day on the question the ground only that the explanations given were ad not as expressing any approbation of the conduct

her then unanimously decided to pass to the Order in the Lyons question, and defer the explanations be enrollment of the artisans of Paris until the mor-

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and Quintettos, are such immitante productions, that until the minor can ever be satisfied with performing of them.

on here announced contains the whole of his perhis class written for Stringed Instruments, it time before the Great Master's decease, the Editor e enough to make the acquisition of six Quartettos, useful yearnot be found in any other Collection than now published. They are the Operas 127-130-131-136. These latest Tones of an immortal Lyre have thing even more sweet and solemn than are to be other of the productions of the same masterly hand, ion contains seventeen Quartettos, three Quintettos, it is ornamented with a Portrait of Recthoven and of the first page of his last Work, the Seventeenth has been engraved with the utmost care by M. all printed upon the finest veilum paper.

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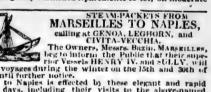
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PARIS, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1831.

PRICE 40 SOUS

Great-Britain.

LONDON, DECEMBER 19, 1831. (Received by Estafette.)

The state of things in Italy, as stated in the Foreign Papers, leaves strong ground for apprehension that th Papers, leaves strong ground for apprehension that the Pope, in order to re-establish his authority, will send all his disposable troops into the Legations. If they are successfully resisted, he must again call in the assistance of Austria, and the peace of Europe will be again menaced; and if they succeed, without foreign aid, those free institutions which were guaranteed to the Legations by France and other liberal Governments will be forgotten on and other liberal. Things are ments, will be forgotten or endangered. Things cannot remain on their present footing, as the Treasury of his Holiness is not well repleuished, and he's not even receiving Peter's pence from the best part of his dominions. This is a subject which must soon again come under our review .-- (Times.)

Several of the Paris Papers have commented freely on a paragraph which appeared in the Courier, relative to a reported proposal for a general disarmament, and it appears that it was made the foundation of some silly rumours on the Stock Exchange. The National attaches great importance to it, on account of its sup-posed officiality, and La France Nouvelle half denies its truth. Without being official in the sense supposed by the National, we assert that it was true; but we really see nothing in our statement to justify an inferonce that the Great Powers are not anxious for peace. In contradicting the statement which had been made of a formal proposal for disarming by the other Great Continental Powers to France, we did not say that there was any disinclination to such a course, but, on the contrary, stated that Austria and Prussia had hinted their desire for it. Russia certainly had not then, nor has she, we believe, yet given a similar intimation, but she may do so, and we have no authority to say that she is not as pacific as her neighbours, now that she has got all she wanted. Indeed, for any thing that she has to fear, she ought to be the first to disarm.— (COURIER.)

A refusal of the King of Holland to accept the treaty of peace with Belgium has been conveyed to the Conference in the most positive, but we are in justice bound to admit, most respectful terms; and, as it has not been conditional, as some persons supposed it would be, on the answer of the Russian Cabinet to the communication from the Conference, it is only fair to believe that the King has been impelled to protest against the condi-tions imposed by the Conference rather by the strong national feeling in Holland against the basis of the proposed treaty, than by any hope of assistance in the endeavour to obtain better terms even at the alternative of an European war. Indeed, it would be unjust to con-ceal that in the last communication to the Conference all idea of delay in the hope of regaining possession of Belgium, or of opposing the views of the Conference as to one great point—the navigation of the Scheldt—was disclaimed, and a wish was expressed for the conclusion of the difference on terms consistent with the honour and dignity of the Dutch Crown, and the wishes and interests of the people. We are far, however, from advising the Conference to retrace their steps at the invitation of the King of Holland. If the subject is to be re-considered with a view to accommodate the Dutch, the Belgians cannot be bound by their acceptance of the 24 Articles. They cannot be held to their part of the contract if any change be made in the conditions required from the other party. The Conference must therefore do one of three things—withdraw from the mediation altogether, and leave Itolland and Belgium to settle their own dispute in their ownway-or persist in the decision to which they have come by resorting to force against Holland—or re-consider the claims of the two parties, without the slightest reference to the award which they have already delivered, and go through their labours de novo. We do not presume to advise any course. If they had taken good advice in the first instance, they would not have mediated at all. The Great Powers would, in such case, have observed a strict neutrality, and left the Dutch and the Belgians to fight their own light. The principle of interference is always a dangerous one, even when, as in the present case, it happens to be founded on a desire to maintain general peace, and to prevent the effusion of blood between two nations. Excellent as the motive was, we are com-pelled to admit that the result has been far from satisfactory .- (Counter.)

STOCK EXCHANGE, DEC. 19, Twelve o'Clock.—There is little doing. Consols have been 83% all the morning.

Three o'Clock .- Consols remain stationary. In the Foreign Market the prices are the same as on Saturday. We have received Quebec Papers to the 18th of November. They contain the speech of his Excellency the Governor (Lord Aylmer) upon the opening of the legislative session. His Excellency referred, in terms of the highest satisfaction, to their liberal appropriation during the last session, for internal improvements in communications, and urged them, by the beneficial results which had already attended those undertakings, to proceed in the same course by the grant of further aid. His Excellency alluded to precautionary measures adopted in the colony against the introduction of the cholera, but added that no apprehension existed of their being visited by that scourge.—(Courier.)

Trinidad papers, received to the 9th of Nov., state that heavy rains which had fallen had done considerable damage to the crops there, as well as at Grenada.

-(Globe.)

A Russian messenger has arrived at Gravesend, where he remains under quarantine. There is great anxiety to know the contents of his dispatches.—

Mr. Rothschild is at Brussels, with the view o settling a loan of 40 millions of florins to King Leopold He has already made a successful journey on the same errand to Amsterdam, and will thus show his impar-tiality by supplying both parties with the sinews of war, should either be so iusane as to provoke hostili

lities.—(Globe.) A Cabinet Council was held at two o'clock, yesterday, at the Foreign Office. It sat in deliberation three

The King remains at Brighton, where he takes his drives, and amuses himself in his select circle, with perhaps more freedom from care than any King of England of his race has ever done. He has neither foreign pretenders, like the first two of the House of Hanover, to disturb his enjoyment, no foreign wars, like his father; nor-a greater foe to quiet, than either —a diseased frame to contend with, like his brother.

The bad weather for some days past has limited the promenades of the Queen to the apartments of the Pavilion; but she, as well as the King is in perfect

health.—(Speciator.)
We learn that Dr. Bowring has had two long interviews with Louis Philip, in which his Majesty enter-ed, with carnestness, into the Commercial relations of Great Britain and France, and expressed a hope that, ere long, men would become wise in both countries, and agree as to the propriety of removing all the restrictions on trade. Dr. Bowring has also had interviews with M. Casimir Périer, and, in his reports to Government, he speaks highly of the reception which he has experienced; but no hopes of a Treaty of Commerce are, for the present, entertained .- (Court Jour-

The Papers state that King Leopold attended mass on his late birth-day, a circumstance highly honourable to that Protestant Prince!—(Standard.)

We understand that Don Pedro's ship, the Fairlie which put into Plymouth some days ago much da-maged, will not proceed to join the expedition, but will be replaced by two other vessels of a smaller size.

-(Hampshire Telegraph.)
We are authorised to state that the paragraph announcing the death of Sir Charles Flower is destitute of foundation. Sir Charles is perfectly well.—(Globe.)
John Hugh Lockhart, eldest son of J. G. Lockhart,
Esq., died on the 16th inst. at his father's residence in Regents Park. He was in his eleventh year. His name is connected with our literature, as being the little fellow,—Hugh Little John—as his grandfather playfully called him—to whom Sir Walter Scott ad-

dressed his "Tales of a Grandfather."—(Times.)
We understand that Dr. Russell is to be created Baronet, and that Dr. Barry is to receive the honour of Knighthood, with promotion.—(Post.)

Knighthood, with promotion.—(Post.)

The following is the Report received to-day from the North, dated Saturday, 17th inst:—Sunderland: New cases, 17; recovered, 5; died, 3; remaining, 28. Newcastle: New cases, 20; recovered, 7; died, 5; remaining, 47. North Shields: No new cases; no deaths; recovered, 1. At Seaham there are no new cases, but two patients still remain ill. There are also three cases at a village called Houghton. From Seghill Colliery there is no return.—(Courier,)

It is stated that cases of the cholera have appeared at Edinburgh and at Hull.—(British Traveller.)

We regret to have to state a dreadful event which has taken place in the County of Kilkenny, the particulars of which will be best learned from the following letter in the *Dublin Freeman's Journal*, dated Kilkenny, in the evening of Dec. 14.:—"We had a dreadful scene in our county this day. Mr. D. has just returned from the neighbourhood in which it occurred, Castle-Morris, the residence of Capt. Pratt de Montmorency. A party of forty policemen went out this morning, under the command of Capt. Gibbons, chief constable, with a man named Butler, a process server, to serve subpœnas for the Rev. Doctor Hamilton's tithes on the union of Knocktopher. The party were attacked about one in the afternoon, at Kilkeasey, by about two thousand persons. Capt. Gibbons, Butler, and twelve of the police, were killed, and four more so wounded that there is little hope of their recovery. There are many more badly wounded-all the arms of the police were broken into pieces, and left with the slaughtered bodies. Two of the police escaped to Knocktopher, and one got into Kilkenny. Immediately after his arrival, Mr. Joseph Green, chief magistrate, with a party of dragoons, proceeded to the house of Dr. Hamilton. The assaillant party were armed with pitchforks, prongs, spades, etc. The police were only able to fire about teu shots, such was the rush of the multitude. Three of the mob are said to have been killed. The attack was made suddenly in a lane, or bohreen, with a wall at each side of it, and the arms of the police were at once rendered useless. Mr. Morris Reade, a magistrate, proceeded about three o'clock to the place, and had all the bodies removed into Kilmagny. Gibbons had a large fămily. An attack on Dr. Hamilton's house is apprehended this night. Mr. Green, the chief resident magistrate, has stationed himself there with a party of dragoous."—Since receiving the above account, the Kilkenny Journal of the 16th, has reached the law high sealests a the the attack a triginated on us, by which we learn that the attack anticipated on Dr. Hamilton's House, did not happily take place. A Coroner's inquest was held on the preceding day from the evidence given at which, it appeared, in addition to the facts above stated, that the mob had demanded that the process server should be given up to them, which was of course refused when the murderous attack was of course refused, when the murderous attack commenced. Several of the mob were armed with

sticks with weapons resembling knife blades at the end. -Capt. Gibbons in the first instance expostulated with them, and read that part of the King's Speech relating to the Tithe System to them, exhorting the multitude patience, but in vain. The verdict of the Jury was that if The police came by their deaths in an attack by a conside rable mob armed with pitchforks and other weapons." The only witnesses examined were two of the survivors of the Police, and the investigation is stated not to have taken up more than twenty minutes. Two countrymen identified as having been present at the slaughter were committed to Jail.—(British Tra-

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Dec. 17,
THE REFORM BILL.
[Continued from vesterday's Messenger.]
Mr. S. WORTLEY stated his opposition to the disfranchising clauses of the measure, but that he was not unwilling to give up the nomination boroughs, could the other portions of the Bill be rendered satisfactory; at the same time he thought it would be a dangerous subtraction from the Constitution.
Mr. GODSON expressed himself in support of the Bill

rendered satisfactory; at the same time he thought it would be a dangerous subtraction from the Constitution.

Mr. GODSON expressed himself in support of the Bill.

Col. WOOD was also in favour of the Bill, but trusted that many of the details would undergo further improvement.

Sir H. WILLOUGHBY said the time had arrived when the measure was indispensably necessary. The Hon. Member amid considerable noise, quoted Locke in favour of his opinions, and went back to the reign of Henry VI. to show that certam towns had greatly increased in opulence and extent, and state consequently, an alteration like the present was called for by the change.

Col. SIBTHORFE opposed the Bill, which he described as quite incomprehensible; he would have voted for the second reading of the Bill, but judging from his experience of the conduct of Ministers upon tormer occasions, he despaired of their allowing any material qualification of the obnoxious provisions of the present Bill. In the last Committee on the Reform Measure, all the reasonable suggestions of its opponents were met with a cry of clamour, and their amendments were drowned in an obstinate shout of "the Bill, the whole Bill, and nothing but the Bill."

an obstinate should of the bin, the whole bin, and nothing but the Bill."

Mr. SLANEY said he was not linked to any particular party, but merely, as an independent Member, supported that which after mature consideration, be judged to be most salutary for the interests of the empire. Far was it, therefore, from him to denounce all idea of accommodation between the extreme parties; on the contrary, he thought that some approximation might be effected without impairing the efficiency of the measure upon which they entertained such opposite opinions.

Mr. CUST would have supported a Bill a little more rational than the present, but as it stood was obliged to oppose it.

Sir J. BURKE supported the measure, and expressed a hope that the English members would pay due attention to the details of the Irish Reform Bill.

Mr. B. WALL, was devidedly hostile to the measure. The incapacity of the Government become every day more and more

Mr. B. WALL was devidedly hostile to the measure. The incapacity of the Government become every day more and more apparent, and the question was now who was to succeed them.—He would tell them—they would be succeeded by the Radicals.—The evils that would easue from the passing of the measure might, however, be averted if the Government would have the good sense to bring forward such a modified measure as could be supported by the real lovers of their country.

Mr. C. PELHAM opposed the Bill, and said, that Government would be giving their King and their country the only atonement which they could for the injury which the proposal of this measure caused, by withdrawing it.—(Hear, hear, and laughter.)

Lord W. LENNOX supported the measure as the only means of restoring tranquility and public confidence, and the rejection of which has been so deeply felt by the political and commercial

world.

Mr. PRAED had been long waiting to hear something from the other side of the House to which any reasonable man could reply. The arguments from the advocates of the measure were such as needed no reply. He begged to assure the House he did not mean this observation personally—(Hear, hear)—but what he meant was, that in proposing the measure much had been promised but very little performed. The Hon. Member having argued at some length, both against the principle and details of the Bill, concluded by declaring that if it were to pass, England's Monarch would be superseded by a President, and the Chamber of Peers by an Elective Assembly.

Col. LINDSAY, in opposing the Bill, wished to ask the House what were the practical evils of the old Constitution that it should be cast aside? Had the Peers of the Realm made a had use of their power—or did they possess a preponderating influ-

should be cast aside? Had the Peers of the Realm made a had use of their power—or did they possess a preponderating influence in the State? None of this had been proved, and yet a new Constitution had been brought forward. The Colonel then went on to draw a parallel between the present state of the country and that of France before the Revolution. He would be glad to consent to a modified plan of Reform, but would not vote for the present measure.

Lord J. RUSSELL rose to defend the measure. It had been said, that the present period of excitement was a dangerous time.

said, that the present period of excitement was a dangerous time in which to discuss a question affecting the Constitution—that it would be better, far better, to do so in a time of calm and quiet. If it were desirable that the question of Reform should be discussed in time of quiet, he was not the person who had prevented that discussion.—(Hear, hear.) It was on the 15th December 4210. cussed in time of quiet, he was not the person who had prevented that discussion.—(Hear, hear.) It was on the 15th December, 1819, now twelve years ago, that he ventured to ask the House, a cuse of notorious corruption having been proved in the preceding session, to give two representatives to the thriving manufacturing town of Leeds, with the view of improving the representation. Since that period he had never reased to bring the subject of Reform under the notice of the House in times which were far from being times of excitement; but it was urged against him that there was no call for Reform—no cry for it. He was told that he had better let well alone,—quieta non movere,—that it was not the part of wisdom to altempt the changes which he proposed till they were called for by necessity.—(Hear, hear.) If Parliament was now called upon to decide the question in times of excitement, it was not the fault of those who had brought before the House propositions of moderate and temperate Reform, so diluted, so diminished, that they were considered the very minimum of Reform which could be offered to the country.—(Cheers.) Even these propositions, however, were considered to strong by those who were pleased to call themselves the conservative party in the House, and who would not admit the principle of Reform.—(Hear, hear.) Those who were in favour of Reform thought, in the first place, that conformably with the Constitution the Members ought to be the Representatives of the people—a proposition which, if it has been advanced in the time of Mr. Specker Onslow, would have been considered a traism, but at the present day it was considered the declaration of those only who were the advocates of bold and decisive innovation. Secondly they stated that the House of Commons, as at present constituted, were not, and did not at as, the people's Representatives; but that, on the contrary, their conduct was present constituted, were not, and did not act as, the people's Representatives; but that, on the contrary, their conduct was Representatives; but that, on the contrary, their conduct was such as to excite distrust and suspicion in the minds of a large partion of the community. They stated, thirdly, that the great movement which was continually going on in society, had brought the country into a state in which abuses so notorious and flagrant as those which prevailed in the election of Members of Parliament could not be suffered longer to continue. So far were those at present in his Majesty's councils from wishing to excite the country on the question of Reform, that

they were willing, on this, as on all other subjects, to meet their opponents fairly, and it was only when they were called upon to advise his Majesty, that they proposed a measure than which to propose less they thought would be dangerous, and to attempt more would be attended with the risk of failure. The Right Hon. Gentleman who spoke last night had alleded to the state of France. What had produced the French Revolution? Polignac issued ordinances and proclamations, setting aside certain parts of the charter, and suppressing the liberty of the press. Was it a crime that the distinguished men in France rose against the attempt to abolish the charter and suppress the liberty of the press by a simple proclamation?—(Hear, hear.) He trusted that there was not a man in that libuse, who, if he saw a proclamation in the Gazette to-morrow, suppressing the liberty of the press, by declaring that no newspaper should be published without being subject to a censorship, would not feel himself bound to disobey if?—(Cheers,) The evils which had resulted from the French Revolution ought not to be attributed to those who had resisted tyranny.—(Hear.) The Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Groker) had expatiated on recent events in the history of France, but he had entirely mistaken their origin and results. He had referred to the late Revolution, but he had abstained from declaring its cause, Had it not been brought about by the Polignac Ministry, and the ordinances for destroying the freedom of the press? The distinguished men who had resisted the Ordinances had only discharged their duty to their country, and he trusted that there was not a Member of that House who would hestate to follow their example. France had been subjected to the evils of violent change by the infatuated obstinacy of Charles X. there was not a Member of that House who would hesitate to follow their example. France had been subjected to the evils of violent change by the infatuated obstinacy of Charles X, and the folly of his Ministers. And what were the consequences of the change? Did the administrative power fall into the hands of the leaders of the movement party? No. M. Périer, who had opposed himself alike to the encroachments of arbitrary power and democratic turbulence, held the chief place in the Councils of Louis Philip, and had succeeded in restoring public confidence in the capital and the departments. The Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Croker) had compared him to M. Guizot. He begged to inform the Right Hon. Gentleman that this M. Guizot vet maintained his influence in the Chamber of Deputies. For yet maintained his influence in the Chamber of Deputies. For his part he considered the amount of the lesson which the recent occurrences in France afforded to be simply this—that they ought not to incur the danger of persisting in running counter to the spirit of the times.—(Cherrs.)—His Lordship then proceeded to defend the details of the Bill, his orguments being precisely the same with those repeatedly urged during the various discussiops on the measure.

Sir C. WETHERELL said that the present measure was introduced at a recovery to the procession of the present measure was introduced at a recovery to the present measure was introduced at a recovery to the present measure was introduced at a recovery to the present measure was introduced at a recovery to the present measure was introduced at the present measur

cisely the same with those repeatedly urged during the various discussiops on the measure.

Sir C. WETHERELL said that the present measure was introduced at a moment of unexampled public excitement, but that excitement was chiefly to be attributed to the Administration themselves—excitement created in favour of a measure which was far from that which the Noble Lord himself proposed in 1819. It might be perfectly right and proper to give Members to Leeds and Manchester, and other great fowns: but that was not the Bill. He would ask the Noble Lord why he did not adhere to his own original proposition, the utmost limit of which was to give a few new Members to the large towns? As a proof that a Reform in Parliament would not have the effect of subverting the aristocratical and ecclesiastical institutions, they were fold that great and extensive changes had taken place in France, and yet that Casimir Perier was still Minister. It was true he was still Minister: but it was not at all certain how long he would continue so.—Hear, hear.)—It was true that there had been a barricade Revolution in France last year. The Noble Lord sold we need not be afraid of an extensive thevolution, for we observe that there has been a Revolution in France, the effects of which have been the overturning of the reigning dynasty of France, and the rejection of Charles X.. and yet that Casimir Perier still remained Minister. He said that Casimir Perier still remained Minister. He said that Casimir Perier still remained Minister. Be said that Casimir Perier still remained Minister. He said that Casimir Perier still remained Minister. He said that the Casimir Perier still remained Minister. He said that the Casimir Perier still remained Minister. He said that the Casimir Perier still remained Minister. He said that the Casimir Perier still remained Minister. He said that the Casimir Perier still remained Minister. He said that the Casimir Perier still remained Minister. He said that the Casimir Perier still remained Minister. He said that th tion which set over their heads men who possessed no advantage in character, education, wealth employment—in short, in nothing but paving a pound or two per annum more for their houses? The fact of living in one street rather than another, would confer the right of voting, than which a more senseless would confer the right of voting, than which a more senseless proposition, a more insulting, a more irrational canetment, was never sought to be imposed upon an intelligent and hitherto free community. Then let the flouse look to the mode in which the £10 value was to be ascertained. Were the builders, carpenters, and Joiners who were to value those houses to be appointed by the Lord Chancellor? Was it necessary that his scanty patronage should be increased with not only the appointing of the new Judges in Bankruptcy—not only the Commissioners and Barristers, but was he likewise to appoint all the valuators of the £10 franchise? Some of the alterations in the Bill now before the House gave him satisfaction; but the £10 clause remained, in his mind, about as objectionable as ever. To the two measures—that of the last Session, and that of the present—he might apply a passage in Ovi I, which, indeed, was so hackneyed, that nothing but its exact application could warrant the use of it: rant the use of it:- facies non omnibus una.

Nec diversa tamen, qualem debet esse scrorum."

He begged also to call the attention of the House to a matter of dates. The instructions to the State engineer—to the man of science, who was employed to construct a new Constitution, of science, who was employed to construct a new Constitution, or entirely to remodel the old one—were dated the 24th of November, 4834, only ten days before the meeting of Parliament; so that no longer period was allowed for the formation of the Bill. Instead of postponing the meeting of Parliament until January, the two Houses were required to meet on the 6th of December, and within a very few days afterwards, was produced that great effort of skill and genius, the new and of documents, extending from No. 4 to No. 5; but in which Nos. 3 and 4 were even yet wanting. Many had been estonished at the precipitation of the Ministers; and the Honourable Member for Calne had attributed it to absolute necessity. Other people, he said, had been so slow, that Ministers were obliged to run for it.—(Cheers and Laughler.) Those were his own words; and hopeless as it was to add to the Honouraliam of the Ministers and the Honouraliam of the Ministers and the Ministers were obliged to run for it.—(Cheers and Laughler.) Those were his own words; and hopeless as it was to add to the Honouraliam of the Ministers were obliged to run for it.—(Cheers and Laughler.) TING LIBRARY, 18, rue Vivienne. In the leave to acquaint the Public that the entire such and English, has just been carefully imprected the ded, and important Works added. No expense is every new Publication of merit, and the universe to the accommodation of Subscriber First Class are entried to the commodate of the commodate persons. New Catalogues further than annealine persons by the has the Library.

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of the Piano, a Pupil of the first Per-d whose execution is brildant and powerful, will one on the Plano at home or abroad. For addessa mercati, Professor of Italian. 23, Place Vendome ly, aged 20, who has received a finished kind of an appointment as Governess in a Family-test inomials and references will be given— 0.33, rue Joube to

ace as Femme de Chambre or Nurserynch Woman, aged 2), who is willing to make her-il in a Family, and who can be highly recom-erstands mantua-making.—Address to Eugenie, s Journal.

e, a Femme de Chambre, aged 25, who naker and milliner, can dress hair, and be highly idress Mile. Emilie, No. 185, rue de Lille. ation as Maitre d'Hotel, Butler, or Valet

ce as Wet-Nurse, a Belgian Woman, put to bed on the 17th of September last. Re-s will be given.-Address No. 16, rue St. Domi-

PHEATRES.

(commences at 8.) — Il Barbiere. CAIS (7). — La Famille Lusigny—Les Etourdis

Les Victimes Cloitrées—Victorine—Napoléon.
Les Victimes Cloitrées—Victorine—Napoléon.
Le Luthier de Lisbonne—Le Soprano—Le
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)—Loseph Trubert—L'Art de Payer ses Dettes
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PARIS, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 25, 4831.

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Great-Britain.

LONDON, DECEMBER 20, 1831.

(Received by Estafette.) The late fall in the French Funds is still attributed in Paris to the article which appeared in the Courier of the 14th, relative to Russia. It may, or may not, be complimentary to attribute such an effect to us; but we think it right to declare, that, as we are not directly or indirectly concerned with any person who jobs in the Funds, we are never deterred from stating what we have heard by any consideration as to whether it may please the Bulls or the Bears of the Stock Exchange It is our object to give early information of what is passing in the world, let its probable effect be what it may. We should attribute the fall in the French Funds rather to the absence of the great capitalists We should attribute the fall in the French from Paris, for the purpose of meeting the great job-bers of our own Exchange, than to the article of the Courier: but, however the trifling fall may have been caused, we must protest against the system of contradiction which the semi-official prints in Paris have set up. The Courier stated that it was not true that any formal proposal had been made to the French Government for a general disarming — that Austria and Prussia had hinted their willingness to discuss the point, but that Russia had made no communication at all on the subject. This statement was perfectly true, and we defy any man breathing, Minister or not Minister, to prove that at the time when we published the statement which, contrary to our expectation, has excited so much sensation in Paris, any formal propo sal had been made to the French Government for a ge neral disarming, either by Austria or Prussia; or that any hint or intimation of any kind had been given by Russia on the subject. It may be very convenient just now for some persons to contradict us, but the contra-diction is and must be unaccompanied by proof. Of the readiness of Austria and Prussia to secure the peace of Europe by a general disarming, we never had any doubt; and it is not impossible Russia, having gained all she wanted in Persia, in Turkey, and in Poland, may find it convenient to adopt the peace policy until prepared for new wars. We deal in facts, however, and state what is and has been, without troubling our readers with conjectures of what may hereafter take place. It seems, that in addition to the paragraph about disarmament, another statement, which follows it in the Couvier, about the delay in the Russian Cabinet in replying to the last communication of the Conference, has of fended the operators for a rise in the Funds, and rouse the jealous ire of a Contemporary, who has attempted to be witty at our expense, and to prove that the article in question was not semi-official. Who in the world ever said it was? In giving the information which we had received, we distinctly stated that we had it from the City, and yet our witty contemporary would insinuate that we have encouraged a belief that it came from an official source. What a fuss is made about the non-sense of semi-officiality! Can no information be worth having which does not come from Downing-street, and need we be under the necessity of hoisting false colours to inspire belief? What matters it whe ther a piece of news be brought in a commercial letter or in a Government dispatch, so that it be We stated that the Russian Government had not come forward so warmly as it ought to have done with respect to the dispute between Belgium and Holland, and, if it were a matter of importance to prove that what we said was true, there would be little diffi culty in establishing the fact. But Russia may ratify the treaty—Russia may disband all her troops—Russia may put an end to the present system of delay, and Russia may, for a time, be very pacific and very tame, for Russia has succeeded in every thing she undertook, and wants to recover breath to pursue new game. Let us not be taunted with want of charitableness in attributing to Russia views of increasing dominion in-compatible with the interests of other States. What was her attack upon Persia-what the invasion of key-but an attempt to increase her power and extend her possessions !- For what was the cruel destruction of Polish liberty, but to remove the barrier against the power of Russia which the Congress of Vienna had set up? Diplomatists and Statesmen may find it convenient to talk of the pacific views of Russia hut we, who have none of the motives for courtesy and deceit which actuate greater men, must still call plain things by plain names .- (COURIER.)

What will our Tory friends say now to re-action within doors. Out of doors it has long since been given up. But how has the House of Commons delivered it self? It has read the Reform Bill a second time by a majority of exactly two to one, and in a House of 542 Members. This majority is greater by above 50 votes than that which passed the Bill and sent it to the House of Lords last Session. It exceeds by 26 votes the majority of last Session for the second reading. It equals the whole amount of the minority. The numbers being as follows: -For 324-Against 162-Majority 162.
-Adding the four tellers, the total number of members present was 490; which, with 52 who paired off ou, both sides, will give us the sentiments of 542 Members of the House of Commons—not quite, though not far below, the highest number of the last Session. This is a great service rendered to the country-an inestimable source of encouragement, tranquillity and comfort. -After such a division, it is clear that Reform can no longer be withheld. It is clear, we say, that when so powerful a majority is backed by such unanimous determination as confessedly inspires the whole people of England, there is nothing to resist the formidable confederacy but some exertion of physical force. Whence,

then, is such an enemy to be dreaded, or by whom employed? It is a chimera! Yet there are those who think not so. There are men struck with total blindness, or those by whose imperfect vision nothing save moustrous or unreal objects are perceptible. In looking over the list of Saturday night's division, we observe small symptoms of amendment on the part of the Tory aristocracy. Sir George Warrender's is the only name which cannot be found in lists of former majorities,—the aggregate of this majority exceeding the minority in a greater degree than on former occasions, because of the diminished attendance of the opposition ranks. But, coming to individuals, Lord Clive and his brother were absent,—intentionally, as is supposed, that they might avoid the division. The Duke of Northumberland's Members, Lord Chandos, Mr. Wortley (Lord Wharneliffe's son), and Mr. Granville Ryder (Lord Harrowby's), voted in the minority; so that it may be fairly presumed that these Noble Lords, who have been so recently professing their conversion to the main principles of the Bill, have relapsed into their meint involves against the conversion to the main principles of the Bill, have relapsed into their ancient inveteracy against Reform. Sir Robert Peel's language was also conclusive as to his uncompromising obstinacy. The question comes, therefore, not "what will the Lords do?"—that, we fear, is too plain—and the nation must in that quarter be prepared for the worst. The question is, will King and Ministers do their duty? We do not mean finally, for that will be of course, but promptly, without hesitation. Will they prove at once their sincerity, energy, and wisdom?—
There is but one course,—let the truth be proclaimed throughout the empire,—there is no other course but a creation of Peers—a bold and powerful creation of heard Peers. beral Peers, or Great Britain, before the summer re-turns, will be one scene of blood and terror. If Ministers so supported, as they are now supported, by the People and the House of Commons, and by a regard to their own same and honour, -if they were not to press emphatically and solemnly upon their Sovereign the extreme necessity of the case which has actually arisen, and the paramount importance of an immediate exercise of the prerogative,—it follows that they are a set of men, whom it would be labour thrown away for Press, or Parliament, or the British nation to befriend,—that they would do nothing effectual for the country, which has done so much for them, -nothing to satisfy, nothing to secure it, nothing to arrest; but, speaking negatively all on their part that could produce a state of anarchy and ruin. Will this happen? We fear it not.—
Lord Grey just touches the goal, and attains an eminence to which no preceding Minister dared aspire. It is physically and morally impossible that he should fail now, at the very threshold of the temple.—(Trues.)

The champions of the Constitution have "fought the good fight" with manly energy and spirit; and though overpowered for the moment by the mere num-bers of the delegates of faction their ultimate success is certain. The immense superiority in debate of the opponents of the measure is the circumstance which (now that all anxiety and eagerness for the fate of the measure itself on the part of the public is at an end) has chiefly attracted attention. We do not hesitate to express our belief that the impression produced upon the country by these two days of triumphant debate will be such as to complete the rescue of the Constitution from the danger which hung over it. The retainers of the Revolutionary Administration, the pledged Members of the House of Commons, who have purchased their seats by the sale of freedom, honour, and conscience, may still cling to Ministers and vote as they command, but their cause nevertheless has received a vital blow, from the effects of which it never can recover. How tame, how feeble, how vapid, and spiritless the apologetical harangues of the Ministerial advocates, by which they strove to defend the numerous and important changes introduced into "the Bill, the whole Bill, and nothing but the Bill," when we compare them with the fierce denunciations which in former debates upon Reform were levelled against the Constitution of England, and against all who were bold enough to adhere to and defend it. The abatement of energy within the walls of Parliament in the cause of Reform is in proportion to the langour which prevails without. And what was the real question which the House decided by the division of Sunday morning? That it assents to the principle of the Bill it will be said. This is true, only upon the condition that nothing is a principle of the Bill but the simple proposition that some measure of Reform is expedient. If the Committee of the House of Commons will but act as freely with the present measure as his Majesty's Ministers have acted in metarrorphosing the last into the present, they may yet send up to the Peers a Bill, not beneficial indeed, for we refuse to acknowledge that any Reform will be beneficial, but as innocuous as can be imagined.—(Post.)

The tithe system in Ireland, even within one short week, outstripped the speculations of the Irish Minister, proving how feeble is the view which he has taken of its effect upon the spirit of the people, and how inade quate in all human probability are the means by which he offers to render it less an object of their abhorrence. Mr. Stanley's policy goes to make the collection of tithes less inconvenient and irritating to the tempers of men: the country cries out against its amount, its neture, application, and existence. If the Irish Secretary supposes that by forcing the Composition Act upon every parish throughout the island, he can secure or facilitate the peaceable collection of the tithe, he assumes much more than the experience of the last few months will warrant. In many of the parishes where the Composition Act has been in operation, the clergy-man cannot recover his legal due. He is left to his

remedy, which is—nothing. If Mr. Stanley talks of protecting the rights of the Church, let us ask how these rights can be rendered available, and what are they? He will answer us—"the legal rights," "and to be enforced by law." But what is it that makes law itself of any value? Why, the existence of a power somewhere to enforce it. So long as the people will aid the law, or not oppose to it such a resistance as legal was instantially and the law. Magistrate is unable to put down, just so long is legal right worth any thing. But when all correspondence and fitness cease between the acts of the Legislature and the condition of the society upon which they operate, those laws become a dead letter,—others must be substituted for them. This is the case with the tithe system in Ireland. The Catholics of that country observed in the case with the system in Ireland. ect, not merely to the amount, but to the principle. They say, you ask us for £100 to a clergyman whom we neither see nor hear,—who instructs us not, nor administers religious consolation. We will not pay 10s. to such a clergyman, who gives us nothing in return. It is vain to disguise the matter, that which we have stated indicates the real question,—the question is, simply, can any tithe, or any equivalent for the actual tithe, be levied much longer upon Irish Catholics to support a Protestant Church! It is a foolish answer to say, "We can maintain the tithe system for ten or twenty years to come, and therefore we will not yet acknowledge the necessity of remodelling our whole Church Establishment." The Legislature ought to take time by the forelock. A well-considered and provident improvement might now be made in the re-lations between the Established Church and the country, without disturbance, but with an immediate tendency to compose all existing agitation. Wait until the breach widens,—until the confusion thickens,—until artful incendiaries gain more time and scope for their ma-neuvres; and see how much farther we shall be compelled to go, than even by the pressure which now affects us. A commutation of tithe, which shall bestow permanently on the Established Church of Ireland a revenue at all equal to that which she now (nominally) possesses, will not be received with satisfaction by the country, and will therefore be trouble thrown away. For the present generation of clergymen, even the wildest adversary of the Church respects their life-interest, and renounces any wish to molest them. But whatever measure may be contemplated as a final one, must be framed so as to reduce the sum total of the revenue now applied to the service of the Established Church, and to provide one of moderate and fair amount for the clergy of another per-suasion. Various modes of effecting this object have been suggested, and from a great variety of quarters.— The mere Composition Act will not do. It still leaves the hostile contact between the Protestant clergy and Catholic laity unbroken. Some will have land purchased for the Protestant ministers; but whence can be obtained the capital for such an enormous outlay? A correspondent recommends that land should be taken by the vestry, and leased out again at a low rent to the poor, and that, by some process which we cannot understand, the clergyman is to be supported out of the profit rent thus derived from the peasant. This, we think, may be disposed of without much hesita-tion. A third proposal is that of a general Land Tax, applicable to the maintenance of the clergy of both persuasions, and to the additional purposes of a Poor Rate. This, in its outline at least, is bold and simple. Whether any Parliament upon which we can speculate as likely soon to be chosen, will have courage to enter-tain so broad a scheme of Church and Poor Law, is more than we can guess; but one fact seems to be quite unquestionable—viz., that if things proceed a little longer in their present course, the Established Church will have but a nominal existence in Ireland; and whatever laws are then to be made, must look more to revive than to preserve it. The horrible massacre which has recently taken place, however connected with the tithe system, ought not to be treated, and shall not by us be treated, as if the massacre of so many public officers were directly imputable to the State, and that the brutal peasantry who murdered them were to be upheld as ministers of offended justice. Whatever may be the vices of the tithe tax, or the rashness with which the legal rights claimed under it may be exercised by some of the clergy, the re-dress must be afforded by the Legislature alone; or if extorted in the shape of inhuman butchery by the multitude, a severe and signal punishment must be in-flicted on the guilty, or the landlord's claim to ren! will be the next thing refused on pain of death to his receiver, and every law by which property of any kind is protected will be held in universal derision. It has been insinuated by some of the Irish letters that the police were the aggressors; we do not believe a word of it. Why did the country people surround them by thousands, armed with pitchforks and other weapons? Was it for a bloody outrage, or for innocent pleasure? This furious resistance to the law must be grappled with, and, at every risk, must be crushed and annihilated .- (TIMES.)

The dreadful affray in the county of Kilkenny between the police and the peasantry adds one to the many melancholy proofs already afforded of the incompatibility of the tithe system of Ireland with order and good Government. If we wish to preserve the Union, we ought to act in such a manuer as to take from the Irish all desire of separation. It was remarked by Dumourier, in his advice which he gave, in his exile, to the Crowned Heads of Europe, that if they wished to secure their States from becoming the theatre of Revolution, they should make justice the rule of their Government; for, by redressing the grievances and ameliorating the condition of their subjects, they

could alone hope to withstand the French, whose success was chiefly derived from the disposition of the people every where to join them against their rulers. Coercion produces only external obedience; the disposition to resent remains unaffected by it. Of this Ireland affords abundant proofs. Hitherto the wishes of the people have never been consulted. Coercion base been the rule, and the rule has only been relaxed when the power to maintain it ceased to be possessed. At the same time we do not blame Ministers for not going the whole length of the wishes of the people of Ire-land with regard to the Protestant Church Establishment, because we do not believe that the tenure of any Ministers in this country is such as to enable them to do more than temporise. We merely wish to gnard against the delusion that it is possible to satisfy the people of Ireland by half measures. Till all those who profess the Catholic religion feel themselves in every respect on an equal footing with the Protestants, it is impossible to suppose they will be satisfied. The very existence of comparatively a handful of people in the northern section of this island, in which the Protestant Episcopalians are dissenters, will always remind the Irishman of the humiliating difference which the law has made between himself and the Scotchman.— We repeat, that till the people of Ireland obtain, under the connexion with this country, all that they could hope to obtain under a separate Legislature, the Union never can be properly cemented. If we wish to become one people, we must abolish all odious and humiliating distinctions. Mr. Stanley, we learn, is to commute Irish tithes for land. The substitute of land for tithes would, no doubt, be a great relief to the clergy of the Protestant Church, and it would put an cud to the endless collision between them and the pea-santry. But independently of the objections to the withdrawing so much land from commerce, to be added to the immense estates already at the disposal of a religious Corporation, and which, we have heard, are the worst cultivated of the lands of the districts in which they are situated-the objections of the Catholics in point of principle would remain the same. On what principle of justice, they ask, can a sinecure Church engross all the revenues assigned to the religious instruction of the people? The Protestant Episcopalians are not the ninth part of the people of Ireland—they are hardly to be found at all in two of the provinces. If it be said, that though the Protestant Episcopalians be the minority in Ireland, yet, taking England and Ireland together, the Protestant Episco-pahans form the majority. But this argument leaves utility out of the question; for of what avail is it to establish teachers of one religion where the people be-long to another? And leaving utility out of the ques-tion, we give to the Irish who see themselves thus held of so little account, a strong motive for a separate Government, in which their own wants will be duly considered. Tithes may at present be said to be abolished. The people have determined no longer to pay them; and such is the power of the combination, that the law remains a dead letter. The question thus far is settled; for where a law is not sanctioned by the persuasion of a people that it is for their interest to obey it, it must be a dead letter.—(Chronicle.)

The Chronicle contains an article on the causes of discontent that prevails in Ireland, but we have to observe that the complaints of the Irish are so numerous that the very best Government could not remove them all. More than half of them have no foundation in truth; but it is probably because there are real grievances that the agitators find it easy to create anger against imaginary abuses; and the best way of reducing the power of those who are interested in keeping up excitement is to correct real evil, and to open the eves of the Irish people to the practical effects of an inter-position between them and the desolating system under which they have long suffered. The appointment of a Committee to inquire into the best means of amending the tithe system is an excellent thing; but it must not be a sleeping Committee. If we wish to cement the Union with Ireland, we must be as active in doing good and removing all just cause for complaint, as the agitators are in exciting the people to rebel against the laws. The *Times* has grappled boldly with the question, and although no persons breathing can be more friendly to the Established Church than we are, we must in sincerity observe, that it is against the principle as well as against the mode of collecting tithes in Ireland that the Catholics complain. What is there to prevent a liberal allowance being provided for the Protestant Clergy in Ireland without taxing those of another faith, or at least without taxing them so highly! We would have the property of the church, as it is called, respected to its greatest extent, during the lives of the present possessors; but as the church possesses no property independent of the State, we may legislate for the succeeding generation without injustice to any, and with real benefit to all.—(Courses.)

STOCK EXCHANGE, Dec. 20, Twelve o' Clock .- Consols are heavy to-day, without, however, any particular cause being assigned for it; they opened at 83% %; they are now 83 % 34.

Two o'Clock .- Consols are unvaried. In the Foreign Market some transactions are reported. French reign Market some transactions are reported. French Five per Cents. 97 ½ 98½; ditto Threes, 68½ 69½; Russian, 90¾; Spanish, 14½ ½; Danish, 65½ 66; Dutch, 41¾ 42½; Greek, 23 24; Portuguese, 50½; Scrip of the new loan, ½ pm.; Brazilian, 43¾ 44½; Mexican, 36½; Chilian, 18½; Columbian, 12½; Permitted Programmers 1842; Columbian, 12½; Permitted Programmers 1842; Chilian, 18½; Chilian, 18½; Chilian, 18½; Chilian, 18½; Columbian, 12½; Permitted Programmers 1842; Chilian, 1842; Chilian, 18½; Chili ruvian, 11 12.

Three o'Clock.—Consols remain at 83%.

We have received by the packet-ship Britannia, in seventeen days from New York, Papers to the 1st inst.

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N. 5237.

PARIS, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1831.

PRICE 40 SOUS.

Great-Britain. LONDON, DECEMBER 21, 1831. [Received by Express.] The long promised communication of the French Ministry on the affairs of Lyons has been made by M. Casimir Périer; it bears every mark of being exclusively his own, and is a very able and statesman-like document. The Minister distinctly admits, that among the immediate causes of the explosion at Lyons, was the adoption of a tariff of prices between the manufacturers and the workmen, in which the Government had not concurred, but which the local authorities appeared to sanction. It was quite evident that any transaction respecting the rate of wages, in which the Government took a side, could either not be enforced or must lead to mischief. The Prefect might command the master manufacturers to pay a certain fixed price to their workmen for every yard of silk which they took out of their looms, but he could not command them to afford more work at the same rate. In short, he might enforce an agreement already made about work already executed, though at a loss to the manufacturers, but he could not compel them to go on in supplying work to be executed at a loss. Both sides may be free in making their contracts, or the Government must declare both under authoritative regulations. and settle the rewards of industry and the relations of society at its pleasure. Its duties, where wisely exerare limited to the protection of both parties alike -to the removal of obstructions which oppose their common freedom-to the opening of the new markets which may promote the consumption of the commodi-ties which they have conjointly contributed to produce. If any thing is granted by its interference, to enable, on the one hand, the manufacturer to employ his capital, or, on the other, the workman to obtain a higher reward for his labour, it must be the result of a contribution from the whole State, and not sup-plied at the expense of one individual class for the benefit of another. The silk manufacturer of Lyons was nefit of another. The silk manufacturer of Lyons was no more bound to pay a franc for work which was only worth to him two-thirds of a franc, than he was bound to ruin himself by paying unauthorised taxes to support the cotton-spinners of Rouen. His proximity to the suffering objects whom he formerly employed might more forcibly call forth his charity or sympathy, but could not impose on him any legal obligation to employ their labour at a loss. All are bound to main the poor who cannot work or to assist the labourtain the poor who cannot work, or to assist the labour-

er who cannot subsist upon the too scanty fruits of his industry; but what is the obligation of all, according to 'leir means, ought not to be imposed as a ruinous burden on any particular class, trade, or profession. The French Government had previously acted on this principle, by procuring a vote of the Chambers for funds to assist national or local enterprise, and to yield employment to a population without work, at the national expense or risk. It has now given a public sanction to the same necessary maxim, by annulling the authoritative tariff of Lyons. In giving an account of the measures taken by Marshal Soult and the Duke of Orleans in their Lyouese mission, M. Casimir Périer ascribes to the prudent delay they observed, the peaceful termination of the embassy. Nothing could be better calculated to secure the objects of the Government than such a conciliatory procrastinationsuch an overwhelming display of force. If an attack had been made upon the workmen with inadequate forces, they might have gained a second success, and by success have acquired political leaders; but the increasing difficulties of delay, and the anticipated resentment of a whole nation, they could not withstand. No compromise was made with rebellion, and the facility with which the National Guard was dissolved and disarmed, has probably rather strengthened than weakened the power of the general Government. If this civil militia in Lyons was wanting in zeal or patriotism, the deficiency was amply compensated by the dispatch and fidelity with which the moveable bodies of this same force hastened at the call of the authorities to join the troops of the line for the purpose of reestablishing order. The Minister proceeded to a general defence of the measures of Government, and traced the origin of the national difficulties which have occurred since the Revolution either to a more distant source, or to an unavoidable necessity. The taxes, he showed, had only been increased in contemplation

dence, which peace alone can secure.—(Times.) The Speech of M. Casimir Périer on the subject of the affair of Lyons is an extremely able defence of the conduct of the French administration generally. We must, however, differ from some of his conclusions and inferences in relation to national distress. There is, no doubt, occasionally a necessity for yielding to of attention to strict principle unavoidable, otherwise the credit taken by the French Government for voting funds to produce that for which there is no especial demand amounts to a heresy, which in the sequel might be attended with very disastrous consequences
—not as respects any national loss that would accrue,
for that, being general, would amount to neither more nor less than a tax; but as unsettling the natural connexion between supply and demand, and that to the production of an impetus which must necessarily be transitory. It is the danger thus attendant on Govern-

of a war with which France was threatened; and the prudence and good fortune with which that war had been avoided—due mainly to his own administration—

presented the best guarantee that every practicable means would be employed to cultivate and improve

those blessings of internal order, liberty, and confi-

ment interference of this nature that renders it imperative upon most practical statesmen to neglect the mul-titude of plausible schemes for relieving the pressure of partial or general distress which are every day submitted to them. It is easy to say cultivate all the waste lands, grant loans, pay premiums, give bounties, pro-hibit imports, and all sorts of similar matters; and what is the consequence?—the production of a state of things which caunot possibly last, and every thing becomes as bad as before, with the added evil of the difficulty of turning back. The most able part of the address, however, and that which will interest most out of France, is his defence of the Revolution of last vear from the imputation of creating the distress and disorder which exist in that country, which he shows to have had quite another origin, and to have been a necessary result from a long preceding course of cause and effect. The French Carlists, like our own Ultras, are great adepts in the logical fallacy of non causa pro causa, and, taking advantage of the tendency of unreflective people to connect simultaneous indications, they sometimes ignorantly, but much oftener with intentional deception, endeavour to persuade them that one is the cause of the other. Nothing can be more true than that an unsettled state of society, whether connected with a revolution or a Reform Bill, is unfavourable to trade and social prosperity; but that decides nothing as to the merits or origin of either one or the other—whether they are or are not essential to the prevention of greater evils, or rendered unavoidable by

the nature of things .- (GLOBE.) We yesterday received, by the Dutch mail, the note presented by the two Dutch Plenipotentiaries in Lon-don, on the 14th inst., to the Conference. This docu-ment, which may be considered as a formal protest, and a demand for the recommencement of negotiations on a new footing, appears to us to come rather too late. The Five Powers have already become parties to a convention with the King of Belgium, embodying the treaty to which the King of Holland now objects. That treaty, after having been discussed with great heat in the Belgic Legislature—after having been adopted by the Belgians with much reluctance, and only as a concession to general tranquillity, -after having been accepted and ratified by the Great Powers,-has now become part of the public law of Europe. On that convention Leopold I. is now a recognised Sovereign,-on that convention he sends his Ambassadors reign,—on that convention he sends his Ambassadors to Paris, London, Vienna, Berlin, and St. Petersburgh, and receives Envoys from these Courts,—on that convention a new flag is acknowledged, and a new kingdom is received into the community of European States, from that convention the very Throne of the Belgic King derives all its stability; for his subjects would either shake him from it, or shake it from under him the should consent to make any forther concession. if he should consent to make any farther concession or to propose any unfavourable condition in its stipulations. Before all these measures were executedbefore all these arrangements were made—before all these obligations were established-before this settlement was universally recognised—there might have been a door left open for changes and modifications in the treaty; but now that door would appear shut for ever, so far as the Conference is concerned, by the implication of the interests, understandings, and pledger of third parties. With this observation we might dismiss this diplomatic note, as probably the Conference will do; but looking at its contents, its matter appears to us as unreasonable as its presentation is ill-timed. It again recurs to the hacknied claim of being heard according to a decision of the Congress of Aix-la-Chapelle: as if, indeed, his Dutch Majesty had not been heard by two of the most respectable and ablest diplomatists whose services he can command. The article to which they allude, and on which they lay an unnecessary stress, was intended to prevent the adoption of any decision, by the Amphyctionic Council, which the Congress at Aix-la-Chapelle established against any of the minor Powers, without inviting that minor into Court, hearing its plea, and making it a party to the proceedings going forward. It was never meant to imply that the Great Powers should have no secret sittings, or that they should not be allowed to retire to consider their verdict, though the party was to be heard in the first instance, and was to be called in to listen to the judgment in the last. Is there any body who considers the immense quantity of paper wasted in making known the claims both of Holland and Belgium, and the immense number of oral as well as written communications which furnished topics for so many meetings in Downing-street, and articles for so many published Protocols, who will have the boldness to say that Holland has not been attentively heard by the Plenipotentiaries during the late negotiations? It was generally understood before, that his Dutch Majesty objected to only two or three parts of the treaty of separation, and that provided he could maintain the exclusive use of his canals, and get a little more money to pay off the joint debt, he would be satisfied; but this note places things exactly in the same position in which they were when the Duke of Wellington's Ministry was dissolved, and would demolish every arrangement that has since been con-cluded. The division of the debt, the limitation of the territory, the pavigation of the rivers and canals, the relation of the King to the Germanic Body by means of Luxembourg—every thing, in short, is thrown open to discussion. A formal treaty, the Plenipotentiaries complain, has been concluded between their Excellencies and the Belgic Plenipotentiary prejudicial to the rights of the King, those of Holland, and of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, and injurious to those of the Germanic Confederation, agreeably to which, none of its members can be dispossessed of his territory without

his consent." It is rather singular that the Germanic Confederation should not have perceived the injury done it by the treaty in question, and should have, by its two most powerful members, given it a full assent. The great, and probably the only important, objection to the twenty-four articles, lies against the provision which admits, by right, Belgic navigation through the Dutch canals; but even here it ought to be recollected that a river often ends in a canal, or becomes a canal in some part of its course, and that if Belgium were excluded from the use of such canals, her trade could not exist. To this part of the subject, and to some of the other matters contained in this clever paper, we may again recur. Why do not Belgium and Holland try to settle their present differences by negotiations, as they both complain of the Conference.-

The fate of the deluded wretches Torrijos and his associates, of course is inevitable. Some of them may deserve pity; but as to their leaders, who have been for the last eighteen months prowling round the coasts of their native land, under the hopes of exciting com-motions, merely for their own profit, they certainly are entitled to none, after the many lives they have sa crificed by their delusive and revolutionary schemes .-Our readers may not have forgotten Torrijos' Manifesto, printed and published in this country. The basis of the plan therein developed rested on premeditated assassination and proscription, and avowed the intention of utterly revolutionising Spain. He began his expedition by fitting out a vessel in the Thames, and, like Don Pedro, he found dupes willing to lend him money. He professed liberal principles, and again, like the Ex-Emperor, courted the aid of the British and the French public, at the same time that he was led on by the hopes only of place and plunder, the ultimate objects of mercenary courage. Torrijos' first efforts were mavailing; the Governor of Cadiz became his victim; others were deceived by his pledges of external and internal support; and after violating the hospitality which he had experienced in England and at Gi-braltar, he found himself compelled to retire to one of the sea-towns on the Barbary coast, whence, goaded by the stings of disappointed pride, he lately issued forth to conquer Spain with sixty men! Commiseration is felt for the man who, animated by that romantic spirit which delights in danger, joins noble cause, and perishes in the attempt to befriend the human race; but fallen disorganisers, sowers of discord, and public incendiaries, can no longer claim the tear of sympathy when their deeds are held up to public view. Torrijos and his followers can look for no mercy after the career they have run. They must abide by the decision of the very aims which they themselves selected, and so must their successors in similar enterprises, whether they are commanded by Don Pedro or by General Palmella. Perhaps the end Torrijos has met with may still serve as a warning to some of our deluded countrymen who have been cajoled by a parcel of crimps and induced to enter a service, the nature of which they do not comprehend, notwithstanding they have been told that the expedition fitting out is under the highest auspices. Like Torrijos and his followers they can expect no quarter, and the mere fact of their being taken with arms in their hands supersedes the necessity of a trial. They cannot look for support from the people who are pledged to defend their lawful King, since any resistance to his authority would be an act of rebellion as foul and flagrant as it would be in this or any other country. In contemplating the his-tory of Portugal one predominant feature arrests the attention, and this is, a love of independence and the aborrence of a foreign dominion, a sentiment of all others productive of heroic actions. This feeling, upheld by a sincere attachment to a national Prince, who from a very tender age, had to endure the persecutions of those very parties who now seek to strip him of the Crown awarded to him by the laws and the public voice, has roused the whole population, and excited an enthusiasm that renders the country invulnerable. The enumeration of the corps of volunteers from every part of the interior, as given in the last Lisbon Gazettes and letters, evinces a manifestation of public spirit that cannot be mistaken. Nothing, indeed, can now divert the Portuguese from their settled purpose, and, besides, the Spaniards are in their rear and on their flanks; and they are well aware that in every leader of agitators who may land in the Peninsula, no matter which part, they have a mortal enemy, enter-taining the very same subversive designs as the old and noted political incendiary who has just fallen into their

We shall not make any attempt to mitigate the tri-umphant anticipation which the *Post* entertains that a number of his fellow beings—men who would be free -are to be put to death by the executioners of despotism. The continued advocacy of such a Government as Don Miguel's, and a persevering sympathy in the eccentricities of such monarchs, must have communicated to our contemporary a peculiarity of taste now grown too inveterate for correction. But we would seriously ask whether a journal entertaining feelings and sentiments so revolting to the freedom of Englishmen should not shrink from any participation in discussions upon our internal policy; and we would put it to Englishmen whether they can believe that the Post can wish in sincerity for the preservation of their liberties, whilst it prays for the success of tyrants in every other country? If, however, it will continue to obtrude its slavish doctrines on this a free people, let it seek some more appropriate site from whence to date its manifestoes—let it quit the city of Westminster and open shop at Old Sarum. - (COURIER.)

The Silk-Manufacturers are taking occasion of the xtensive fraud on the Revenue, detected in the case of Leaf and Co., to put forward their demands for in-creased protection. There can be no doubt that the Silk-Manufacturers, and still more the fair dealers in silk, are entitled to have every precaution taken which can be adopted without injuring the general trade of the country, for the suppression of smuggling. But, beyond this, what claims have they for further protection? or how can further protection be afforded to them without injustice to some other branch of the industry of the country? It is now approaching to six years since the change in the law concerning silk came into operation. It is a notorious fact that within that time a great increase has taken place in the importations of raw silk—of the raw material of this very manufacture which is represented to be in so miserable a state. We know well, nevertheless, that there are some branches of the silk manufacture, the persons engaged in which have been injured by the competition of foreigners; but the increase of imports is manifestly inconsistent with general and progressive decline. If as the silk manufacturers tell us, many wealthy people have left the trade (which probably is true enough), other peo-ple with wealth at their command must have entered it, for the sum total of the manufacture is greatly increased. The wealthy people have probably left those branches of the trade which they find unsuitable to the country—the wealthy or active people who have entered the trade have prosecuted those branches of it in which they find they can excel. This is the natural course of all manufactures—this is the proper course of free and useful industry. Let the Silk Manufacturers, we repeat explain to us however that if the whole repeat, explain to us how it happens that if the whole silk trade has become unprofitable, it has gone on increasing? Why have so many more people entered an unprofitable trade during a period of six years than have left it? By what perversity has the great silk trade of Manchester grown up? Either it must have happened that the trade is not on the whole unprofitable, or that (or the worst) it is less many faith and the trade is not on the whole unprofitable, or that (or the worst) it is less many faith and the trade is not on the whole unprofitable, or that (at the worst) it is less unprofitable than other occupations; and if this last be the case, why should we oppress still more the rest of the ruined industry of the country for the sake of the makers of silks? It is easy to talk in figurative language of "protection." It seems not only a harmless, but beneficial, thing, as if the intention were that Lord Auckland or Mr. Poulett l'homson should stand with a bludgeon before the Silk Weavers' doors to knock down some mischievous peo-ple who were expected to break in to annoy them. This no one could object to. But in trade the protection of one manufacturer means too often the oppression of another. The protection of the Silk Manufacturer means, in the first place, that those who buy silks shall pay more for them than at present;—the second resultained at is, that no foreign silks shall be bought;—the third and by essent controlled the third and by essent controlled to the third and by essent controlled to the state of the second resultained and by essent controlled to the state of the second resultained and by essent controlled to the state of the second resultained and by essent controlled to the second resultained to the second result the third and necessary consequence is, that the manufac-tures by which those foreign silks are now purchased must be injured or destroyed. The value of foreign silks imported is not, perhaps, a great item in the commerce of the country; but whatever is imported must be bought by something exported. It is clear, we presume, that if we could put an end to all the imports of the country, the exports could not very long continue; and that which is true of the whole is true of the parts. By whatever device, by whatever restriction, by whatever protection, we reduce or cut off the accustomed branches of our imports we must reduce or cut of some branch of our exports. The Manufactures for ex-portation for which this country is so celebrated, are those by which foreign silks, among other things, are purchased. And what right (to say nothing of consumers) has a Government to injure persons engaged in these great Manufactures—the cotton, the iron, the hardware, and others, for the sake of others who have not the same skill or the same natural advantages?-

STOCK EXCHANGE, DECEMBER 21, Twelve o'Clock .-The transactions in Cousols are very insignificant; the quotation is and has been all the morning 83% %. The Foreign Market is also in the same inanimate condition. This stagnation is attributed to the great City Capitalist being on the Contineut, and it is not expected that any business of importance will take place until after the

Two o'Clock .- Consols remain unvaried. Russian is 99¾; Portuguese, 50 51; Dutch, 42½; Danish, 66½; Spanish, 14¼¾; Greek, 23 25; Mexican, 35¾ 36½; Columbian, 12 13; Brazilian, 43¾ 44½; Chilian, 17 18; Peruvian, 11 12; Don Pedro's Loan does not prosper—it is at 14 to par. Nothing has been done in French Stock. Prices of Shares are—Anglo-Mexican, 14 15; United Mexican, 5 5½; Real del Monte, 11 13; Bolanos, 140 150; Brazilian Company, 2 2½; do. Imperial, 45½; do. del Reys, 7 5; do. Cocaos, 2½ 3; Canada, 50; English Mining Company, 21½; Hilbernian, 3; Protector Fire, 1½; Provincial Bank of Ireland, 26.

Three o'Clock.—Consols remain at 83%. In the Foreign Stock Market there seems to be a disposition among the holders to throw Brazilian Bonds on the Market, the cause of which is said to be the tenor of some late accounts from Pernambuco, from which it appears that designs have been manifested of making a sederative union of the Brazilian Provinces under separate Governments, instead of adhering, as at present, to Rio Janeiro, as the seat of Government for the whole empire. The chief danger to be feared from this is, that it may lead to civil war, for such a change is not uccessarily incompatible with the interests of the public creditor, the debt of Brazil having been already regularly apportioned among the provinces of which that empire is composed, and remittances for their respective contributions to the diviVERTISEMENTS. ITES AFFICHES ANGLAISES. CHRISTMAS DAY.

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Great-Britain.

LONDON, DECEMBER 23, 1831. (Received by Estafette.)

A Correspondent tells us that we committed a mistake on Wednesday, in stating that the Five Powers of the Conference of London had ratified the treaty of separation of Belgium and Holland.—[Vide an article in the second column of Saturday's Messenger.]—We believe that there is no mistake in the case; and we should think it a cutting satire on the Courts to which the Plenipotentiaries belong, to suppose that they could by possibility disavow what was done by their ablest and most faithful Plenipotentiaries in their name, and by their instructions. England and France, we know, have formally ratified the treaty. The reports of the ratification by Prussia and Austria have been so universally stated, and are so generally believed, that we have entertained no doubt on the subject. The ratification of Russia, we are aware, has not yet been received, because, according to one party, the Emperor is in his distant capital of Moscow, or, because, according to another, his Majesty still dreams of a western expe lition, to set us all politically right in this barbarous part of the world. Such a drawback on the late treaty does not alter our reasonings or deductions in one instance.

The Five Powers have made a treaty with the King of

Belgium by their authorised Plenipotentiaries. Two of them, according to official declarations, and four of them, according to general information and belief, have ratified that treaty. The ratification of a fifth is believed certain, though for the present postponed, because the treaty was agreed to by two of its most ablest Plenipotentiaries; one of them (Count Manusablest Plenipotentiaries; one of them (Count Matuschewitz) specially appointed to conduct the negotiation. We therefore thought ourselves warranted in considering the London treaty of separation "as part of the public law of Europe," and of deducing from it all the inferences which we drew in our remarks of Wednesday .- (Times.)

The Times was right in assuming that Russia would ratify the treaty between Belgium and Holland, as both her Ambassadors acted upon instructions derived di-rectly from the Russian Court. The assertion of the French ministerial papers, that sufficient time has not clapsed to receive the Emperor's answer, is absurd. If he had replied immediately, as he would have done if there had been a cordial desire on his part to confirm the decision of the Conference, his answer would have reached this country nearly a fortnight ago. The truth is, that the Russian Cabinet, immediately after having received an account of the decision of the Conference, entered into communication with more than one other Continental Cabinet on the subject, and it was well understood in St. Petersburgh that the answer of the Emperor was to be delayed until the result of such communication could be known. It is more than probable that, in two instances, the Emperor has already received proof of the uselessness of resistance to the decision of the Conference; and he may, therefore, have made up his mind to yield to circumstances for a time; but our impression is, that he will withold the formal ratification of the Treaty as long as he can do so under any plausible pretext of delay.—(Courses.)

The Handelshlad (a Dutch Paper), states that the Emperor Nicholas has resolved, first, not to ratify the Belgian treaty of peace, and not to permit other Powers to interfere further. So the Emperor Nicholas has resolved on all this! Really he is a most wonderful despot! But will his resolutions be attended to? We rather think not? It is impossible that two such Powers as France and England, who united are a match, and more than a match for all Europe, can allow them-elves to be bullied out of the field of interference by the bluster of a semi-barbarous Russian Czar. An Imperial Ukase may create a sensation in Poland; in France and England, it will only afford food for contempt and ridicule. With all its vaunted military resources, aided by the enfeebled and distracted condition of Turkey, it took Russia not less than two campaigns to wrest even the sorriest advantage from the Sublime Porte; and as for its late achievements in Poland we have seen what a long and triumphant stand a handful of brave men were enabled to make against ukases, manifestoes, and even the flower of the Russian military. Well then may England and France laugh at the Emperor's resolutions .- (SUS). 77 9

Our attention has been called to the journey of our Vice-President of the Board of Trade to France, for the supposed purpose of persuading the French Go-vernment to enter into a more liberal system of trade with this country. It should be recollected that we, in our unbounded liberality, have granted to France certain valuable privileges with regard to the admission of French goods into England, under the idea that our neighbour would return the compliment. After several years of trial, however, she has shown no disposition to do this, and therefore the true policy of our Government would have been to have peremptorily threatened to withdraw these privileges, providing she did not grant the required reciprocity; but instead of doing this—instead of demanding, like independent men, that which is our due—Mr. P. Thomson goes over to France to fawn upon and flatter those whom he ought to have bearded-to beg that as a favour which he ought to have demanded as a right. Upon the lowest calention, we are informed by an intelligent Frenchman that there is at this time a commercial annual balance of 50 millions of francs, in her trade with this country, in favour of France, and, of course, against England, in addition to which there are at least 200 millions of francs

expended annually hy British residents in, and visitors to, that country. These sums amount to the enormous total of ten millions sterling. Allowing, however, that this is an exaggerated calculation, there can be no doubt that the balance is enormously against us. In reference to this subject, a correspondent observes, "As we are on the right side, it would be much more advantageous that such a question should at once be settled in a decisive manner; and the shortest way, in my opinion is, that without a satisfactory compensation in some mode or another, a short term of about three months should be given, after which we should, on our part, establish every thing in relation to French commerce upon a system of perfect reciprocity. We think, moreover, that such a measure would materially assist the French Ministry, as in that case they would be compelled to look to general and not individual in-See what we get by truckling to foreign Powers! Russia, that is under the greatest obligations to this country-Russia, which we prevented from becoming a prey to Nopoleon-Russia, to which we voluntarily yielded most important commercial advantages—even Russia, so far from showing a disposition to do us justice, has, from time to time, increased the duties on our goods to a degree amounting almost to a prohibition, and now has crowned the whole by laying on an additional duty of twelve and a half per cent.!
But this has been the line of policy adopted by every country to which we have made concessions. As we have relaxed our system, they have rendered more se-vere theirs. They have, in fact, taken up those protecting principles which we have laid down. As we have relaxed our hold of those weapons which, for cen-turies, formed the impregnable bulwark of England, they have greedily seized upon them, and now laugh, as well they may, at our folly. —(Herald.)

We can assure the Herald that there has been none of the fawning which he supposes to have been bestowed upon the French. As to the Russian affair, we know that it has excited great surprise in our Cabinet, not unmixed perhaps with a little anger. It is said that an Illustrious Personage, when informed of the peculiar mark of distinction conferred on British commerce by the Russian Cabinet (1), made use of an exclamation which was characteristic of his truly British

The French papers again assert that the refusal of the Emperor of Russia to ratify the proceedings of the Conference has reached Paris. We repeat that we have the strongest reason for believing that there is not word of truth in the assertion .- (GLOVE,)

From the report of the discussion in the Chamber of Deputies on Tuesday, relative to Lyons, it is evident that al hough the President of the Council, in point of argument, has a great advantage over his opponents, there is a turbulent spirit at work in the Chamber, as well as out of doors, which threatens unpleasant consequences. This is much to be regretted, for it would be unfair not to admit that the conduct of the present Ministry in France has been such as the friends of order ought to admire; and that, with proper support, they would be able to place the new institutions upon a basis to resist the shocks of Republicans within, or the attempts of the enemies of freedom from without. The character of the Opposition in the French Chamber is a necessary consequence of the limited extent of elective rights in France. If the number of electors, as compared with that of the population, was not so limited, the Chamber would not be composed, as it now is, of three classes—1st, the partisans of Ministers, be they who they may: 2d, the independent party, consisting chiefly of petits notaires de village, and others of narrow views and information, returned by the landed aristocracy; 3d, the ultra-Liberals or Republicans, who obtain seats through their reputation for eloquence and general talent, and who have the votes of many of the conservative party, in order to counteract the influence of the Ministerial side. If the number of electors were double or treble, as it ought to be, the intellectual influence in the choice of Deputies would be much greater, and the majority of the Chamber would always vote for or against the Government, not in obedience to the wishes of a few electors, but to those of a large body, including not only the wealth, but also the intellect of the national large. A Paris correspondent informs us that the exposé of M. Hennequin, in the affair of the Duke de Bourbon's will, has caused a sensation unfavourable to the King, who is reproached with having compromised the dignity and honour of his station by his connexion with the scheme of Madame de Feuchères to induce the Duke de Bourbonto bequeath the bulk of his property to one of the King's sons. The defence to the charge will probably place the matter in a new light; but we are not surprised that in Paris, where the eco-nomical habits of Louis Philip, and his reported eagerness to amass wealth, have occasioned so many sarcasms, the political enemies of the new system should have laid hold of the present affair as one highly fa-vourable for attack. It is certainly unfortunate that the King should ever have sauctioned such an agent as Madame de Feuchères, in an attempt to add to the wealth of his famil.; although the act itself was, perhaps, justifiable in every other respect .- (Courten.)

The Report of the General Committee charged to exmine the project for the modification of the Pecrage in the French Chamber of Peers, is a document which our own may study with no small advantage in their pause upon the policy of risking all for the maintenance

(1) We have before stated that the duties alluded to are ge-

nerel .- Euros or Messencia.

of an untenable position. Our readers will not fail to remark the party puerility exhibited in the Chamber of Deputies on the subject of Lyons. The discussions on this subject exhibit at once the strength and weakness of the French Ministry, wir strength as respects the Chamber, and their weakness in an imperative necessity to reply to a series of cavil concocted in so finely a party spirit .- (GLOBE.)

He would be a lucky man, indeed, who could please all parties, particularly in Ireland. Mr. Stanley is not that man. All the Irish Papers, except those which are the uniform supporters of the Government, are dissatisfied with one point or other of his plan for amending the Tithe System; but, perhaps, this mutual dissatisfaction is the best proof that Mr. Stanley has taken a preper course. The Dublic M. Register says:

a proper course. The Dublin M. Register says:—
"We anticipate no good from the appointment of the Committee on the Tithe Question. It will find it difficult to come to a decision, and when the decision is made, there is little chance that it will be such a one as will meet the public wishes on this important subject. This Whig Ministry are by no means so considerate to the Catholic portion of the public as some of their predecessors. We remember reading a speech of Mr. Peel's, in which he declared his opinion that the burden of the Protestant Church should be thrown oxclusively on the Protestant proprietary. There is nothing so fair as this to be found in Mr. Stanley's speech, or in any speech spoken on the Ministerial side of the House on Thursday night. The anomaly of the Irish Tithe System is not so much that it makes all sects contribute to the support of the Clergy of one, as that it burdens the public with an establishment of enormous and most unnecessary magnitude. are counties in which two or three Parsons would dis-charge all the duty for which twenty or thirty receive salaries averaging, perhaps, from £Soo to £1,000 a year. The episcopal office is quite a sinecure out of the Catholic Church. Sir W. Petty imagined that one Bishop would suffice for all Ireland. Does any reasonable or unprejudiced person believe that more, at the utmost, than one for each province is necessary? Of course there is no suggestion in the debate from which it can be inferred that the establishment would appear too great for the taste of the Whig Government, if it consisted even of forty Bishops. The Committee is composed exclusively of Protestants—an insult to the Catholic Members of the House, which has the merit of being quite gratuitous."

Our contemporary would be reasonable in his anti-cipations of an unsatisfactory result to the labours of the Committee, if Committees were now-a-days what they used to be in former times, when they were a convenient way of adjourning the consideration of a question with a view of not considering it at all; but these are times for action, and Committees do really act. As to what he says about the mode in which the Committee is composed, we must say that, if there be no Catholic upon it, the circumstance must be attributed to pure accident. Had there been the slightest wish to deceive the public by a show of liberality, without the intention of doir; good, it would have been very easy to put upon the Committee a number of Catholics corresponding with the number of Catholics as compared with that of Protestants in the House of Comments; and then although from their minority. of Commons; and then, although from their minority the Catholics could not have hoped to produce any effect upon the Committee at large, the Government would have had the advantage of a show of impartiality, which from design they would not have, and from accident they have not. We differ from our Irish contemporary entirely as to the probable result of the labours of the Committee. The state of Ireland—the independent character of the House of Commons—the feelings of the people of England in favour of Ireland— are guarantees for the impartial consideration of the great question entrusted to the Committee, and for such a recommendation to the House of Commons as may be consistent with the trust confided to their charge. - (COURIEE.)

STOCK EXCHANGE, DEC. 22, Twelve o' Clock .- Consols continue dull; they opened at 83%; they are now

83%.
Two o'Clock. — Consols are unvaried. Foreign Stock are—Russian, 99 99½; Portuguese, 49½ 50½; Dutch, 42½ 45½; French Three per Cents., 68½.— The other securities are as yesterday; scarcely a barga n has been made.

Three o' Clock .- Consols 83%.

December 23, Twelve o'Clock. — Consols opened this morning at 83% 84, but an impulse which was given by the arrival of Mr. Rothschild from the Coninent, where he has taken the Belgian Loan, caused

them to rise to 84 1/a 1/4.

Two o'Clock.—Consols for Account remain unvaried. In the Foreign Market, Dutch Stock is 42½; French 5 per Cents., 97; do. 3 per Cents., 68½; Russian, 99½ 100: Spanish, 14½½; Portuguese, 49¾; Danish, 66½: Greek, 25 25; Brazilian, 44; Mexicon, 35¾ 36½; Chilian, 17½, 18½; Columbian, 12 13; Portuguese, 11:12 Peruvian, 11 12.

Three o'Clock .- Consols for Account, 81%

Lisbon Gazettes have been received to the 6th inst. They state that Don Mignel is essaying the indder acts of Government, and endeavouring to conciliate his subjects into a resist nee to the threatened inviders .-The Miguelite Gazette is quite learned in its exposition of the British law, and gives long extracts of the 50th of Geo. III., against recruiting in this country for foreign service. It also announces the breaking up in the Isle of Dogs of the first division of the expeditionary armament against Portugal. It does not appear that any attempt has been yet made to raise contributions

towards the forced loan from the British subjects residing in Portugal. They were, however, rigidly enforced with respect to natives, and the impost had excited, as may be supposed, great dissatisfaction among those upon whom the exactions have been made.—

The Archbishop of Canterbury had an interview with Earl Grey on Tuesday, previous to the departure of the Noble Earl for Fast Sheen.—(Globe.) Sir Iludson Lowe, Lieutenant Governor of Ceylon,

arrived in town on Tuesday. Sir Hudson attended on Wednesday at the Colonial Office, and had an interview with Lord Goderich.—(Globe.)

Dispatches have been received from our Ambassador

at the Hague. The Dutch Government had expressed itself perfectly satisfied with the conduct of the King of the Belgians relative to the momentary act of aggres-

sion upon the part of the Belgians.—(Courier.)

Mr. Rothschild and his Lady have arrived in town from Calais, Mr. R. having negotiated the Belgie loan. A meeting of several French capitalists took place in that town with that gentleman, and they were engaged nearly a week in deliberation. As all the parties pre-sent are well known to be deeply concerned in loans to the different continental Powers, their discussions are presumed to have related to the best mode of maintaining the credit of those already entered into, and also to the expediency of embarking in further operations of the same kind. The capitalists in question had obviously a strong motive for concluding the confract with Belgium, provided tolerably favourable terms could be obtained, as it would be received by the monied interest throughout Europe as a pledge at least of their belief in the preservation of peace, and hence add greatly to the value of every other description of Euro-pean stock. Whether they will succeed. however, in reviving here the mania for foreign loans, is extremely doubtful, but their prospects of a market among the cities of the Continent are, it is said, much more favourable. The accumulation of wealth throughout Europe is going on much more rapidly than in former periods, through the extension of trade and manufactures; and the means of employing such accumulation, whether on Government securities or otherwise, are daily increasing in demand. Mr. Rothschild did not, it seems, visit Brussels at all, as was stated."—(Herald.)

The Times gives the following notice of the late attempt to get up a tumult at Paris. The students, young gentlemen who have no mean opinion of themselves, would be much annoyed at finding themselves thus described:—"We have received accounts of some trifling disturbances at Paris. They seem chiefly ex-cited by hawkers and giddy boys."—(British Travel'er.) The departure of Sir Frederick Lamb, on his Embassy to the Court of Vienna, is delayed, from the

continuance of cholera in that capital.—(Chronicle.) The deputation from Mauritius to England has cb-tained its object. That island is to have an open Council, under the sanction of the Crown, taxes and expenditures will be diminished, and all monepoly abolished.
A charter has been obtained for establishing a bank,
with a capital of £100,000. Forty thousand pounds
in specie is going from England for that bank. All this shows what perseverance and union can do.-(Herald.)

We understand that the appointments of official assignees of bankruptcy have been made by the gentlemen intrusted by the Lord Chancellor for that purpose. The list is not yet published, but has been sent to the Chancellor, under the seal of the Governor of the Bank, for his confirmation. We have obtained the names of some of the Gentlemen who have been selected, which we believe will be found correct. It is stated in a con-temporary, as a reproach, that some of the parties appointed are near relations of those who appointed them. We say why not, provided they are lit persons? However, as far as our list goes, there are but two in that predicament; viz. Mr. M. A. Goldsmid, formerly a partner in the house of Eliason and Nephews, one of the first establishments in London, who was understood to have retired with a moderate fortune upon the death of Mr. Eliason; and Mr. Whitmore, who has been long known and respected as a man of business at Lloyd's Coffee House. The following is the list we have been enabled to obtain:—Mr. Waith-The following is man (a son of the Alderman); Mr. Graham, Mr. G. Lackington (formerly the bookseller in Finsburysquare); Mr. Abbott (Secretary to the Silk Company, and much employed in Government accounts); Mr. J. Lowe (Professor at the King's College; Mr. Patrick Johnson; Mr. Cazenove (late of the firm of Cazenove and Co.); Mr. Whitmore (of Lloyd's); Mr. D. Cannon (of the Stock Exchange); Mr. Ritchener (the accountant): Mr. Wharton; Mr. Gibson (of Lloyd's); Mr. M. A. Goldsmid. Messrs. E. Edwards, Groom, and Charles Turner; Mr. Green (of the house of Green and Walford); Mr. Pearson (formerly of the house of Samson Batard); and Mr. Adams (the accountant, -(Courier.)

It was yesterday stated that a meeting took place at the India House, but we were obliged to go to press before the termination of the proceedings. After our reporter left, Mr. Poynder rose to recommend to the Court of Proprietors more extensive episcopal establishments in India. The Learned Gentleman, after adverting to the fact of four Bishops having died, within a comparatively short time after their appointment to India, pointed out the necessity of having an increased episcopal establishment. - Mr. Lewen seconded the motion .- Mr. Hume objected to it, as he saw ro necessity for any addition to the ecclesiastical establishment in India.—Sir C. Forbes opposed the motion, not on the ground of the state of the Company's finances, which were in a flourishing condition; as he understood, there were in the Company's possession some 8,000,000 or 10,000,000 of money, and that it was in-

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PARIS, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1831.

PRICE 10 SOUS

Great-Britain.

LONDON, DECEMBER 23, 1831.

The Irish journals are in high controversy upon Mr. Stanley's Tithe Committee, but mutual vituperation does not advance the dispute a single stage. How can it, when they have fairly joined issue? Government only intend to rectify the system, or at least not to withdraw the provision. The Irish Liberals contend for mothing less than an entire aunihilation of the claim. and it remains to be seen how the conflict will terminate, but it is useless to mis-state it. It is quite amusing to read in some of these papers the abuse of the Marquis of Westmeath for his letter. The scribes on one side complain-the unconscious souls! of its abuse of Mr. O'Connell. The partisans of Mr. O'Connell complain of party abuse! We are quite of opinion with the Marquis of Westmeath, that the position Mr. O'Connell assumes in Irish society is becoming incompatible with all regular authority, and must, at no distant period be altered, either by unavoidable collision, or by an alteration of conduct on his part. Something like the probability of a co-operation among moderate men of all parties to support Government is now hinted at in Ireland. We wish this may prove the case, for if either extreme prevail, most melancholy would the consequences, both immediate and remote, prove to Ireland.

The following select Committee of the Commons The following select Committee of the Commons has been appointed to inquire into the commercial state of the West India Colonies:—Lords Althorp, Ghandos, and Saudon; Sir R. Peel, Messrs. Irving, Gourtenay, Thomson, Douglas, Hawkins, Villiers, Baillie, Maberley, Burge, Macauley, Weyland, Strickland, Callaghan, Strut, V. Smith, Kennedy, Wrighton, Protheroe, Ewart, Goulburn. Alderman Venables, Bernal, Warburton, J. Wood, and G. Vernon.—(Times)

We publish below a very remarkable letter of the Marquis of Westmeath. Its contents will be anxiously oonsidered by those who, admitting the truth of every statement it contains, must still deplore the decision to which the Noble Lord has come of joining the Orange party; for, until some contradictory explanation shall be received, this is the position in which his Lordship must stand. We cannot allow ourselves to think, that in penning his very able letter, the Noble Marquis meant any thing further than the expression of his indignant feelings at the mischievous course which the O'Connell party is pursuing in Ireland; but, unfortu-nately for his reputation, unless he disclaims those resolutions, his name will be identified with a body of men who have more conspicuously distinguished themselves for insulting the Government of which Lord Westmeath is a part, than Mr. O'Connell himself. The peculiarity of the Orange position is this—that they are a scanty few, possessed of very considerable property, yet surrounded by a population who neither respect nor love them—and when they talk of their "physical force," they only remind one of a "puddle in a storm." Their reliance should be of a character quite different. They should seek for the protection of the Government by endeavouring to deserve it-not by an ostentatious display of Orangeism, which is not even now a marketable commodity, and never can again be restored to favour, but by indicating a desire to live in harmony and co-operate cordially with every man (whatever be his creed or scutiment) who takes his stand upon order and the law, manfully resolved to protect them against every assailant. We sincerely lament that any inadvertence or ill-considered opinion should have placed Lord Westmeath, even for an hour, in such company; and we shall be sadly disappointed if the next 48 hours do not bring us a disavowal, on his part, of the tone, the temper, the feelings, and the resolutions of the "ostentatiously Orange Lords and Gentlemen," who assembled last week at Morrisson's, for the almost avowed object of intimidating the Parliament and

overawing the King's Government. "Clonyn, Dec. 2. "MY DEAR LORD LORTON, -I have received a circular this day, inviting me to a meeting on the 7th, in Dublin, for the purposes named in it; and as one of the signatures is yours, I take the liberty of asking you to be so kind as to answer for me there, as I am obliged to be in London on the 8th, and unfortunately cannot attend that meeting on the 7th, which I deeply regret. If you will be so good as to burden your memory with my sentiments, they are as follow:—I was not in Parliament to give a vote on the Roman Catholic claims, but I gave my mite of aid to them out of doors, thinking that for justice sake they should be conceded. One reason, however, for my so de ing was, that the leaders of that class, and those employed to answer for them, never hesitated to assure the Protestants that when that question was adjusted, all party animosities connected with religious subjects should be buried for ever; nay, at a meeting called the 'Leinster Meeting,' held at Mullingar, at which I presided, I heard Mr. O'Connell condemn the folly of England for not acceding those claims, as he himself (supposing that she did) would answer for 'two millions of men to aid her,' if ever she should have occasion for them. Ever since that time Mr. O'Connell condemn to the mean to the time Mr. O'Connell condemn the mean to nell has been, in my opinion, unceasing in his efforts, both in and out of Parliament, to ruin England by foul and wicked pretexts to accomplish a Repeal of the Union, and wicked pretexts to accomplish a Repeal of the Union, and the separation of the two countries. This he denies; but I judge by his acts. For this purpose a system of terror has been established to gain general aid in this island for these truly infernal objects. Many of the higher classes, and many of the respectable and educated among the commercial classes of the Roman Catholics, I believe, de;lore these proceedings, but few have been bold enough to oppose them. The ignorant peasantry, in the mean time, have been appealed to, and every effort has been made to imbue their minds with a spirit of hatred and ferocity against every one who will

not enlist himself under the egotism and political tergi-versation of Mr. O'Connell. No man who has ever learn-ed to think for himself can believe this system can be pered to think for himself can believe this system can be permitted to go on. The laws of nature forbid it. The Christian doctrine is altogether opposed to the spirit he is endeavouring to infuse into the people of Ireland, and the British Constitution, under which we profess to live, is every day violated and insulted by his language and proceedings. The power of Government has been for the moment paralysed by the demand for Parliamentary Reform in England, and Mr. O'Connell has set himself up in the crisis in Ireland to brow-leat Parliament, to endeavour to supersed the sewes of the laws and to endeavour to supersed the sewes of the laws and to endeavour to supersed the sewes of the laws and to endeavour to supersed the sewes of the laws and to endeavour to supersed the sewes of the laws and to endeavour to supersed the sewes of the laws and to endeavour to supersed the sewes of the laws and to endeavour to supersed the sewes of the laws and to endeavour to supersed the sewes of the laws and the sewes and the your to supersede the source of the laws, and to undermine their authority, as well as that of the executive, the magistracy, and the civil power in every branch of it. But Mr. O'Connell is the sponsor, I may say, for the compact of the Itoman Catholics made with Protestant England, when they obtained their emancipation; yet, regardless of this, he is notwithstanding forward with calls for further political power to be placed in his grasp (who has so faithlessly exercised what he has usurped over and above what was conceded) under the name of Reform in Ireland. I, as an humble individual, consider these proceedings as a gross breach of faith with me, for one who gave my mite of aid to admit him into Parliament; it was but a mite, I acknowledge, but it warrants me in thinking for myself now, and I am determined to do so. As professing the Protestant religion, I feel myself hourly insulted by his boasting, and his pretensions to rule Ireland of himself. I can have no community of political feeling with a man who I am certain wishes to subvert the present order of society, and substitute nothing even respectable in its stead. I think every Protestant in Ireland should make common cause against him and his principles, till they are put down. I think continual meetings should be held to expose his meditated treason to the English people, and to strip his odious intentions of their flimsy covering, and which could not impose for a moment except on our ignorant and unclucated peasantry. Such meetings will promote a community of feeling among the Protestants from one end of Ireland to the other, and excite their high spirit, too long trifled with. I think the Protestants should closely associate, and organise, if necessary. I, for one, will go every length the laws of God, and of man, and of the land, authorise me, in repressing the tide of Revolution which threatens the destruction of the country and of its institutions. I have written this in great haste and of its institutions. I have written this in great haste, being on the more to-morrow, having only received the invitation this day, and having much to do. Had I had more leisure, I should have written at greater length and in a more connected form; but though I am not writing for effect, I am sure this plain statement of my genuine sentiment will not be the less cordially acceptable to the loyal meeting about to be convened; and I shall be much flattered by your assuring them, that while I have supported his Majesty's Government in what I thought a necessary Reform of the British representation in the Commons House, I will expose to the utmost the prefensions mons House, I will expose to the utmost the pretensions and encroachments of the revolutionary band, who think they are about to succeed in substituting themselves for the British dominions in this island. Their compactness shall not daunt me nor their denunciations deter me. Before I would stoop to be ruled by such a set, I would sacrifice, did I possess them, fifty lives. Let every Protestant in Ireland but say this, and the country will be saved.—Believe me your's, very faithfully,

—(Dublin Times.)

A meeting of the King's County was held on Monday, in Tullamore to partition on the subject of the Re-

day, in Tullamore, to petition on the subject of the Reform Bill. Upwards of 6,000 persons were present; among whom were-Lord Rossmore, Colonel Drought, Col. Westeura, Hon. R. Westenra, Hon. J. C. Westenra, N. Fitzsimon, B. Mullins, J. O'Brien, R. Cassidy, Esqrs. Rev. Mr. O'Rafferty, Rev. Mr. Barry, Rev. Mr. O'Donoghoe, Dr. Hare, etc.—Col. Drought proposed that Lord Rossmore should take the Chair, which was accordingly done. A letter was read from the High Sheriff, containing his refusal to call the meeting. Lord Rossmore then addressed the meeting, and made the following observations on the Reform Bill :- " If reformation be necessary for the representation of England, is it not equally so for Ireland? will not now enter into a long speech, or trouble you with any long arguments in support of that question, but this I may say, that I do feel, and I do know, and it is my duty to inform you all here, and others elsewhere, that the question of Reform is surrounded in the King's County by a host of enemies, and hollow friends, which is the worse of the two. Gentlemen, am a Reformer-and I really am a Reformer because I believe in my soul that it must be the main spring of every benefit or advantage for the poor of Ireland. ground upon which Reform stands has been so frequently and ably trodden over elsewhere, that no new information can be thrown upon it, or fresh argument advanced to establish its utility-nay its absolute necessity. Have not his Majesty's Ministers, with the sanction of their King, offered to us Reform, and have we not accepted of that offer? I would say to the self-interested and infatuated oligarchy—you have thrown out the Bill, and in a luckless and hapless hour for Great Britain; you may do so again; but you may also -neglecting the signs of the times-take upon yourselves the consequence of forgetting that the school-master has broken the charm that once hung around the neck of your order."—(Cheers.) The meeting was subsequently addressed by Messrs. O'Brien, Stoney, Drought, Cooke, Cassidy, Mullins, Robinson, O'Do-noughoe, and Lawless. The meeting dissolved about seven o'clock, giving three cheers for King William IV.—(Dublin Journal) -(Dublin Journal.)

Yesterday a numerous meeting of the Clergy of the Established Church was held in the apartments of the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge, Lincoln's Inn-fields; the Archbishop of Canterbury in the Chair, supported by the Bishops of London, Lichfield and Coventry, Llandaff, Chichester, etc. The object of the meeting was to consider the propriety of again pressing upon Government and the East India Company the necessity of increasing the number of Bishops in India. The Bishop of London, Sir R. Inglis, Rev. Mr. Cunningham, of Harrow, Mr. Trant, and others, warmly espoused an extension of the Episcopal establishment in the East Indies; and ultimately it was agreed that a memorial to that effect should be prospeted to Coverned. sented to Government and the East India Company. Thanks were given to the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the meeting separated.—(Times.)

Great preparations are making at the country seats of most of the principal Nobility for the festivities of Christmas. The fashionable gaities of London, are

consequently, at present in eclipse.—(Post.)

The Duke of Richmond has left town for his seat at Goodwood, Sussex. The Right Hon. E. G. Stanley also left yesterday on a visit to his Grace.—(Chronicle.)
The Ladies' Committee of the London Board of Health, have put forth an address, which discloses a state of destitution among the poor, and of (we grieve to say it) neglect in the affluent, most deserving of immediate remedy. It appears that now, on the very eve of a severe winter, and a pestilential disease,—of a description, too, which the inclemency of the weather is always known to aggravate,—there are not at the disposal of the Committee means to provide with one warm garment each, a fifth of the unhappy creatures who are already shivering for want of them. There are 40,000 poor in the city of London, not covered from the cold; 8,000 only can expect any help from the funds of the Committee. If the rich will not come forward for the sake of humanity, let them at least do so for their own sakes. If the cholera spreads amongst the poor, who shall guard others from contagion?-

The Countess of Harrington has presented her husband with a son and heir. This is, we believe, her Ladyship's third child.—(British Traveller.)

We have seen a letter from Sir Walter Scott, written partly at sea, and partly after his arrival at Malta, of which the following is an extract:—"Perhaps you will be glad, to hear how we have progressed since we became inhabitants of the waters. We have been nearly three weeks at sea, the first four or five days being as cross as possible, and unfavourable—ship rolling, passengers cruelly sick, and all the inconveniences which a floating life can bring along with it. But after that time the wind was favourable, the weather moderate-we have been heart-whole as a biscuit, and not the slightest complaint of any kind. I am myself quite well. Nothing can be more delightful than my present life. We stood into the Bay of Gibraltar, but were not allowed to land, or to send any letters on shore. We also visited the New Volcano, or Graham's Island, and are now close prisoners in Fort Ma-nuel, where we shall remain under close quarantine for ten days, and where our quarters are more dignified than comfortable. I have the freedom of two fine libraries, one of which belonged to the Knights of Malta. I think we shall remain in Malta six weeks or two months."-(Post.)

Yesterday, a very numerous party of agriculturists assembled together at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, to celebrate the thirty-third anniversary of the Smithfield Prize Cattle Club. The attendance was much greater than usual, as the Club had intimated their intention of presenting Lord Althorp with a splendid piece of plate for his exertions to promote the interests of agriculture. His Lordship took the chair. After the removal of the cloth and the routine toasts, Lord Althorp was presented with the piece of plate, which was valued at 200 guineas. His Lordship, in returning thanks, expressed his acknowledgments. As this was a meeting to promote the purposes of science, he expressed his hope that politics would not be entered upon. His Lordship then proposed the health of the Duke of Richmond, the new Member of the Club.— The Duke of Richmond returned thanks in a short speech. He felt great pleasure in becoming a Member of the Club, which he considered calculated to promote the interests of agriculture. The health of the Noble Chairman was drunk, and his Lordship proceeded to distribute the prizes awarded by the judges for the cat-tle, etc. exhibited at the last show, which were as follow:-Oxen. - A prize of 20 sovereigns, in Class I., to Earl Brownlow, for his 4 year and 7 months' old Durham ox; bred by his Lordship; a silver medal, as the breeder of the same; and a gold medal, for the best beast shown.—First prize of 20 sovereigns, in Class II. to Jas. T. Senior, Esq. for his 4 year and 10 months and a half old Hereford ox; bred by Mr. J. White who received a silver medal, as the breeder .- Second prize of 10 sovs. in Class II., to Messrs. E. and C. Marfleet, for their 3 year and 11 months' old Durham ox; bred by them.—First prize of 15 sovs. in Class III., to Mr. J. Slater, for his 4 year and 3 months' old Hereford ox; and a silver medal as the breeder to Mr. Dodson. -Second prize of 10 sovs. in Class III., to W. Smith, Esq. for his 3 year and 4 months' old improved shorthorned ox; bred by himself.—First prize of 10 sovs, in Class IV., to Mr. R. Kitelee, for his 3 year and 6 months old Hereford ox; and a silver medal as the breeder to Mr. Walford.—Second prize of 5 sovs. in Class IV., to J. T. Senior, Esq. for his 3 year and 2 months' old Hereford ox; by S. Peploe, Esq.—Prize of 15 sovs. in Class V., to Lord Althorp, for his 7 year and 3 months' old Durham Cow; bred by L. Spencer; and silver medal, as the breeder to the Earl.-Prize of 10 sovs. in Class VI., to C. Stokes, for his 4 year and 2 months' improved short-horned heifer; bred by himself; and a silver medal, as the breeder.—Sheep.—First prize of 10 sovs. in Class VII., to Mr. W. Pawlett, for his three 20 months' old Leicester wethers, and a silver medal, as the breeder.-Second prize of 5 sovs. in Class VII., to Lord Althorp, for his three 21 months' old Leicester wethers, bred by him. Prize of 10 sovs.

in Class VIII., to Mr. C. Stokes, for his three 3a months' old Leicester wethers, and a silver medal as the breeder; and a gold medal for the best pen of sheep.—First prize of 10 soys. in Class IX. to Sir P. H. Dyke, for his three 20 months' old South Down; bred by him, who received a silver medal as the breeder.—Second prize of five sovs. in Class IX., to Mr. T. Eliwan, for his 20 months' old South Downs; bred by himself .- Prize of 10 sov. in Class X., to Mr. S. Grantham, for his 32 months' old South Downs, and a silver medal, as the breader .- Pigs .- First prize of 10 sovs. in Class XI. to T. French, Esq. for his three 32 weeks' old Essex pigs; and a silver medal as the breeder.—Second prize of 5 sovs. in Class XI., to Messrs. Borrowdale and Taylor, for their three 34 weeks' old Neapolitan and Essex pigs, bred by Mr. Taylor.—Extra Stock.—A silver medal to W. Smith, Esq. for the best beast.—A silver medal to Mr. J. Freestone, for the best long wooled sheep.—A silver medal to Mr. S. Grantham, for the

Short wooled sheep.—A silver medal to T. French, Esq. for the best pig.—A gold medal to A. Bogue, Esq. in testimony of the merits of his 4 year and 8 months Durham ox, shown in Class I.—(Cirronicle.) In the Court of Common Pleas to-day, a case of libel was tried. The action was brought by Capt. Garth, whose name has been so frequently before the public, against the Morning Advertiser, for a libel in publishing the following article. The facts related were laid before the public at the time the circumstance occurred, but as half a year has elapsed, it may be as well to re-state the case, in the words of the libel:—"Fracas in the King's Bench.—A gentleman named Deacon, at present an inmate of the King's Bench, was visited daily by his wife, who generally spent the whole day with her husband. The lady was one day surprised at the receipt of an amorous epistle, begging an assignation. The letter was signed X Y Z, and requested the answer to be left at the post-office within the walls of the prison. The lady gave the letter to her husband, who took the advice of his friends as to the best means to be adopted for the purpose of detecting the gallant writer. The lady was instructed to write an answer and direct it as requested. The answer was punctually called for, and, by the system of espionage which had been set on foot for the purpose, it was discovered that the messenger was employed by Captain Garth. Mr. Deacon was then advised to seek reparation by an setion at law, but he preferred a more summary course. He provided himself with a small pocket-whip, called flogger, and accosted Captain Garth on the racketground when it was crowded with persons. He demanded whether the letter was in his handwriting. The Captain acknowledged he was the writer, and Mr. Deacon instartly knocked him down with a blow of his fist, and while he (the plaintiff) lay before him, and before he could recover himself, began to exercise the use of the flogger. The bystanders eventually rescued the Captain by removing him beyond the reach of the infuriated husband. The affair was referred to the Marshal, who, not being empowered to take into consideration the provocation, but merely the breach of prison discipline that had been committed by Mr. Deacon, ordered him one month's close confinement in the strong room." This was the libel. Sergeant Wilde, who conducted the case, proceeded to observe, that Captain Garth was a young man; and whatever might be his misfortunes in life, he was not to be exposed to persecutions of this kind. He was convinced that nothing would afford the Jury more pleasure than to hear his Learned Friend, the Attorney-General, indulge in the vindication of the liberty of the press; but he was prepared to call witnesses to prove that Capt. Garth, so far from having written the letter, had, in the most positive terms, denied it. He then remarle I that the paragraph in question had been written for the express purpose of holding up to ridicule the character of Capt. Garth, and that he hoped they would award such damages against the writer in the Morning Advertiser as he ought to pay. William P. Amber stated that he was an officer in the King's Bench prison. He recollected the day on which the assault took place, being on the racket ground. Captain Garth was walk-ing there. Deacon asked him if he could speak to him a minute. The Captain replied certainly. Deacon then took a letter from his hat or his pocket, and asked him if he was the writer of that. The Captain said he was not. Mr. Deacon showed him another letter, and the same reply was given. Deacon then struck the Cap-tain a blow with his fist, and Garth went away to seck assistance, or something; on which Deacon followed, commenced flogging him with the whip, and struck him again with his fist. This witness was cross-examined by the Attorney-General; but nothing of importance was elicited. The Attorney-General then proceeded to address the Jury on behalf of the defendant. He observed that the Morning Advertiser was well known to every one as a Paper not prone to abuses of this description, and its remarks were applied to the best purposes. He appealed to the Jury whether they had ever known it to have been charged in this way?—He could not himself feel that it was a case of libel, but a case of assault committed by Deacon, with whom he had nothing to do, and who, if any person were liable, ought to be proceeded against, and not the Morning Advertiser. The Learned Attorney General then repeated the facts, which have been already stated, and asked the Jury whether they did not think that Captain Garth should have proceeded against Mr. Deacon; but he would ask them what injury the character of Captain Garth had suffered by the publication of which he complained, when it was known to every person in the King's Bench prison, and doubtless communicated by them to the public generally? Besides, Captain Garth had made himself so well known that the news must have become common report, and

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PARIS, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1831.

Great-Britain. the circumstancial details—the facts of the moment—

LONDON, DECEMBER 24, 1831.

[Received by Expiess.] The King of Holland shows an inclination to revert to the barbarous and exploded scheme of shutting the mouth of the Scheldt, and depriving the inhabitants of the adjoining countries of those advantages which nature has provided for them. He would close the outlets of the Scheldt and the Rhine to all but Dutch vessels, and by such a system would not only subvert the principles of public law recognised in all the modern treaties of Europe, but shut in the commerce of many nations besides Belgium, and be equally injurious to France and to Germany. The objection to admit foreigners to the navigation of the inland canals of a country seems more plausible; but two canals only, of those innumerable cuts which divide the territory of Heland, viz .- one from Maestricht to Bois le Duc. and the other from Ghent to some part of the Scheldtare opened by the twenty-four articles to Belgian navigation. Both these cuts traverse some Belgian as well as Dutch territory, and the right of passage upon them both is to be reciprocal. One, namely, that which gives the outlet of the Scheldt to the trade and productions of Flanders, is, no doubt, proportionably more favourable to Belgium than Holland; but the reciprocal use of that which joins the Meuse at Maestricht is all in favour of the Dutch. It is an advantage, however (like many others which they still retain), that they did not possess in 1793 or 1815. Both these canals have been formed, completed, or repaired, at the expense of both countries. Neither Dutch nor Belgians could be excluded from the use of them without being deprived of the advantage of waters within their own territory, and of public works which they have themselves contributed to construct. Is it not just that those who shared the labour and expense should share the profit too? These are, in truth, silly objections. The cause of discontent, if any, arises from a narrow, short sighted commercial jealousy of Antwerp. The Cour of the Hague, and perhaps the merchants of Rotterdam and Amsterdam, would willingly check and injure that emporium, even at the expense of many advantages common to both countries .- (GLONE.)

The establishment of a newspaper at Constantinople has been already alluded to, but the first number of it reached us only this morning. It is a curious feature in Turkish affairs, that an instrument of human improvement, which is said to be like the air we breathe and without which we die, should be introduced by the supreme ruler of a country in which the ignorance of his subjects on all that was passing around them has for centuries been considered essential to the safety of the Throne. Mahmoud, however, has discovered that there is no real security in the Government of brutes, and that the best guarantee for the stability of a Throne is the cultivation of intellect and the growth of institu-tions favourable to the expansion of the human mind. It is certainly true that Mahmoud's paper, which is called *Le Moniteur Ottoman*, is at present all on one side; but the mere fact of its existence speaks power fully in his favour as a liberal man, and is more creditable to him in the present state of Turkey, than the freedom of the press is to civilised Governments which have nothing to fear from its attacks. Who knows but that in another century the Turks may be greater politicians even than ourselves, with a free press, and no Attorney General to presecute the truth under that exquisite fiction of our Courts of Law, that the greatness of the libel depends on the greatness of the truth. And who can say but that in one hundred years hence the gentlemen of the press of Constantinople may not look down with pity and contempt on their enslaved contemporaries of civilised Europe? The first number of Le Moniteur Ottoman contains—1st, a short prospectus detailing its origin; adly, an account of a journey performed by the Sultan in one of his European provinces, in the course of which he appears to have rewarded merit, punished oppressors, inspected ar-mies, and visited the hospitals, quite in the Napoleon style; 3dly, the particulars of a fire at Sufer; 4thly, a notice of an order issued by the Sultan for the restitution of the property of the Armenian Catholics at Pera: 5th, an account of a distribution of crosses of merit among the troops; 6th, a list of the public employés at Constantinople; 7th, an account of a féte in honour of Prince Abdoul Metzid, the heir presumptive to the Throne: 8th, an order for the better regulation of the police in cases of fires, etc.; 9th, the bulletin of the expedition against Bagdad; 10th, a bulletin from the Governor of Janina, detailing the suppression of a revolt; 11th, the particulars of a review of the troops by the Sultan on the 29th of October; 12th, a notice of the new military organisation; 13th. a few paragraphs of news from the Russian papers 14th, a severe comment on an article of the Paris Constitutionnel relative to the fire at Pera, in which gross misrepresentations are stated to have been made. Such is Le Moniteur Ottoman. The style is good, and the typographical execution is equal to our own. We subjoin a translation of the first article, which is a kind of prospectus of the work :—"That power by which in-dividuals and people survive themselves—which makes of the past a lesson for the future-is history. Its ntility has not been denied by the Ottoman Empire. e en in former times. By immemorial usage, a writer, chosen from among the most enlightened men, was charged to prepare a record of remarkable events, and blish them at periods of twenty or thirty years. But the more elevated is the sphere of history, the fur-ther is it from present utility. It does not embrace

the progressive development of human facilities—and all which constitutes living affairs, if we may use the expression. Its march is sure, though slow; the results which it produces before our eyes do not issue from its pencil till a long time after they have taken place, and when the causes of them have fallen into oblivion. In short, the history of times past does not fill the place of that of every day—that which satisfies the avidity of curiosity—which fortifies against error—which convinces equally the educated and the uneducated man, by turning his attention from imaginary facts and vain fears, and directing it entirely to the reality of active life, to every thing which forms, almost at every instant, the moral and positive existence of man. His Sublime Highness Sultan Mahmond, whose every thought is directed towards the social amelioration of his people, and who, in preserving what the laws and usages of the country which he governs, knows at the same time how to combine them with the fruits of experience and the progress of the age, wishes to procure to his States the means at once of becoming acquainted with daily events, and to encourage the improvement of Arts and Sciences. The advantages of publicity, in a double point of view, have not escaped him. He knows it is by this means that his subjects will obtain the benefits of civilisation, and the enlightened nations of Europe the knowledge of his generous intentions. The creation of a newspaper in the capital of the Ottoman Empire is a new circumstance, full of importance for the future, and, like many others that have shed a lustre upon the reign of the Sultan Mahmoud, is connected with the noblest of sentiments — the wish to render happy the people whom Providence has confided to him."—(Counter.)

It is understood that Ministers have yet made no converts from the ranks of the Opposition Peers; and all idea of negotiation has been for some time abandoned. We take it for granted that Ministers have made up their minds to create such a number of Peers as may not only secure the second reading of the Bill in the House of Lords, but carry it harmless through the Committee. Were there any prospect of damaging the Bill in a Committee, not a few Peers might vote for the second reading, with a view to escape the obloquy of a second rejection. All who vote for the second reading may not be disposed to vote for all parts of the the Bill. There is less objection to the enfranchise-ment of the large towns than to the disfranchisement of the rotten boroughs; and not a few attempts were made to prevail on Ministers to make the enfranchisement and the regulations connected with it the subject of one Bill, and the disfrauchisement of another. It is the rotten boroughs which give the character to the Parliament, and the enfranchisement alone would not materially affect that power. It may easily be con-ceived that many Peers would vote for the enfranchisement who would not vote for the disfrauchisement; and the same Peers will, if possible, endeavour to de-feat the disfranchising clauses in the Committee. Of all these things Ministers are no doubt aware, and have made up their minds to adopt the only means by which success can be made a matter of certainty. Were they to fail a second time, the country would be much more hostile to them than towards their opponents. They ought, indeed, to have made the Peers before the second reading of the Reform Bill, and not to have left it in the power of the Bishops to decide the contest, it being certain that the Bishops will always betray the good cause when reliance is placed on them. It was not very unnatural for the Bishops to think that, by throwing their weight into the scale of the Opposition, they might in reality trip up the heels of Ministers; and as they live, move, and have their being in corruption, they were only acting in character when they endeavoured to deceive Ministers into a reliance on them. But having once been deceived is enough; to be deceived again would be unpardonable. The country, in its gratitude for the great measure of Reform, will forget that it might have been obtained earlier by the adoption of the necessary means; but the agitation of the country for a twelvementh, without any result, would be keenly resisted; for if Peers in sufficient numbers are not to be created, there is no use in feeding the people with illusory hopes. For these reasons we are persuaded that Ministers have determined to carry the Bill, coute qui coute. There is no safety for them in any other course. The time for temporising is long past; and determination is the one thing need-ful.—(Chronicle.)

In answer to the Chronicle we have to state that we have heard of several conversions, and during the last week the partisans of Ministers have declared in the most confident tone that the Reform Bill will be carried without the necessity of a new creation of Peers. We hope such may be the fact, for although there is nothing to be apprehended from popularizing the House of Peers by the addition of thirty or forty friends of the people, it would be gratifying to the country at large to know that an increasing conviction among the Peers, of the justice and necessity of Reform, would render superfluous the exercise of the prerogative of the Crown We are glad, however, to state from a source upon which we have been accustomed to place reliance that Ministers are fully aware of the dauger which migh attend a second experiment in the Upper House; and that, with the concurrence of the King, they will leave nothing to chance. We have seen a list of more than twenty persons who are said to have been selected for the Peerage, provided a new creation should be necessary, and we are quite sure that if they should be so elevated the country will rejoice in the selection, and the louse of Peers have reason to approve of the choice, as ar as the wealth, talents, and character of the parties

Stock Exchange, December 21, Twelve o' Clock. The Money Market is locking up this morning, which is chiefly attributed to the fact of the Belgian Loan having been made by Mr. Rothschild, who in entering into such an arrangement must have had good grounds for believing that the Belgian question will be satisfactorily settled. The opening price of Consols was 84% 1/4, and they are now at 84 1/4 1/4.

Two o'Clock .- Consols for Account continue unvaried: In the Foreign Market, Spanish Stock is 14!4 ½; Russian, 69½ 100; Brazilian, 43¾ 44½. The half-yearly Mexican diridend is advertised, and

this punctuality of payment does credit to the good faith of the Government, and is also the most satisfactory proof of the progressive prosperity of this Re-public; for we are authorised to state that the deficit which Messrs. Baring have undertaken to supply) is but the seventh part of the sum required, and that this deficit arises from the circumstance of the sixth packetboat which left Vera Cruz in the first week of November, and which is due this day, not having yet arrived. The sum actually in hand, after paying the deficit of the April quarter, has therefore been the produce of five months' duties, which sum has been diminished by the difficulty of obtaining payment from the mer-chants at Vera Cruz and Tampico; but this is a difficulty which the Government has taken measures to provide against for the future, so that the plan for creating a large sinking fund may be executed .-(Courier.)

A notice is posted at Lloyd's which has caused great uneasiness in the minds of many in the city, but the outhenticity of which is by some much doubted, to the effect that the Congress ship, the best equipped and manned of Don Pedro's expedition, has been totally lost at Belle Isle. The agent for Lloyd's at Jersey writes to say that eighteen of the crew had landed there, but that the Captain, Lieutenant, and about

Rio Janeiro papers to Oct. 13, arrived this morning.

They contain, the following particulars of a dispute which had taken place between the crews of a Brazilian ship of war and the British frigate Samarang. On Sept. 30, a boat belonging to his Britannic Majesty's frigate Samarang, was run foul of by a boat belonging to the Brazilian Government. The English officer, not imagining that this was done intentionally, asked, however, for an explanation, but receiving an insulting auswer, required the name of the Brazilian officer, he division to which he belonged, that he might inform the English commander. A large Brazilian armed boat then came up to the English boat, the crew hav-ing their sabres drawn, laid hold of the English officer, threatened him with their arms, tore his uniform and much ill-treated him, and, in the end, carried the officer and his crew prisoners to the city. In consequence of this the English commander sent some armed boats to give the protection that the circumstances seemed to justify. The Brazilian Minister for Foreign Affairs wrote a note to Mr. Aston, the British Chargé d'Affaires, expressing the astonishment of the Government at the threatening appearance of a great number of boats of the British squadron, a proceeding likely to produce a most disagreeable impression. In answer to this note, Mr. Aston stated the above facts, and declared that the inexcusable conduct of the officers and crews of the two Brazilian boats was only to be blamed for any misuaderstanding between the subjects of the two nations, which he sincerely regretted Even had the English officer been to blame, which was not the case, he should not have been so treated, as a complaint to the competent authority would have answered all purposes. Mr. Aston, sensible of the unpleasant consequences that such an event might have in interrupting the harmony of the two nations, said he felt persuaded that orders would be given to prevent any repetition of such conduct by Brazilian officers; at the same time the British commander would take care to enforce the observance of strict regularity in the officers and crews of the British squadron in their communications with the inhabitants of this city. On the 4th of October the Brazilian Government appointed commissioners to examine into all the circumstances of this unpleasant occurrence, and to make a report on the subject." Exchange had risen to 30. Stock to 45½ 46.—(Courier.) Extract of a letter from Lisbon, dated Dec. 10:—

"The individuals assessed to the forced loan are beginning to send in their contributions to the treasury, But with a very bad grace, and it is said that the Conde de Pova is refractory, but he will probably have no remedy except that of quitting the country, which he would have much difficulty in doing. If this Government should be obliged to keep their large army on foot two or three months, the monied men will have to come forward again, of which they are sadly afraid.-The party in England appear to have managed matters very unwarily, and Don Miguel and his followers are making the most of it. A corvette, bearing the flag of the young Queen, has been cruising for several days off the bar, to the great annoyance of the Go crument. It is not known if she has made any capture. The present very boisterous weather is much against her on this coast. An English schooner arrived here twelve days since from St. Michael's, in search of freightthere being little or no fruit at that island-and she has been kept in quarantine, and also from all communications with the shore. To-day the master was formally apprised that his bill of health (in the name of the Queen) is not current, and that he must quit the Tagus within 24 hours, on pain of being fired upon from the shore. Mr. Hoppner has sent a strong remonstrance

on the subject to Viscount Santarem, but he is afraid that if the Government should persist in the vessel's siling, she will be obliged to go, as the case will not admit of the British Admiral's armed interference, although damages may be hereafter justly claimed. This, I should hope, will make an impression in the proper quarter in England."—(Courier.)

The Hermes packet arrived yesterday; she brings accounts from Malta of the 4th, and from Gibraliar of the 13th inst. A commission has been instituted at the former place, with a view effectually to remedy the complicated and defective system of Maltese jurispradence. This commission was published in the Malta Gazette of the 23d ult. Colonel Morshead, the acting Lieutenant-Governor of Malta during the absence of Sir F. Ponsonby, died on the 15th. The following day Lieut.-Col. Balnearis, as Commander of the Forces. assumed the administration of the civil government of the island .- (Courier.)

A further amount of 100,000 dollars has arrived by the Rio Janeiro packet, obtained from the wreck of the Thetis frigate. — (Courier.)

The following is the return of the total sums contributed by Great Britain for the erection of fortifications in the Netherlands, or towards the defence and incorporation of the Belgic provinces with Holland, in fulfil-ment of the additional articles of the Convention between Great Britain and the Netherlands, dated 13th August, 1814, showing the total amount contributed by Great Britain under each of the stipulations con-tained in the first of those articles:—

£1,465,876. 18s. 21.; Sinking Fund, 337,929. 7s. 3d. making...... 4,803,806 5 5

In addition to the sum stated under the second head (£1,999,999. 10s. 10d.), it appears, upon examination of the accounts of the Commissariat from 13th August, 1814, to 24th June, 1816, that payments were made out of the military chest of the British army in the Netherlands and France, to the amount of £223,669. 5s. 3d. for the erection of fortifications in the Netherlands; and a further sum of £9,800. 17s. 7d. has been paid by the Ordnance for the pay and allowances of the engineer officer employed in superintending the works on the

part of Great Britain —(Times.)
Her Majesty is much better, and will shortly resum her carriage exercise. Colonel Fox arrived last even-ing on a visit to their Majesties. The Dowager Mar-chioness of Hastings, the Ladies Hastings. Lord and Lady Belhaven, Marquis of Queensbury, and Lord and Lady Colville, with the Royale suite and household, dined last evening with their Majesties .- (Brighton Herald.)

The present unsatisfactory state of the Duke of Wellington's health is said to have arisen partly from the too abstemious life his Grace has for some years led, not wholly uninfluenced by mental anxiety, arising from the present state of public affairs at home and abroad.—(Herald.)

Viscount Althorp left town yesterday on a visit to his father, the Earl of Spencer, at Althorp Park, Northampton. Sir J. Graham left on Thursday, on a visit to the Duke of Richmond, at Goodwood, Sussex, where Viscounts Palmerston and Melbourne have arrived.—

Lord Holland arrived at East Sheen, on Thursday, on a visit to Farl Grey.—(Chronicle.)
Baron Rothschild had a very long and dangerous

passage from Calais. The steam-boat was out eight hours and a half, and not being able to get into Dover harbour Mr. Rothschild was landed at Ramsgate .-Herald.

The act of the Legislature authorising the divorce of Mrs. Louisa Turton from her husband, T. E. Turton, Esq., having received the Royal assent, permitted the lady to enter into a new marriage, and she has formed a second matrimonial connexion with a gentleman named Gilpin, possessing considerable property at Hockliffe-grange, Oxfordshire. The nuprials were celebrated on Tuesday at Weymouth. Mr. Turton, the offending party in the divorce, is in India, where he is a practising Counsel in the Supreme Court of Judicature at Calcutta.—(Times.)

Lord Melbourne has written to the Lord Lieutenant

of Norfolk, stating that Government is ready to give a reward equal in amount to any that may be offered by the parties interested, for the discovery of incendiaries. -(Courier.)

The Corporation of Hastings have just conferred the privileges of freemen on nearly 200 persons of their own peculiar politics,—a precautionary measure to strengthen themselves should the Reform Bill pass.—

A correspondence has recently taken place between Lord Althorp and Mr. Hulton, a Manchester Magistrate, who retired from the bench in dudgeon, in consequence of some expressions used by his Lordship in Parliament, condemnatory of the conduct of the Magistrates of that town, at the time of what has been called the "Manchester Massacre" in 1819, in which affair Mr. Hulton was one of the active Magistraey. His Lordship disclaims the harsh terms imputed to him in the reports of some of the papers, and shows clearly that his words were not at all so strong as that stated, and that his censure was directed rather to the occurrence than to the conduct of the Magistrates. Mr. H., however, is not satisfied, and has returned an answer that only shows what a singularly high opinion this ex-Manchester Magistrate entertains of himself. There are some men whom nothing will satisfy,-the more you give them, the more they wish to take,

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ACTORY OF CHOCOLATE, DEANS OF THE STEAM-ENGINE, DEANS OF THE STEAM-ENGINE, D. 14. THE NEUVE des Petits Champs, corner of the -ue R chelieu. difficult to improve the ingenious mechanism ation has long been perform d. the Proprietor ishment, continuing his exertions to merit the hich he has been so liberally honoured, has successful to the machinery a new and most useful move-explinders a precision of which they were never and the thickers attained. It is used to to commerate of this example of the stablishment to attain perfection, to state that from these new improvements it is and driver, within 24 hours, any quantity of any tion of Chocolate that the Faculty may order. Vision of Chocolate that the Faculty may order, as e to the Public that it will ever be prepared to scolates DE SANTE. A LA VANILLE, AU TAPP, AU LITHEN, AU CAFE, and AU LAIT indeed of every possible kind. It may also the same repute for its Chocolate Pastilles for dren, or to: Travellers, which with an almost of Bonboons, at a six may made up for New-Year's N.B. ENGLISH SPOKEN.

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Professor of Music, respectfully begs Friends that he has recommenced giving many that the Pianoforte.—Cards may be had at theory, rue Vivenne, or applications made to house, ris de Chemin Neef, No. 33, & Mont-diately attended to. in elegant by octave Rose-wood Cabinet Piano-iest English Makers.

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her in a School near London, a French

rincipies, who is thoroughly mostress of her ble to give instructions in Palian.—Address t the Library, 55, ree Neuve St. Augustin. as Femme de Chambre or Nurserya Woman, aged 22, who is willing to make her-in a Family. She understands manua-Eugenie, at the Office of this Journal. Besides ly she has lately 19ft, she can be recommended

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pursued and driven on shore by the coast guard of

Spanish vessels. Thus the Spanish authorities them-selves forced the refugees to land, for the purpose of having a pretext for slaughtering them. The hoisting of the tri-coloured flag, admitted by the official account,

tallies with the account we have above alluded to, and there is no doubt they hoisted that flag, not in defiance,

but for protection-why else should they hoist the

French flag in Spain, where it has never been popular? Whether they cried "Vive la Liberté?" or not, we

cannot tell, but it is not likely that, in their destitute

condition, they cried out for any thing but the mercy

British subject has been most foully murdered; and, if

so, we hope our Government will not any longer, hke

that of France, truckle and crouch to the tyrant, who,

by the wanton sacrifice of a British subject-of one

who was under the protection of his allegiance to the

British Crown-has inflicted upon the Government

and the people of England the outrageous insult of a

coward ferocity. If the reported assassination of Mr. Boyd be true, and if the wounded bonour of the coun-

try be not vindicated in an exemplary manner, the

c aracter of England must sink to the deep and de-

graded humiliation to which the juste milieu policy of

the French Cabinet has reduced the French nation.

But we shall wait for more authentic information, pro-

whole of the facts we will not desert a subject in

which the honour, the character, and the interests of England, are so seriously involved.—(Herald.)

Without entering into the arguments of the Herald, we shall merely say, that if the execution of a British

legal, Ferdinand owes to this country, and must pay it,

a signal reparation. Upon that subject, however, we shall be enabled to express a decided opinion when

the whole facts of the case are in our possession. A

private letter from Gibraltar, speaking on the subject

says :- "The poor fellows were thoroughly betrayed, and their deaths cost the Spanish Government 10,000

It has been insimuated that General Torrijos and his

unfortunate companions were compelled to quit Gib-raltar by the severe police exercised in that fortress

against refugees from Spain. Nothing can be more

unfounded than this statement; so far from the Con-

stitutionalists who have perished at Malaga having been

driven from Gibraltar by the harsh proceedings of the Governor of that place, they were repeatedly assured

by him that they might have passports and protection

from the English Government to any ports except a

Spanish one. The unfortunate party that sailed for Malaga quitted the Bay of Gibraltar without the know-

ledge of the Governor, and it was not till next morning

that he was informed of their departure by the Spanish

Consul, one of the agents employed to allure them to

destruction. They had intended to have sailed for

Algiers, when two Spanish officers came to them from

Malaga with assurances that the troops quartered in

that neighbourhood were so much dissatisfied with the

government of Ferdinand that they were ready to join

the Constitutional party. A place of rendezvous was appointed to which the emigrants were to repair, and to be then joined by the soldiers. Trusting to these assurances, Torrijos and his companions embarked in

the night and sailed to the place of their destination, on

approaching which they were pursued by a Spanish garda costa, and compelled to disembark at some dis-

rance from the place appointed. On landing they proceeded to the farm-house where they were to be

dollars."-(Counten.)

t by the Authorities in Spain has not been strictly

mising that, when we shall have possession of

that was denied them. If this statement be true,



PUBLISHED AT SIX O'CLOCK IN THE MORNING, No. 18, RUE VIVIENNE.

AN AFTERNOON EDITION ALSO APPEARS AT TWO O'CLOCK.

some mours; it is forwarded the same day to Foreign and Provincial Subscribers, and also to those in Paris who may deal e it instead of the Morning Publication.

N.º 5241.

PARIS. THURSDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1831.

joined by the soldiers, and arrived there in safety after

Great-Britain. having made a tour round the town. They found the place as they suspected uninhabited, and when they LONDON, DECEMBER 26, 1831. saw troops advancing towards them, they conceived it was the regiments that were to join them, and had no suspicion of the fraud practised against them till they (Received by Estafette.) The merciless slaughter, which is stated to have been committed in cold blood the other day, under the were surrounded and made prisoners. They were immediately tried by a Court-martial and condenned orders of the pious Nero of Spain, upon the unfortunate Torrijos and his ill-fated followers, affords an additioto be shot. Ferdinand confirmed the sentence, which tral proof to the many that have recently occurred of was carried into execution the following Sunday at ten o'clock. Time has been when Englishmen could the exterminating vigour upon which modern despotism relies for the enforcement of its doctrines and the estanot have expressed the full measure of their indignation blishment of its power. There is one version given of this affair, which we could wish, for the honour of our at conduct hase and treacherous like this on the part of other Governments, for their own did not scruple to use similar means of entrapping the unwary. That time is gone by, never, we trust, to return. Let us own country, was not true. It is stated, that the refugees, being compelled by the authorities to leave Gibraltar, embarked on board two small French vessels, hope that the period is not far distant when in no country under Heaven men will be allowed to exercise dominion over others who shall be at once so weak bound to France; but the Spanish Government, which had long watched all their motions, ordered its Custom House vessels to pursue and drive them on the Spanish and so wicked as to attempt to preserve their own coast. The French vessels perceiving, but too late, this infamous plan, in vain hoisted the tri-coloured flag, power by means which, if adopted by a man in private hife, would cause every man of sense and honour to detest and avoid him. It was the system of Venice, protested that they were bound to France; that they and more or less of all Italy. What is the present state had no hostile project against Spain; and had no pas-sengers but some unarmed individuals. They were of Venice and of Italy .- (GLOBE.) obliged to land their passengers, who were instantly Various readings are in circulation as to the plan of made prisoners. If this account be true, the whole campaign agreed upon by the Tories. They will not oppose the Bill in bulk, but in piecemeal. We believe case presents a most audacious insult to the flag of France, as well as an unheard-of violation of the rights They will not attempt what might scare their more of humanity and the law of nations. But how came timid followers, and insult the nation, as well as asour own authorities at Gibraltar to compel the unfortanate refugees to embark, under the circumstances stated, and thereby rush into the nets which the enemy had spread for their lives? We hope this part of the tragic tale will prove untrue; but, at all events, it is a case that ought to be inquired into in Parliament, more especially as it appears that a British subject has been put to death. We perceive that even the official account from the Madrid Gazette, acquits the unfortunate Liberals of having landed in Spain in consequence of any preconcerted plan; and expressly admits that they were compelled to leave Gibraltar, and that they were

sault it, openly; they will therefore probably let the second reading pass in the House of Lords. The clauses in Committee they will not let pass. They will nibble, and eat away, and undermine, and thus destroy a policy in which timid and cunning men may be found to abet them, because there is no daring or peril on the face of it. But it is not the less undoubted that the Reform Bill may be effectually ruined, for a season, by such artifices; and we act the part of friends in assuring the King and Ministers, beforehand, that the British nation will not endure the disappointment. Peers must be made; and it must be made known immediately that there exists, what we are aware does exist, a determination to create them, or the present seeming repuse of the public spirit-a repose proceeding from the yet undisturbed confidence of victorywill not remain much longer. As for calculations of what might or might not happen on a change of Ministry! we trouble not ourselves or our readers with them-a Tory Ministry now would be a Revolution .-Those who manœuvre for such a project are Revolutionists of the deepest dye .- (Times.)

We give a report of the proceedings of the Irish Na-tional Union, from a Dublin paper, which will be read with interest. It must be now clear to the country at large, as it was to us from the first, that the proposed plan of settling the tithe question in Ireland will not give general satisfaction. At the same time, we think well of the motives which led to the appointment of the Committee, and of the probable conduct of those who have been appointed, but what are the opinions of individuals against the prejudices of millions? Instead of adjourning the consideration of an evil, the practical operation of which was daily evidenced by outrage and murder, Government should have matured a plan of its own, founded upon the recommendation of persons best acquainted with the subject, and, having made it a Cabinet question, it should have been enforced by all the means, moral and physical, which a just Go-vernment possesses. This, in our opinion, would have been the better course. It might not have pleased Mr. O'Connell—it might not have satisfied the heads of the High Church party—but if founded on principles of equity and justice, it would have had the sup-port of all reasonable men, and would have commanded respect even from the enemies of the Covernment, by its promptitude and energy. We should not be at all surprised if this course should still be adopted, for two months would be sufficient to mature it in the Cabi-net, whereas many fear it would be impossible to le-gislate upon any recommendation of the Tithe Com-mittee during the present Session. It will be observed that Mr. O'Connell has made a furious attack on Mr. Stanley. But what Secretary for Ireland except Daniel O'Connell himself could ever please Daniel O'Connell? The Pope himself, notwithstanding all the veneration which the Great Agitator professes to feel for his Holiness, would be the object of his vituperation if he were to have the misfortune to be the Irish Lord Lieutenant or the Lord Lieutenant's Secretary. Mr. O'Counell is

one of those men, who,

"In the road of constancy for ever run,
Th' unvarying object being Number One."

Mr. O'Connell's attacks upon Mr. Stanley appear to
us to be totally unconnected with public considerations; and we cannot belp thinking that he has given credence to the silly story which was for some time current, that his appointment to office was prevented by Mr. Stanley. We believe that the only obstacle was Mr. O'Connell himself. If, instead of weighing the chcers of an idle throng against the approbation of men of sense, he had evinced a desire to serve his country in a proper way, and had merely stipulated for justice to Ireland without favour to the tubulent agitators who paralyse every effort that is made in her behalf, he would have been what, from his talents, he deserves to be, but what from his conduct as a politician he can never hope to be-the head and ornament of the Irish judicial bench. If, as we believe, Mr. O'Connell's ambition be place, let him say boldly to Earl Grey that he would take office only on the conditions that the Government should use all its endeavours to ameliorate by fair and speedy means the condition of the people of Ireland-to remove the cause of religious

fends by measures founded in justice and good senseto induce the aristocracy to attend to the wants of the labouring classes—and finally to make the social system in Ireland what it ought to be in a civilised country. try; and then we should see whether Earl Grey would refuse to appoint him to one of the highest judicial offices in his native land. But what is Mr. O'Connell's course? He demands the dissolution of the Union, and the destruction of the only guarantee which men of property have for the security of what they possess; andwhilst he is indirectly cringing for place, he is openly agitating his country, and preparing it for re-volt. How long does Mr. O'Connell think his present course can continue? He boasts of his ability to defy the Government. May not the Government make a display of its force to put him down? We earnestly entreat Mr. O'Connell to pause. We do not ask him to abandon the cause of Ireland, but to reflect what that cause really is, and to pursue a course better calculated to serve at the same time his country and him-self. That something must be done for Ireland, and speedily too, we do not deny; but can or ought the Government to do what he and his brother agitators demand? Ireland is not a Belgium, heaving with indignation under injuries inflicted by a foreign State. She is, except as to the mere separation by water, part and parcel of the British Empire. The produce of her soil finds a ready market here, without being subjected to any tax which is not also imposed upon us. In our Army—in our Navy—in our Parliament—in every walk and condition of life, Irishmen have here the same rights, the same privileges with ourselves. There are no distinctions, civil or religious, between them and us. The avenues of wealth, honour, and fame, are open to the Irish as to the English, and there is no instance of the failure of worth and talent on the ground of Irish birth. Mr. O'Conneil cannot deny this, and yet he seeks to destroy the bond of Union between the two countries by means as mischievous as the proposed end is base. This must not be. The wrongs of Iredown by the strong power of the law.—(COUBIEE.)

We understand that Government are seriously contemplating a relaxation of the restriction on the cur-rency. To what extent they wish to carry this relaxa-tion, or in what manner it is to be effected, we have not been informed. The fact is, the question of the currency is one of great, we may say of the greatest, importance, and we are aware that it is surrounded with difficulties. However, we are quite satisfied that one of two things must be done—the currency must be greatly increased, or the taxes must be reduced to the amount of something like two-thirds. Perhaps the most foolish, and at the same time, the most mischievous act of legislation in the history of the world, was the passing of what is called Peel's Bill—a Bill which will hand down to posterity its author as one of the weakest and most superficial of men. We have been favoured with some remarks by a Correspondent on this subject, from which we make the following extracts. Our Correspondent remarks "that, in his hearing, Mr. Peel's father prophesied all the horrible effects of his Bill, adding, at the same time, 'it witl, however, double my own fortune. In proportion," continues our Correspondent, "as real property (whether consisting of improved land, houses, canals, docks, etc.) increases, you will, I presume, admit that its representative should increase; and what is this representative but the circulating medium of a nation? Now, look to our increase of property since 1793, and tell me what proportion the circulating medium now bears to that increase, and at what expense it has been acquired. Think of the increase of the National Debt alone—from 270 to Soo millions; think of the innumerable private obligations arising out of this enormous increase; and ask yourself the simple question—how can all this be represented by a metallic currency, or by paper liable to be converted into gold at £3. 17s. 10½d. per ounce? Can common sense justify such an extravagant idea? Was not the Debt (and all private engagements, which must never be lost sight of), from 1797 to 1819, contracted in a paper currency? Is it honest—nay, is it not barbarous and inhuman-to extort the payment of it, or its interest, in a gold standard? Can we be surprised at the sufferings of the people of England when goaded to such unnatural exertions? Are not all their hearts breaking in this wicked and unnatural attempt?—and will you not open their eyes to the iniquity of Mr. Peel and his mistaken followers in this tyranny? And for what, I would ask, is all this suffering? That we may boast of having a gold standard at £3. 178, 10½d, per ounce. Gracious God, what infamy! For this are all classes to be ground down to the earth—for this we have now to record 'that (and I say it without fear of contradiction) not one single branch of our industry is thriving; but-and this is certainly a consolation-we have obtained a metallic currency. Ah, but I hear folks say - 'Is not the distre s the same all over Europe.'-Undoubtedly it is, and can it be wondered at, when, to accomplish this iniquitous measure, we have drained this same Europe of 30 millions of her specie? Can you wonder, then, at her inability to trade with us, or that she can otherwise than feel the distress, when you have destroyed the very vitals of her prosperity? What did we want with her 30 millions of gold whilst paper answered our purpose equally well? Were we simple enough to be frightened at 830 millions of debt, but not at 800? Did we feel its pressure half so much when we were spending 70 or 80 millions a-year?— and now that our expenditure is reduced to 46 millions, we are on the eve of convulsion; and why so? because our circulation was then in proportion to the excessive expenditure, and now it is totally inadequate. Of

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what service is money being cheap in London? We want it in the country, with those who give employment to the people."-(HERALD.) STOCK EXCHANGE, DECEMBER 26, Twelve o'Clock .-

Consols opened at 84½, and have since declined to 84¼ ¾. There has been but little business doing.

Two o'Clock.—Consols continue heavy, the price is now 841/8. In addition to the usual supply of reports of Russia and Holland, and the determination to resist the Protocols, we have a slight indisposition of his Majesty, which is, however, not believed, otherwise the fall would have been more serious. In the Foreign the fall would have been more serious. In the Foreign Market little is doing. French 5 per Cents. are 96 ½ 97 ½; 3 per Cents., 68 69; Russian is 99 ½ 100; Portuguese, 48 ½ 40½; Dutch, 42 ½ ¾; Spanish, 14 ½ ¾; Greek, 23 24; Danish, 66 ½ ¾; Brazilian, 44 ½ 45; Mexicau, 35 ¾ 36 ½; Chilian, 17 ½ 18 ½; Columbian, 12 13; Peruvian, 11 12; the New Portuguese Loan is ½ discount; Rothschild's Belgian Loan is not yet in the Market

Three o'Clock.—Consols are 844.

A Cabinet Council was held this day at two o'clock, which was attended by all the Ministers now in town.

We are happy to learn that a letter has been received this morning from the Commander of Don Pedro's ship the Congress, dated Belleisle, Dec. 21, at which time he was safe and all well. He states that sixty-nine of the crew had left her, according to an understanding which existed previously to her sailing, that they should be at liberty so to do, on her arrival at Belleisle, on board the steam-boat Lord Blayney; and that from some of them landing at Jersey, the report of her loss has originated.—(Courier.)

The following is Lord Grey's answer to a letter from Lord Ebrington, forwarding the Devon county address of confidence in the Premier. It is dated Dec. 14:—
"My dear Lord—I have had the pleasure of receiving your letter of to-day, with the accompanying Address from the county of Devon. Nothing could be more gratifying, both to my colleagues and myself, than so flattering an expression of the confidence and esteem of so numerously and respectably composed as that which you describe. You have justly appreciated the views of the King's Government. Bound, not more by our repeated 'declarations, than by a conscientious opinion that nothing less than we had proposed would have the effect of producing a settlement, in which all the great interests of the country would concur, it has been our endeavour to maintain, to the full extent, all the principles of the former measure; and at the same time, when we could do so without impairing its efficacy, to introduce such alterations as appeared expedient, not only as improvements in themselves, but as tending to mitigate the hostility, or obviate the objec-

tions of our opponents."—(Courier.)
It is said that in consequence of her Majesty's late continued ill health, the Court will return to the Castle immediately after the Christmas holidays, as the neighbourhood of the sea is not supposed to be so congenial to the Queen's constitution as the dry atmosphere of Windsor. - (Windsor Express.)

Alderman Garratt gave a farewell dinner to his friends on Friday, on resigning the Aldermanic gown. -(Spectator.)

The Duke of Buccleugh has lately visited Brighton, for the purpose of arranging the period most convenient to the King for the christening of the Duke's son and heir, to which, as before stated, their Majesties are to stand sponsors. The Noble Duke, on his arrival, dined and spent the evening at the Pavilion .-(Court Journal.)

Amongst the gay circle at Melton Mowbray during the week were the Russian Ambassador, Count Matuschewitz, the Earl and Countess of Plymouth, Lord Kinnaird, Sir Harry Goodricke, Earl and Countess of Wilton, Lord Gardiner, Viscount Ingestrie, Lord R. Grosvenor, Lord and Lady E. Thynne, Lord Forester. Sir J. Musgrave, and Lord Alvanley. It is expected that after the Christmas holidays, this fashionable winter residence will be crowded beyond all former prece deut. Houses and stables are already at a premium .-

Negotiations of an amicable nature are, we understand, going on between the friends of a lady of rank and a wealthy Commoner, for a final separation .-(Court Journal.)

Lord Hotham was returned for the Borough of Leo-minster, on Thursday. His opponent, W. Fraser, Esq. lost the day by 20; the numbers being—Hotham, 346; Fraser, 326.—(Public Ledger.) Government has intimated a readiness to give every

support to the Clergy of Carlow, Kilkenny, Kildare, and Queen's County, in compelling payment of their legal dues. This is very proper; the denial of tithes—which pseudo-patriots are encouraging with respect to individual Clergymen, many of them most excellent persons, and all of them possessing an un-doubted right of equity as well as law in what they claim is most disbonest. The modification or abolition of tithes, if necessary and called for, is a legitimate object of pursuit; but till the law be altered and compensation provided, the existing Clergy are no more to he defranded of their sole means of livelihood, than any other class of persons whom the law protects in the enjoyment of property, however acquired. Subscriptions are making in Ireland to enable the Clergy in the above counties to prosecute their claims. The Rev. Marcus Beresford, V. G. of the Diocese of Kilmore, has addressed the following letter to several of his brother Clergymen in the less disturbed parts of the country, in furtherance of this benevolent object:—

"My Rev. Friends and Brethren,
"The extreme privations endured by many of our brethren in the south of Ireland are matter of public noto-

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Thising under the head LATEST INTELLIGENCE all the news recieved down to the moment of going to press, thus enticipating the Morning Papers by TWEST-BOURS; it is forwarded the same day to Foreign and Provincial Subscribers, and also to those in Paris who may desire it instead of the Morning Publication.

PARIS, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1851.

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Prance, and two out of the kingdom

Great-Britain.

LONDON, DECEMBER 27, 1831.

(Received by Estafette.) It is now said, that Prussia and Austria begin to waver about adhering to a treaty of the propriety of which the Northern Autocrat entertains doubts; and cach party is endeavouring, at least so says report, to creep out of the agreement respecting Belgium and creep out of the agreement respecting Belgium and Holland, by declaring, that the ratification of one party was to depend on the concurrence of all. This may be a convenient doctrine for Kings, but it will be but little understood by common men, and least of all by those men whose commercial pursuits teach them the necessity of squaring their conduct by the rule of three. What would be said by mercantile men, if of five persons entering into a partnership, two or three were to refuse to ratify the engagements entered into in the name of the firm, on the ground that if one dissented it would excuse dissent in the rest. Were society at large to be governed by the doctrine thus laid down by the Potentates of Europe, no engagement could be binding—no contract could be safe. It would be only necessary for one rogue to say to another—"Do you refuse to pay your debts, and I will refuse to pay mine, and in our mutual refusal there will be mutual excuse. This would not do at all in ordinary to the control of the c have a rule of their own, to which they expect all others to defer. We shall not now inquire into the probable conduct of Great Britain and France, supposing what we hear of the other Powers to be true. We will observe, however, that if we and the French We will observe, however, that it we and the French please, we can honourably get out of the scrape into which we have been plunged by the stupid scheme of our late Ministry for winding up the affairs of Europe with a Dutch and Belgian key. We have behaved honourably throughout, and whether we chuse to quarted with our pretended allies, or to knock them on the head, depends upon ourselves. If—there is always an if in politics—the late Ministry had taken good counsel, they would have left the Dutch and the Be gians to settle their own dispute, merely stipulating for the neu-trality of the other Powers; for what have they done by taking a different course? They have only adjourned a question of difficulty, and now they are called upon to do what they ought to have done at first. But would this be fair just now?—Holland has raised a large army, and is prepared for war. Belgium, relying on the power of the Conference, is unprepared for delence. If the Dutch invade Belgium, the Belgians must again claim assistance from the French, and then will begin the battle of the categories, of which Lafavette predicted the approach. Russia and Prussia, and perhaps Austria, must a sist the Dutch, and it will be for Great Britain to decide whether she shall mingle in the affray. It will be a war of principle, or rather of non-principle against principle, and, on one hand, we may have a league of Russia, Prussia, Austria, Holland, and Span—on the other, Great Britain and France.—
There is nothing improbable in this; for the question is not merely between Holland and Belgium, but between the principles of freedom and these of desputies. tween the principles of freedom and those of despotism throughout the civilised world. We hope—sincerely hope—that the shock may be prevented; and let us recollect that, by a little more prudence, and a little more courtesy, and a little more mutual fear, we may have a little more peace. The best gua rantee, however, for peace at present is, that nobody is very well prepared for a Continental war.—We have expressed our opinion of some of the Great Powers, as they are called, and well called too, for they are great in diplomacy, great in intrigue, and great in political deceit; but let us not be unjust to Holland; she has acted an honest and a consistent part; she accepted terms which were afterwards withdrawn, and she has never recognised the right of interference in the Conference since. The Belgians, too, have acted honourably throughout. Why may not these nations negotiate without the advice and dictation of their superiors? Let them do so at once. Their mutual interest is peace -their mutual advantage a close connexion in commercial and agricultural pursuits. Perhaps the best thing that could be done, for the present, would be to insist upon a six months' truce, to enable them to discuss their own affairs.—(Country.)

The fate of the unfortunate Spaniards who are stated to have been lately executed at Malaga has excited the utmost commisseration; but we are inclined to believe that the real circumstances of the case are widely different from some of the statements of this unhappy transaction which we have seen; and that whatever may be thought of the conduct of the Spanish Government, inveigling and afterwards executing so many ersons, there is no reason whatever for imputing to the Bri ish authorities at Gibraltar any participation in, or even knowledge of the scheme, until the catastrophe had actually occurred. The facts of the case we be lieve to be these :- As far back as the summer of 1830. a body of Spanish Constitutionalists, at the head of whom was General Torrijos, established themselves in the fortress and bay of Gibraltar, for the purpose of hatching their designs against the government of Spain, and of having a secure point from whence they might make their descent on the neighbouring coast. Thus a regular expedition was, we understand, organised at Gibraltar, and undertaken from theuce in the month of January last, against the Spanish lines near San Roque, and it is particularly notorious as having been attended with bloodshed. The Spanish Government, as was natural, is supposed to have represented strongly to our Ministers the impropriety of permitting such proceedings against a friendly Power to be carried on

in a British fortress; and the Lieutenant-Governor of Gibraltar accordingly received instructions to take such steps as might be practicable for removing the refugees from the garrison. From one cause or another it would appear that this object was accomplished but slowly, and owing to the difficulties of local jurisdiction, and other causes, many of the refugees, with the unfortunate Torrijos as their chief, had succeeded in concealing themselves within the limits of the garrison. To remove these people whenever it might be practi-cable has been the duty of the authorities of the place; but in gradually carrying this object into effect the utmost care has always been taken that their personal security should not be compromised by their removal. A large body of this description of persons were sent off in the course of this year to Malta and Algiers; but their safety in transitu from the attack of the Spanish Guarda-Costas was most completely and effectually provided for. In regard to the melancholy event which has given rise to these remarks, it appears that, in spite of the warnings which they had received from the previous activity of the local authorities, in availing themselves of fit opportunities of sending them away, and in offering to find means of transport for such as might be disposed to profit by them, a large number of refugees had assembled in the Bay at the end of the last month; but we learn from the best authority that no especial steps were taken for their expulsion from thence, and that so far from the local authorities being parties to the scheme which too plainly appears to have been contrived for entrapping those unfortunate people, the Lieutenaut-Governor, as we stated yesterday, was not even aware of their embarkation until after they had sailed. The ships which conveyed them were under the flags of Spain and Jerusalem, and they are said to have cleared out for Algiers .- (GLOBE.)

We some time since mentioned that communications

had taken place between the Governments of this country and France, as to the possibility of extending the commercial intercourse between the two countries, by the removal of some of the restrictions which in each of them limit the importation of goods from the other. The communications on this subject have not gone so far as to justify the assertion that a commercial treaty is in progress, and, though we trust the attempt will not be altogether fruitless, we should rather consult our wishes than our judgment if we anticipated any great or speedy result. It is certainly disgraceful to both countries, since France and England are so happily placed for a beneficial intercourse with one auother-while each possesses facilities for many valua-ble productions which are wanting to the other-that the trade between them is insignificant for the magnitude and proximity of the two countries, amounting in imports and exports to only three millions a-year. But the "vested interests" which have been forced into existence by an erroneous policy oppose obstacles to a return to a more natural and reasonable system. One of the most absurd results of a restrictive policy, and now one of the most formidable obstacles to a wiser one, is the iron trade which has been cockered up in France. It is worth while for the friends of " protection" to contemplate it. France, like almost every other country, has some iron ore, but having very in-sufficient or very inconveniently placed mines of pit coal, the iron which is made there must be chiefly made by wood or charcoal, and consequently at a great expense. Still, iron is so indispensable, that if it be not admitted from abroad, it must be made, at whatever cost, at home. By heavy duties, foreign iron and manufactures of iron have been almost altogether excluded. A considerable quantity of iron is necessarily raised in France, and, no doubt, the wise patrons of a prohibitory system flatter themselves that they have called a great branch of industry into existence, and that so long as they continue to exclude foreign iron they can keep this industry alive. But what is the con-sequence of this protecting wisdom? In the first place, every man that uses iron—that is to say, every man who works or lives—is taxed to keep up this sys-tem; every farmer is grievously taxed on his plough, very gardener, every carpenter, on his spades and tools the heavy machinery of iron necessary in so many manufactures is rendered ruinously expensive; the admirable skill of machinists and engineers is cramped by the dearness and often the badness of the materials and tools with which they work, and the burden of this odious and silly policy presses on all the industry of the country. Nor do the facts stop here;—wood, the general fuel in France, has always been but too expensive to the poor, and as population increases, the natural expensiveness increases. But since the iron manufacture has been raised, the cost of wood has been rapidly and terribly increased—the ravening maws of the protected furnaces swallow up the means of comfort for hundreds of thousands of families. An artificial ind growing scarcity of wood is thus created, and this scarcity contributes, in years when the crops are scanty, to give to poverty a desperation which is never known in this island. The state and consequences of the iron manufacture in France form certainly one of the mest absurd and odious postures in which protective wisdom has ever exhibited itself. A lesser consequence perhaps has been, that besides its pressure on all industry and its common oppression of all the poor, it has operated (as every new restriction must) to crush hose branches of industry in which the country enjoyed a natural superiority, and which were before enabled to export their produce. In proportion as the iron makers have been forced up, the vine dressers have been forced down. The protecting duties heaped up in France have limited her imports, and every limit set on imports must be a limit to exports also. There have been repeated petitions from the wine growers

complaining of their misery and depression, and tracing it to the just cause. But it is the natural consequence of restrictions, that the more detestable they are in their conception, the more efficacious they are in dis-ordering the natural course of industry, the more closely and desperately do particular interests become connected with the general mischief. The makers of dear and bad iron have a vested interest in the oppression of all other industry-and, what is perhaps equally formidable, the owners of forests, who are the greatest proprietors in France, have a vested interest in the dearness of wood-that is to say, in the inconvenience of all classes, and the misery and starvation of the poor. These vested interests will of course be active and clamorous, and, we fear, the Covernment of France, if it be collightened enough, will not be strong enough to cope with them. There may, however, be lesser branches of trade in which something may de done, and if they cannot go forward, it is something to be assured that the two most enlightened European Governments will not go back; and will make every advance, however small, that is practicable towards freedom of commerce. - (GLOBE.)

The late Canadian papers contain Government adver-tisements offering for sale at auction the following King's ships upon Lake Ontario:—The St. Lawrence, 102 guns; Kingston, 56 guns; Burlington, 42 guns; Montreal, 24 guns; Frames of the Wolf, 120 guns; Canada, 110 guns; together with a quantity of standing and running rigging, guns, masts, spars, etc. As these ships are totally unadapted to the carrying trade of the Lake, they must be knocked down at the breaking up price, say 20s. a ton. Their original cost during late war could not have been less than £15 a ton; and the cost of replacing them in case of future hostilities will not probably be less than £ 10 a ten! It is highly flattering to our national vanity to contrast the frugality of our own Government in such proceedings with the indiscretion of the United States. Their ships of war on the lakes are carefully housed, ventilated, and preserved in readiness to be launched or equipped in six weeks after a declaration of war. Ours are to be sold at auction to the highest bidder for the breaking-up price. For the breaking-up price indeed; but will they be broken up? There seems to be nothing in the conditions of sale to prevent their being bought by an American agent, transferred to Sackett's Harbour, and laid up in ordinary there until wanted to revisit Kingston in company with the American fleet. Government doubtless have ascertained some one of the following alternatives—that either we shall never be again at war with the United States; or that the fleet which preserved Canada in the last war will be useless in the next; or that the British dominions in America are to be abandoned. Utrum horum mavis.

Government are accused, and in our opinion justly accused, of sacrificing the interests of the shipping trade to the theories of political economy. Besides the folly of which the Legislature was guilty in abolishing the Navigation Act, it committed signal injustice in continuing the heavy liabilities and serious restrictions to which the shipowners are subjected by law, while it took away their protection. They were still obliged to build ships of a certain burden, and to go to great expense in coppering them, by the high duty paid on foreign copper; and they were also compelled by law to provision and man their ships on dearer terms than they need incur if their free agency had not been fet-tered by restrictive legislation. Thus Parliament, with an obliquity of political vision rarely equalled, except in some other instances where the modern race of political economists have taught it to look through the spectacles of theoretical science at the great interests of the country, removed the protection of the shipowners, while the restrictions were preserved; thus saying to them, as it were, and as the Parliament did, in effect, address not only the shipowners. but the silk-manufacturers and others,- "You shall enter into competition with foreigners, but we cannot allow you to enter nto that competition on any thing like equal terms. The foreigners with whom you have to compete have few taxes to pay, and you have many; they may build their ships or produce their manufactures cheaply— you shall pay dearly for both, because we will not release you from heavy fiscal burdens and legal restric-tions. The foreign manufacturers shall be invited to pour their goods into England, but English manufacurers must not dare to demand the reciprocal privilege of pouring their goods into foreign countries. open our trade to them in the plenitude of our liberality, and, with the most magnanimous contempt for the interests of our own people, which only the exalted theories of political economy teach, allow excluding tariffs to bar out our manufacturers in return. We have 'emancipated' trade by making foreigners free, and leaving our own people enslaved. We have untied the hards of the rivals of our commerce, while we leave the manacles on yours, ye shipowners and manufac-turers of Great Britain! This we ca'l free trade—and we call upon you to venerate in those proceedings the profound wisdom of that enlightened liberality which disdains the vulgar trammels of justice." Upon such proofs of the parental solicitude of a free trade Parliament for the commercial prosperity of the Empire, is it not very ungrateful and preposterous of the shipowners and manufacturers to talk of the embarrassments which a vicious system of experimental policy has brought upon them, and even to carry their complaints to the foot of the throne? Well may that portion of the press which flattered the speculative and mischievous follies of Ricardo and Huskisson in currency and commerce, and now offers the incense of flattery to such "burning and shining lights" of political science as

Macculloch, and his pupil, Powlett Thomson-well may that portion of the press, we say, fling all manner of scorn and contumely on the shipowners for daring to know better than the theorists when they are ruin ed, and for having the audacity to falsify philosophical predictions by the evidence of facts and the melancholy refutation of experience .- (HERALD.)

We see it stated that the Dutc's States-G neral, in order to meet the exigencies of the State, are about to impose an income tax commencing at 11/2 per cent. on incomes of 300 florins and under 500 florins, and increasing to 24 per cent. on incomes of 200,000 florius and upwards. There is, at all events, fairness in this proposal, which is more than can be said for the principle according to which taxes are imposed in this country. In Holland, it is supposed that a rich man ought to contribute more proportionably to the State than a poor man, because it is much easier to give from superfluity than from what is strictly necessary. But in England we reverse the Dutch principle. Here the rich are exempted even from their proportional share of taxation, while they continue to add to their incomes from the taxes paid by others. It has been often said that our system works well, and why, therefore, should we hazard Reform? As a sample of the manner in which it works, we extract the following passages

from the Manchester Guardian, of Saturday:
"During the last Session of Parliament, a return
was made of the number of houses assessed to the inhabited house tax in each county in Great Britain, in the year ending 5th April, 1830, with the total amount of rental at which each class was assessed,' from which return, so far as it relates to England and Wales, we have obtained the particulars to which we are now about to advert. Looking at the relative extent of the counties of York and Lancaster; considering that the former contains an area nearly three and a half times as great as that of the latter (viz. as 38; to 113), and considering further how much greater a number of its inhabitants are persons in easy circumstances, than are to be found in this county, where so extremely large a proportion of the population consists of labouring manual nufacturers, and artisans, our readers will naturally suppose that the contribution of Yorkshire to the housesuppose that the contribution of Torkshire to the house-tax must be much greater than that of Lancashire. What, however, is the fact? Why, that Yorkshire pays upon a rental of only £15,5'9; and Lancashire upon one of £795,832. This is a monstrous example of a vicious fiscal system. It will be a disgrace to the Le-gislature (we may almost say it will be a disgrace to the inhabitants of this country) if such an inequality is per-mitted long to continue. As another striking instance of the like infairness, we may mention, that towards of the like unfairness, we ma, mention, that towards the whole assessed rental of the houses in England and Wales, amounting to £11,154,109, the contribution of the single county of Middlesex amounts to no less than £5,143,340. This must be a great over proportion. But the whole return furnishes examples, on one hand or the other, of gross inequality. Perhaps in nothing is the unfairness of the present mode of rating pro-perty more palpable, than the great under-assessment of the splendid seats of our nobility and gentry. In Chester, which contains, as every body knows, many residences of a very high class, there is but one mansion (we take for granted Eaton) assessed so high as £300 a-year. That magnificent Palace would be under assessed probably at ten thousand pounds. In Westmoreland, which contains Lowther Castle, as fine a place, or nearly so, as Eaton, there is not one house assessed so high as \$200. Durham, which contains Raby Castle, and Lambton Castle, and Wynward, and Ravensworth, and Brancepeth Castle—to say nothing of other mansions the two first, we believe, are nearly equal to either of those we have before mentioned—there is not a single house assessed so high as £100, and but eleven above \$70 per annum! In the rich and fine county of Here-ford, containing Eastner Castle, there is not a single house assessed so high as £90 per annum, and but three at or above 470. In Leicestershire, which contains Belvoir Castle, there is not one assessment so high as £200 per annum. In Northamptonshire, containing Althorn, and various other fine seats, there is but one house rated so high as £110 per annum. In Northumberland, which contains Alnwick Castle, there are but two assessments of £200 or upwards. In Oxfordshire, which contains the stately and far-famed Blenheim, there is but one assessment so high as £500. In Shropshire, there are but two houses rated so high as £110. In Suffolk there are but seven houses assessed at as much as £80. In Yorkshire, which contains Wentworth Castle and Harewood House, and Castle Howard, to say nothing of other numerous splendid seats, there is not a single house assessed so high as £400 per annum, and but four so high as £300. lastly, in the whole Principality of Wales, there is not one assessment that reaches £110 per annum, and but 18 so high as £70.

Now how is it that these shameful partialities have been suffered? They have been pointed out again and again. Our contemporary (the Scotsman) has more than once called attention to the gross partiality of the assessments in Scotland, which is still more glaring than in England. In that country, Ducal man-sions, the materials of which would sell for as much as would build a moderately sized town, are assessed at the rate of one of the rickety brick structures in which, in the metropolitan districts, men of the middle class are roasted in summer and starved in winter. The reason of this injustice is well known. The great proprictors have returned a majority to the House of Co mons, and they have had interest enough to throw the burden of taxation on their neighbours. And yet, with all this glaring partiality, if we were to believe the landholders, the whole taxation of the country is thrown upon them. There are no taxes so unpopular